

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

**Kalāsi**, is, f. a water-pot, pitcher, jar, L.; a churn, Śiṣ. xi, 8; Hemionitis cordifolia, L.

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

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

**Kalasi**, v. l. for kalāsi 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(ā)n. quarrelsome, turbulent, contentious, pugnacious, Pān.; Hit.; N. of the wife of Vikrama-çaṇḍa, 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), Śiṣ. ix, 32; a division of time (said to be  $\frac{1}{16}$  of a day or 1.6 minutes, Mn. i, 64; Hariv.; or  $\frac{1}{1800}$  of a day or 0.8 minutes, Comm. on VP.; or 2 minutes and  $26\frac{4}{11}$  seconds, Suśr.; or 1 minute and  $35\frac{2}{11}$  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, vādyam, nrītyam, nātyam, ālekh-yam, viśeshaka-cchedyam, taṇḍula-kusuma-bali-vikārāḥ, pushpāstaranam, daśana-vasanāṅga-rāgāḥ, mani-bhūmikā-karma, sayana-racanam, udaka-vādyam, udaka-ghātaḥ, citrā yogāḥ, mālyā-granthana-vikalpāḥ, keśa-śekhara-piḍa-yojanam, nepathya-yogāḥ, karna-pattra-bhaṅ-gāḥ, gandha-yuktih, bhūṣhaṇa-yojanam, indra-jālam, kaucumāra-yogāḥ, hasta-lāghavam, citra-śākāpūpa-bhākshya-vikāra-kriyā, pānaka-rasa-rāgāsava-yojanam, sūcivāpa-karma, vinā-ḍama-ruka-sūtra-kriḍā, prahelikā, pratimā, dūrvacaka-yogāḥ, pustaka-vācanam, nātakākhyāyikā-dar-śanam, kāvya-samasyā-pūraṇam, pattikā-ve-tra-bāna-vikalpāḥ, tarkū-karmāni, takshaṇam, vā-stu-vidyā, rūpya-ratna-parikshā, dhātu-vādah,*

*mani-rāga-jñānam, ākara-jñānam, vrikshā-yur-veda-yogāḥ, mesha-kukkūta-lāvaka-yud-dha-vidhiḥ, śuka-sārikā-pralāpanam, utsāda-nam, keśa-mārjana-kausālam, akshara-muṣṭi-kā-kathanam, mlechhitaka-vikalpāḥ, deśa-bhā-shā-jñānam, pushpa-śakātikā-nimitta-jñānam, yantra-mātrikā, dhārana-mātrikā, sampātyam, mānasī kāvya-kriyā, kriyā-vikalpāḥ, chalitaka-yogāḥ, abhidhāna-kosha-cchando-jñānam, vas-tra-gopānāni, dyūta-viśeshah, ākarshaṇa-kriḍā, bālaka-kriḍanakāni, vaināyikīnām vidyānām jñānam, vaijayikīnām 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 Dākshyaṇī in the region near the river Candrabhāgā, MatsyaP.; N. of a grammatical commentary. — °nśa (kalāṇśa), m. the part of a part, BrahmavP. — **kanda**, n.(?) a particular metre. — **kuśala**, mfn. skilled in the arts (enumerated above). — **keli**, m. amorous play, Bālar.; 'frolicsome,' N. of Kāma, L. — °**nikura** (ka-lānk°), m., N. of Mūladeva or Kaṇṣa (the author of a book on the art of stealing, T.); the bird Ardea Sibirica, L. — **jājī**, f., N. of a tree, T. — **jña**, mf(ā)n. skilled in arts, Subh.; (as), m. an artist. — °**tman** (kalāt°), f. a particular ceremony of ordination. — °**da** (kalāda°), m. a goldsmith, Jain. — **dīkshā**, 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, Tan-tras. — °**pa** (kalāpa, fr. √āp), m. 'that which holds single parts together,' a bundle, band (cf. ja-ṭā-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 col-lection of a number of separate things (esp. ifc.; cf. kriyā-k°, &c.); the moon, L.; a clever and intel-ligent 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.; (i), f. a bundle of grass, KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.; -**khañja**, m. a particular disease (said to be St. Vitus's dance; v. l. kalāya-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. — °**paka** (ka-lāpaka), m. a band, bundle, Śiṣ.; a kind of orna-ment, 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 govern-ment of noun and verb is carried throughout, con-trary to the practice of closing the sense with each stanza, e. g. Kir. xvi, 21-24), Sāh. 558; = **cand-raka**, L.; a debt to be paid when the peacocks spread their tails (kalāpini [see kalāpin below] kāle deyam ṛiṇam, Kās.), Pān. iv, 3, 48. — °**pin** (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; (i), m. a peacock, Ragh.; Pañcat. &c.; the Indian cuckoo, L.; Ficus infec-toria, 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 six-teenth 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. — **bha-ra**, m. 'possessing the arts,' an artist, mechanic, Gaut. — **bhṛit**, m. id.; 'digit-bearer,' the moon, L. — °**yana** (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. — °**rnava** (kalārṇava), m., N. of a dancing-master, Comm. on Pratāpar. — **vat**, m. 'having digits,' the moon, Kum.; (i), 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 par-ticular Mūrchanā; the lute of the Gandharva Tum-buru, 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. — **vi-kala**, 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 un-foreseen event (as birth &c.) partly resulting from an act and leading to totally unforeseen consequences (as heaven &c.; paramāpūrvajanako 'ngajanyā-pūrvabhedah, 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. saśataghnikalāṅgalā is thus to be resolved: sa-taghnyā sahitam saśataghnikam tādrīsam lān-galam 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, Śiṣ. xiii, 21; (ā), f. a species of Dūrvā-grass, L. — **khañja**, m. = kalāpa-khañja, q. v., ŚārngS. — **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. kāha'r.)

**कलि kali**, 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 Hīnsā, 'Injury,' and as gener-ating with his sister Durukti, 'Calumny,' two