

ment for the neck, necklace; a shorter N. of the work called Sarasvatī-kaṇṭhābharāṇa (cf. also *kaṇṭhāka*); -*darpaṇa*, -*mūrjana*, n., N. of two commentaries on the above work. **Kaṇṭhāvasakta**, mfn. clinging to the neck, embracing. **Kaṇṭhāślesha**, m. the act of embracing, embrace, Bhartṛ.; Ratnāv. **Kaṇṭhe-kāla**, m. 'black on the neck,' N. of Śiva, L. **Kaṇṭhe-viddha**, m., N. of a man; (cf. *kaṇṭheviddhi*.) **Kaṇṭhēśvara-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha. **Kaṇṭhōkta**, mfn. spoken of or enumerated singly or one by one, Comm. on TPrāt. **Kaṇṭhōkti**, f. speaking of or enumerating one by one, ib.

Kaṇṭhaka, as, m. an ornament for the neck, Kathās.; N. of the horse of Śākyamuni, Lalit.; (*ikā*), f. a necklace of one string or row, L.; ornament for the neck, Kathās.

Kaṇṭhā-rava = *kaṇṭhī-rava* below.

Kaṇṭhin, mfn. belonging to the throat.

Kaṇṭhī-rava, as, m. 'roaring from the throat,' a lion, Pañcat.; an elephant in rut, L.; a pigeon, L.; (*ī*), f. Gendarussa Vulgaris, L.

Kaṇṭhya, mfn. being at or in the throat, VS. xxxix, 9; Suśr. ii, 130, 13; suitable to the throat, Suśr.; belonging to the throat, pronounced from the throat, guttural (as sounds; they are, according to the Prāṭisākhya, *a, ā, h*, and the Jihvāmūliya [or Visarjanīya]; according to the Comm. on Pāṇ. i, 1, 9, *a, ā, k, kh, g, gh, ṅ, and h*; according to Vop. also *e*); (*as*), m. a guttural sound or letter, PārGr. -**varṇa**, m. a guttural sound or letter. -**svara**, m. a guttural vowel (i. e. *a* and *ā*).

काण्डला *kaṇṭhalā*, f. a basket made of canes, L.; (cf. *kaṇḍola*.)

काण्डाल *kaṇṭhāla*, as, m. a boat, ship, L.; a hoe, spade, L.; war, L.; Arum Campanulatum, L.; a camel, L.; a churning-vessel, L.; (*ā*), f. a churning-vessel, L.

काण्ठिला, as, m. a camel, L.; (*as, ī*), m. f. a churning-vessel, L.

काण्ड *kaṇḍ*, cl. 1. P. *ā. kaṇḍati, -te*, to be glad or wanton: cl. 10. P. *kaṇḍayati*, to separate (the chaff from the grain), Dhātup.; (cf. *kaḍ*.)

Kaṇḍana, am, n. the act of threshing, separating the chaff from the grain in a mortar, Hcat.; that which is separated from the grain, chaff, Suśr.; (*ī*), f. a wooden bowl or mortar (in which the cleaning or threshing of grain is performed), Mn. iii, 68.

Kaṇḍarā, f. a sinew (of which sixteen are considered to be in the human body), Suśr.; Bhpr. &c.; a principal vessel of the body, a large artery, vein &c., W.

Kaṇḍikā, f. a short section, the shortest subdivision (in the arrangement of certain Vedic compositions); [cf. *kaṇḍa* and *kaṇḍikā*.]

Kaṇḍī-√kṛi, to pound, bray, Car.

Kaṇḍira, as, m. a sort of vegetable, Car.; (cf. *gaṇḍira*.)

Kaṇḍu, us, f. = *kaṇḍū* below, Suśr.; (*us*), m., N. of a Ṛishi, VP.; BhP. &c.

Kaṇḍuka, as, m., N. of a barber, Hariv.

Kaṇḍura, mī(*ā*)n. scratching; itching, Suśr.; (*as*), m. Momordica Charantia, L.; a species of reed, L.; (*ā*), f. Mucuna Pruritus, L.; a species of creeper, L.

Kaṇḍula, mfn. itching, Car.

Kaṇḍū, us, f. itching, the itch, Suśr.; Kum. &c.; scratching, Śāntiś.; (cf. *sa-kaṇḍūka*.) -**karī**, f. Mucuna Pruritus, L. -**ghna**, m. Cathartocarpus Fistula, L.; white mustard, L. -**jush**, mfn. feeling a desire to scratch, itching, Hcar. 44, 7. -**makā**, f. a kind of insect whose bite is poisonous, Suśr. -**mat**, mfn. scratching, itching, Suśr. **Kaṇḍv-ādi**, m., N. of a gaṇa, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 27.

Kaṇḍūti, is, f. scratching; itching, the itch, BhP.; Śāh. &c.; (fig.) sexual desire (of women), Rājat.; N. of one of the mothers in the retinue of Skanda, MBh. ix.

Kaṇḍūna, mfn. feeling a desire to scratch, itching, desiring or longing for, Śāh.

Kaṇḍūya, Nom. P. *ā. kaṇḍūyati, -te*, to scratch, scrape, rub, TS.; ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; to itch, Śārng.: Pass. *kaṇḍūyate*, to be scratched, VarBrS.: Desid. *kaṇḍūyiyishati*, Vārtt. on Pāṇ. vi, 1, 3; Vop.

Kaṇḍūyana, am, n. the act of scratching, scraping, rubbing; itching, the itch, KātyŚr.; Suśr.; Ragh. &c.; (*ī*), f. a brush for scraping or rubbing, KātyŚr.

Kaṇḍūyanaka, mfn. serving for scratching or tickling (as a straw), Pañcat. (Hit.)

Kaṇḍūyā, f. scratching, itching, Comm. on Pāṇ.; Vop.

Kaṇḍūyita, am, n. id.

Kaṇḍūyitṛi, mfn. scratching, a scratcher, Ragh. xiii, 43.

Kaṇḍūra, as, m. Amorphophallus Campanulatus, Car.; (*ā*), f. Mucuna Pruritus, L.

Kaṇḍūla, mfn. having or feeling a desire to scratch, itchy, Uttarar.; Bālar.; (*ā*), f. Amorphophallus Campanulatus, L. -**bhāva**, m. the itch, a state of eager desire for (loc.), Naish.

काण्डरीक *kaṇḍarīka*, as, m., N. of a man, Hariv.

काण्डानक *kaṇḍānaka*, as, m., N. of a being attendant on Śiva, L.

काण्डोल *kaṇḍola*, as, m. a basket for holding grain (made of bamboo or cane), Comm. on Mn.; a safe, any place in which provisions are kept, W.; a camel (cf. *kaṇṭhāla*), L.; (*ī*), f. the lute of a Caṇḍāla (cf. *kaṭola, gaṇḍola*), L. -**pāda**, mfn. camel-footed (?), gaṇa *hasty-ādi*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 138 (not in Kās.). -**viṇā**, f. the lute of a Caṇḍāla, a common lute, L.

काण्डोलाक, as, m. a basket, safe, store-room, L.

काण्डोष *kaṇḍoṣha*, as, m. a scorpion, tarantula, L.

काण्व *kaṇva*, as, m. (√*kaṇ*, Uṇ. i, 151), N. of a renowned Ṛishi (author of several hymns of the Rig-veda; he is called a son of Ghora and is said to belong to the family of Aṅgiras), RV.; AV.; VS.; KātyŚr. &c.; (*ās*), m. pl. the family or descendants of Kaṇva, ib. (besides the celebrated Ṛishi there occur a Kaṇva Nārshadā, AV: iv, 19, 2; Kaṇva Śrāyasa, TS. v, 4, 7, 5; Kaṇva Kāsyapa, MBh.; Sak. &c.; the founder of a Vedic school; several princes and founders of dynasties; several authors); a peculiar class of evil spirits (against whom the hymn AV. ii, 25 is used as a charm), AV. ii, 25, 3; 4; 5; (mfn.) deaf, KātyŚr. x, 2, 35; praising, a praiser, L.; one who is to be praised, T.; (*am*), n. sin, evil, Comm. on Uṇ. -**jāmbhana**, mf(ī)n. consuming or destroying the evil spirits called Kaṇva, AV. ii, 25, 1. -**tama**, m. the very Kaṇva, a real Kaṇva, RV. i, 48, 4; x, 115, 5. -**brihat**, n., N. of several Sāmans. -**mat**, mfn. prepared by the Kaṇvas (as the Soma, NBD.); united with the praisers or with the Kaṇvas (as Indra, Sāy.), RV. viii, 2, 22. -**rathambara**, n., N. of several Sāmans. -**vāt**, ind. like Kaṇva, RV. viii, 6, 11; AV. ii, 32, 3. -**veda**, m., N. of a work. -**sakhi**, ā, m. having the Kaṇvas as friends, friendly disposed to them, RV. x, 115, 5. -**sūtra**, n., N. of a work. -**hotṛi**, mfn. one whose Hotṛi priest is a Kaṇva, RV. v, 41, 4. **काण्व-ādi**, m., N. of a gaṇa, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 111. **काण्व-śrama**, m., N. of a Tīrtha, Viṣṇus. **काण्व-ōpaniśhad**, f., N. of an Upaniśhad.

काण्वया, Nom. *ā. kaṇvāyate*, to do mischief (cf. *kaṇva*, n.), Pāṇ. iii, 1, 17.

काण्विया, mfn. relating to or performed by Kaṇva. -**samhitā-homa**, m., N. of a work.

कत *kata*, as, m. Strychnos Potatorum (cf. the next), L.; N. of a Ṛishi, Pāṇ. -**phala**, n. = the next.

Kataka, as, m. Strychnos Potatorum or the clearing nut plant (its seeds rubbed upon the inside of water-jars precipitate the earthy particles in the water, W.), Mn. vi, 67; Suśr.; N. of a commentator on the Rāmāyaṇa.

कतम *katamā*, as, ā, at, mfn. (superlative of 2. *ka*; declined as a pronom., Gram. 236), who or which of many? (e. g. *katamena pathā yātās te*, by which road have they gone?); it is often a mere strengthened substitute for *ka*, the superlative affix imparting emphasis; hence it may occasionally be used for 'who or which of two?' (e. g. *tayoh katamasmai*, to which of these two?); it may optionally be compounded with the word to which it refers (e. g. *katamaḥ Kaṭhaḥ* or *katama-kaṭhaḥ*, which Kaṭha out of many?); when followed by *ca* and preceded by *yatama* an indefinite expression is formed equivalent to 'any whosoever,' 'any whatsoever,' &c. (e. g. *yatamad eva katamac ca vidyāt*,

he may know anything whatsoever). In negative sentences *katama* with *cana* or *katama* with *api* = not even one, none at all (e. g. *na katamacandhah*, not even on a single day, on no day at all); in addition to the above uses *katama* is said to mean 'best,' 'excessively good-looking' (cf. 3. *ka*), RV. &c. **Katamōraga**, m., N. of a man.

Katarā, as, ā, at, mfn. (comparative of 2. *ka*; declined as a pronom., Gram. 236), who or which of two? whether of two? Analogously to *katama* above *katara* may occasionally be used to express 'who or which of many?' (e. g. *katarasām diśi*, in which quarter?), and may optionally be compounded with the word to which it refers (e. g. *kataraḥ Kaṭhaḥ* or *katara-kaṭhaḥ*); in negative sentences *katara* with *cana* = neither of the two (e. g. *na kataraś-cana jigye*, neither of the two was conquered, RV. &c.; [cf. Zd. *katāra*; Gk. *πόρος, κόρεος*; Goth. *hvathar*; Eng. *whether*; Lat. *uter*; Old Germ. *huedar*; Slav. *kotoryi*.] -**tas**, ind. on which of the two sides? ŚBr. vi.

1. **Kāti** (fr. 2. *ka*, declined in pl. only, Gram. 227 a; all the cases except the nom. voc. and acc. taking terminations, whereas the correlative *iti* has become fixed as an indeclinable adverb), how many? quot? several (e. g. *kati devāḥ*, how many gods? *kati vyāpādayati kati vā tādayati*, some he kills and some he strikes). In the sense of 'several,' 'some,' *kati* is generally followed by *cid* or *api* (e. g. *katicid ahāni*, for several or some days); it may be used as an adverb with *cid* in the sense of 'oftentimes,' 'much,' 'in many ways' (e. g. *katicit stutaḥ*, much or often praised), RV. &c.; [cf. Zd. *caiti*; Gk. *πόρος*; Lat. *quot*; cf. Sk. *tati* and Lat. *tot*.] -**kṛitvas**, ind. how many times? Vop.; (cf. *kāti, kṛitvas*, ŚBr. xii, 3, 2, 7.) -**bheda**, mfn. of how many divisions or kinds? Car. -**vidha**, mfn. of how many kinds? -**śas**, ind. how many at a time? Kum. -**samkhya**, mfn. how many in number? Pañcat. -**hāyana**, mfn. how many years old? Bālar.

1. **Katika** (for 2. see below), mfn. how many? Car.; bought for how much? Pat.

Katittha, mfn. with following *cid* or *ca*, the so-maniest, Bālar.

Katithā, mfn. the how-maniest? Pāṇ. v, 2, 51; with *cid*, the so-maniest, RV. x, 61, 18 (= *kati-payanām pūranah*, Sāy.); to such and such a point; [cf. Gk. *πόρος*; Lat. *quotus*.]

Katidhā, ind. how many times? how often? in how many places? in how many parts? RV. &c.; with *cid*, everywhere, RV. i, 31, 2.

Katipayā, mf(ī, ā) [only BhP. ix, 18, 39] n. (m. pl. *e* and *ās*) several, some; a certain number, so many (e. g. *katipayenāhar-ganena*, after some days; also *katipayair ahobhiḥ, katipayāhasya*, &c.), ŚBr. &c.; (*am*), n. a little, some (at the end of Tatpuruṣa compounds, e. g. *udaśvit-katipayam*, a little Udaśvit), Pāṇ. ii, 1, 65; (*ena* or *āt*), ind. with some exertion, with difficulty, narrowly, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 33.

Katipayatha, mfn. somewhat advanced, so-maniest, Kāṭh.; Pāṇ. v, 2, 51.

कतमाल *katamāla*, as, m. fire, L.; (incorrect for *khatamāla*, BRD.; cf. *kacamāla, karamāla*.)

कति 2. *kati* (for 1. see above), is, m., N. of a sage (son of Viśvā-mitra and ancestor of Kātyāyana), Hariv.

2. **Katika** (for 1. see above), am, n., N. of a town, Rājat.

कतिमुष *katimusha*, as, m., N. of an Agrahāra, Rājat.

कत्ताशब्द *kattāśabda*, as, m. the rattling sound of dice, Mṛicch.

कत्तृण *kat-triṇa*, &c. See 2. *kad*.

कत्थ *katth*, cl. 1. *ā. katthate, cakatthe, katthitā*, &c. (Dhātup. ii, 36), to boast, MBh.; R.; BhP.; to mention with praise, praise, celebrate, MBh. iv, 1252; xvi; R.; to flatter, coax, W.; to abuse, revile, BhP. viii.

Katthaka, as, m., N. of a man.

Katthana, mfn. boasting, praising, MBh.; R.; (*am*), n. the act of boasting, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; (*ā*), f. id., Comm. on Bhaṭṭ.

Katthita, am, n. boasting, MBh. i, 5995.

Katthitavya, mfn. to be boasted, Car.

कत्थय *kat-payā*, mfn. (fr. 2. *kad* and *paya* fr. √*pyai*, BRD.), swelling, rising, RV. v, 32, 6;