

a town, Kathās. — **potaka**, m., N. of a Nāga, MBh. — **bhū**, m. 'jar-born,' N. of Agastya, Bālar. — **yonī**, m. id., Kād.; N. of Droṇa, Hcar. **Kalāsōdara**, m., N. of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, MBh.; of a Daitya, Hariv.; (ī), f., N. of a great river, Kāraṇḍ. **Kalāsōdbhava**, m., N. of Agastya, Bālar.

**Kalāsī**, ī, f. a water-pot, pitcher, jar, L.; a churn, Śis. xi, 8; Hemionitis cordifolia, L.

**Kalāsī**, f. of kalāsa. — **kaṇṭha**, m., N. of a man, and (ās), m. pl. his descendants, gana upakādi. — **padī**, f. a woman with feet like a water-jar, gana kumbhapady-ādi. — **mukha**, m. a sort of musical instrument, L. — **suta**, m., N. of Agastya, L.

**कलस kalasa**, v. l. for kalāsa above.

**Kalasi**, v. l. for kalāsī above.

**कलह** i. **kalaha**, as, m. (am, n., L.) strife, contention, quarrel, fight, MBh.; Mn. &c.; the sheath of a sword, L.; a road, way, W.; deceit, falsehood, W.; violence without murderous weapons, abuse, beating, kicking, W.; (ā), f., N. of a woman. — **kandala**, m., N. of an actor. — **kāra**, mf(ī)n. quarrelsome, turbulent, contentious, pugnacious, Pān.; Hit.; N. of the wife of Vikrama-caṇḍa, Kathās. — **kārikā**, f. a species of bird, VarBṛS. — **kārin**, mfn. quarrelsome, contentious. — **nāsana**, m. Guilandina Bonduc, L. — **priya**, mf(ā)n. fond of contention, quarrelsome, turbulent, R.; N. of Nārada, MBh.; of a king, L.; (ā), f. Gracula religiosa, L. — **vat**, mfn. having a quarrel, quarreling with, Pañcat. **Kalahākulā**, f. Gracula religiosa, L. **Kalahānkura**, m., N. of a man. **Kalahāntarītā**, f. a heroine separated from her lover in consequence of a quarrel, Sāh.; Gīt. &c. **Kalahāpahṛita**, mfn. taken away by force, W.

2. **Kalaha**, Nom. P. **kalahati**, to quarrel, MBh. xii, 5349.

**Kalahāya**, Nom. A. °yate, to quarrel, contend, Pān. iii, 1, 17.

**Kalahin**, mfn. contentious, quarrelsome, ĀśvGr.; ChUp. &c.

**कलहु** **kalahu**, us, m. (f.?) a particular high number, Lalit.; (cf. karahu.)

**कला** **kalā**, f. (etym. doubtful) a small part of anything, any single part or portion of a whole, esp. a sixteenth part, RV. viii, 47, 17; TS.; ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; a digit or one-sixteenth of the moon's diameter, Hit.; Kathās.; (personified as a daughter of Kardama and wife of Marici, BhP.); a symbolical expression for the number sixteen, Hcat.; interest on a capital (considered as a certain part of it), Śis. ix, 32; a division of time (said to be 1/16 of a day or 1.6 minutes, Mn. i, 64; Hariv.; or 1/16 of a day or 0.8 minutes, Comm. on VP.; or 2 minutes and 26.5/100 seconds, Suśr.; or 1 minute and 35.8/100 seconds, or 8 seconds, BhavP.); the sixtieth part of one-thirtieth of a zodiacal sign, a minute of a degree, Sūryas.; (in prosody) a syllabic instant; a term for the seven substrata of the elements or Dhātus of the human body (viz. flesh, blood, fat, phlegm, urine, bile, and semen; but according to Hemacandra, rasa, 'chyle,' asthi, 'bone,' and majjan, 'marrow,' take the place of phlegm, urine, and bile), Suśr.; an atom (there are 3015 Kalās or atoms in every one of the six Dhātus, not counting the rasa, therefore in all 18090); (with Pāsupatas) the elements of the gross or material world, Sarvad.; an embryo shortly after conception (cf. kalana); a designation of the three constituent parts of a sacrifice (viz. mantra, dravya, and śraddhā, Nilak. on MBh. [ed. Bomb.] xiv, 89, 3); the menstrual discharge, L.; any practical art, any mechanical or fine art (sixty-four are enumerated in the Śaivatantra [T.]; the following is a list of them: gītam, vādyaṃ, nr̥ityam, nāṭyam, ālekhyaṃ, viśeshaka-cchedyaṃ, tanḍula-kusuma-bali-vikārāḥ, pushpāstaranam, daśana-vasanāngarāgāḥ, mani-bhūmikā-karma, śayana-racanam, udaka-vādyaṃ, udaka-ghāṭaḥ, citrā yogāḥ, mālyā-granṭhana-vikalpāḥ, keśa-śekharāpīḍa-yojanam, nepathya-yogāḥ, karna-pattra-bhaṅgāḥ, gandha-yuktih, bhūshana-yojanam, indrajālam, kaucumāra-yogāḥ, hasta-lāghavam, citrāśākāpūpa-bhakshya-vikāra-kriyā, pānaka-rasārāgāsava-yojanam, sūcivāpa-karma, viṇā-ḍamaruka-sūtra-kriyā, prahelikā, pratimā, durvacakayogāḥ, pustaka-vācanam, nāṭakākhyaṅikā-darśanam, kāvya-samasyā-pūranam, pattikā-vetrabāna-vikalpāḥ, tarkū-karmāni, takshanam, vāstu-vidyā, rūpya-ratna-parikshā, dhātu-vādaḥ,

mani-rāga-jñānam, ākara-jñānam, vṛikshāyur-veda-yogāḥ, mesha-kukkūṭa-lāvaka-yudha-vidhiḥ, śuka-sārikā-pralāpanam, utsādanam, keśa-mārjana-kauśalam, akshara-mushtikā-kathanam, mlechitaka-vikalpāḥ, deśa-bhāshā-jñānam, pushpa-śakatikā-nimitta-jñānam, yantra-mātrikā, dhāraṇa-mātrikā, sampātyam, mānasī kāvya-kriyā, kriyā-vikalpāḥ, chalitakayogāḥ, abhidhāna-kosha-cchando-jñānam, vāstra-gopānāni, dyūta-viśeshah, ākarshana-kriyā, bālaka-kriḍānakāni, vaināyikinām vidyānām jñānam, vajrayikinām vidyānām jñānam; see also Vātsy. i, 3, 17), R.; Pañcat.; Bhartṛ. &c.; skill, ingenuity; ignorance; a low and sweet tone, Bālar.; a boat, L.; a N. given to Dākshāyaṇī in the region near the river Candrabhāgā, MatsyaP.; N. of a grammatical commentary. — **nāsa** (kalānāsa), m. the part of a part, BrahmapP. — **kanda**, n.(?) a particular metre. — **kuśala**, mfn. skilled in the arts (enumerated above). — **keli**, m. amorous play, Bālar.; 'frolicsome,' N. of Kāma, L. — **ōnkura** (kalānōkura), m., N. of Mūladeva or Kaṇṣa (the author of a book on the art of stealing, T.); the bird Ardea Sibirica, L. — **jāji**, f., N. of a tree, T. — **jñā**, mf(ā)n. skilled in arts, Subh.; (as), m. an artist. — **tman** (kalātman), f. a particular ceremony of ordination. — **ōda** (kalāda), m. a goldsmith, Jain. — **dikshā**, f., N. of a work. — **dhara**, mfn. bearing or skilled in an art; (as), m. 'having digits,' the moon; 'bearing a digit of the moon,' N. of Śiva. — **nātha**, m. 'lord of the digits,' the moon, Subh.; N. of an author of Mantras. — **nidhi**, m. 'a treasure of digits,' the moon, Dhūrtas. — **ntara** (kalāntara), n. interest, Rājat. — **nyāsa**, m. tattooing a person's body with particular mystical marks, Tantras. — **pa** (kalāpa, fr. √āp), m. 'that which holds single parts together,' a bundle, band (cf. jāṭā-k°, muktā-k°, raśanā-k°), MBh.; Kum. &c.; a bundle of arrows, a quiver with arrows, quiver, MBh.; R. &c.; (once n., MBh. iii, 11454); a peacock's tail, MBh.; Pañcat. &c.; an ornament in general, Mālav.; a zone, a string of bells (worn by women round the waist), L.; the rope round an elephant's neck, L.; totality, whole body or collection of a number of separate things (esp. ifc.; cf. kriyā-k°, &c.); the moon, L.; a clever and intelligent man, L.; N. of a grammar also called Kātantra (supposed to be revealed by Kārttikeya to Śarva-varman); N. of a village (cf. kalāpa-grāma), VP.; a poem written in one metre, W.; (ī), f. a bundle of grass, KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.; -khañja, m. a particular disease (said to be St. Vitus's dance; v. l. kalāyā-khañja), Bhpr.; -grāma, m., N. of a village, Hariv.; BhP.; VP.; -cchanda, m. an ornament of pearls consisting of twenty-four strings, L.; -tattvārṇava, m., N. of a commentary on the grammar called Kalāpa; -dvīpa, m., v. l. for kalāpa-grāma above; -varman, m., N. of a man, Kād.; -śas, ind. in bundles, bundle by bundle, MBh. xiii; -śiras, m. N. of a man (v. l. kapāla-śiras), R. — **ōpaka** (kalāpaka), m. a band, bundle, Śis.; a kind of ornament, MBh.; a string of pearls, L.; the rope round an elephant's neck, L.; a sectarian mark on the forehead, L.; (am), n. a series of four stanzas in grammatical connection (i. e. in which the government of noun and verb is carried throughout, contrary to the practice of closing the sense with each stanza, e. g. Kir. xvi, 21-24), Sāh. 558; = candraka, L.; a debt to be paid when the peacocks spread their tails (kalāpini [see kalāpin below] kāle deyam ṛinam, Kās.), Pān. iv, 3, 48. — **ōpin** (kalāpin), mfn. furnished with a bundle of arrows, bearing a quiver with arrows, KātyŚr.; MBh.; spreading its tail (as a peacock), MBh. iii, 11585; (with kāla, the time) when peacocks spread their tails, Pān. iv, 3, 48; (ī), m. a peacock, Ragh.; Pañcat. &c.; the Indian cuckoo, L.; Ficus infectoria, L.; N. of an ancient teacher, Pān. iv, 3, 104; (inī), f. a peahen, Śatr.; night, L.; the moon, L.; a species of Cyperus, L. — **pūra**, am, ā, n. f. a kind of musical instrument, L. — **pūrṇa**, mfn. filled up or counterbalanced by the sixteenth part of (gen.), (na kalā-pūrṇo mama, he is not equal to the sixteenth part of myself, i. e. he is far under me), MBh. iv, 1299; (as), m. 'full of digits,' the moon, L. — **bāhya**, n. a kind of fault in singing, L. — **bhara**, m. 'possessing the arts,' an artist, mechanic, Gaut. — **bhṛit**, m. id.; 'digit-bearer,' the moon, L. — **ōyana** (kalāyana), m. a tumbler, dancer (esp. one who dances or walks on the edge of a sword

&c.), L. — **rūpa**, n. a particular ceremony; (ā), f., N. of one of the five Mūla-prakṛitis. — **ōrṇava** (kalārṇava), m., N. of a dancing-master, Comm. on Pratāpar. — **vat**, m. 'having digits,' the moon, Kum.; (ī), f. a mystical ceremony (the initiation of the Tantrika student, in which the goddess Durgā is supposed to be transferred from the water-jar to the body of the novice), Tantras.; (in mus.) a particular Mūrchanā; the lute of the Gandharva Tumburu, L.; N. of an Apsaras; of a daughter of the Apsaras Alambushā, Kathās. cxxi, 111 ff.; of several other women. — **vāda**, n., N. of a Tantra. — **vikala**, m. a sparrow, L.; (cf. kalavīka.) — **vid**, mfn. knowing or conversant with arts; (t), m. an artisan, VarBṛS.; a Vidyā-dhara, L. — **vidvas**, m. id., ib. — **vidhi**, m. the practice of the sixty-four arts; -tantra, n., N. of a Tantra. — **vilāsa**, m., N. of a work on rhetoric. — **śas**, ind. in single parts, part by part. — **śāstra**, n., N. of a work by Viśākṣhila. — **ślāghya**, m., N. of Śiva, Sarvad. 95, 19. — **sāra**, n., N. of a Tantra.

**Kalikā**, f. the sixteenth part of the moon, Bhartṛ.; a division of time (= kalā, q. v.); an unblown flower, bud, Śak.; Ragh. &c.; the bottom or peg of the Indian lute (made of cane), L.; N. of several metres; a kind of artificial verse (cf. kānta-k°); N. of a work on medicine. **Kalikāpūrva**, n. an unforeseen event (as birth &c.) partly resulting from an act and leading to totally unforeseen consequences (as heaven &c.; paramāpūrvajanako 'ngajanyāpūrvabhedah, T.), Nyāyak.

**कलाकुल** **kalākula**, am, n. a kind of poison, L.; (cf. halāhala.)

**कलाङ्गल** **kalāṅgala**, (ifc. f. ā) a kind of weapon [BRD.], MBh. iii, 642; [according to T. saśataghnīkalāṅgalā is thus to be resolved: saśataghnī sahitam saśataghnīkam tādrīsam lāṅgalam yatra; in that case kalāṅgala is no word.]

**कलाचिक** **kalācika**, as, m. (?) a ladle, spoon, L.; (ā), f. the fore-arm, L.

**Kalācī**, f. the fore-arm, L.

**कलाटीन** **kalāṭīna**, as, m. the white water-wagtail, L.

**कलाखडी** **kalākhāḍī**, f., N. of a plant, L.

**कलाधिक** **kalādhika**, as, m. (fr. kala and adhika?), a cock, L.; (cf. kalāvika.)

**कलानक** **kalānaka**, as, m., N. of one of the attendants of Śiva, L.

**कलाप** **kalāpa**, &c. See kalā.

**कलामक** **kalāmaka**, as, m. a kind of rice (ripening in the cold season), L.; (cf. kalama.)

**कलाम्बि** **kalāmbi**, is, f. lending, usury, L.

**Kalāmbikā**, f. id., ib.

**कलाय** **kalāya**, as, m. a sort of pea or pulse, MBh.; Suśr. &c.; a kind of plant with dark-coloured flowers, Śis. xiii, 21; (ā), f. a species of Dūrvā-grass, L. — **khañja**, m. = kalāpa-khañja, q. v., ŚārṅgS. — **sūpa**, m. pea-soup, L.

**कलाविक** **kalāvika**, as, m. = kalādhika, q. v.

**कलाविकल** **kalā-vikala**. See kalā.

**कलाशुरि** **kalāśuri**, is, m., N. of a royal family, L.; (cf. kalacuri.)

**कलाहक** **kalāhaka**, as, m. a kind of musical instrument, L.; (cf. kāhara.)

**कलि** **kalī**, is, m. (√i. kal, Comm. on Uṇ. iv, 117), N. of the die or side of a die marked with one dot, the losing die, AV. vii, 109, 1; ŚBr. &c. (personified as an evil genius in the episode of Nala); symbolical expression for the number 1; Terminalia Bellerica (the nuts of which in older times were used as dice), L.; N. of the last and worst of the four Yugas or ages, the present age, age of vice, AitBr.; Mn. i, 86; ix, 301 f.; MBh. &c. (the Kali age contains, inclusive of the two dawns, 1200 years of the gods or 432,000 years of men, and begins the eighteenth of February, 3102 B. C.; at the end of this Yuga the world is to be destroyed; see yuga); strife, discord, quarrel, contention (personified as the son of Krodha, 'Anger,' and Himsā, 'Injury,' and as generating with his sister Durukti, 'Calumny,' two