

'earth-god,' i. e. a Brāhman, BhP. iii, 1, 12. — **devatā**, f. id., MBh. xiii, 6451. — **dhara**, m. 'earth-supporter,' a mountain, Kum. vii, 94; Bhartṛ. — **dhārin**, mfn. carrying soil or earth, Yājñ. ii, 152; Git. — **dhenu**, f. the earth considered as a milch-cow, Bhartṛ. ii, 38. — **nanda**, m., N. of a king, Rājat. i, 338. — **nandana**, m. (= *-ja*) N. of the planet Mars. — **nāga**, m. (= *-jantu*) a kind of snail or earth-worm, L. — **nātha**, m. 'lord of the earth,' a king, L. — **pa**, m. 'earth-protector,' a king, Suśr.; Pañcat.; Śak.; Ragh. — **pati**, m. 'lord of the earth,' id., Nal.; R.; Ragh.; Kathās. — **pāla**, m. = *-pa*, VarBṛS.; Ragh. ii, vii; Bhartṛ.; Caurap.; Prab. — **pītha**, n. the surface of the earth, W.; N. of a town, HParis. — **putra**, m. 'son of the earth,' N. of the demon Naraka, Kālp. — **puru-hūta**, m. 'the Indra of the earth,' a king, Inscr. — **pratiṣṭha**, mfn. dwelling or abiding on the earth, W. — **badarī**, f., N. of a plant (= *bhū-b^o*), L. — **bhartṛi**, m. = *-nātha*, Naish. ix, 22. — **bhuj**, m. 'one who possesses the earth,' a king, Bhartṛ.; Śāntiś.; Prab.; Rājat. — **bhū**, f. (= *-tanayā*) N. of Sītā, Bālar. — **bhrit**, m. 'earth-supporter,' a mountain, Vikr.; Ritus.; Kir.; a king, Bhartṛ. (v. l. *-bhuj*); — *tā*, f. the state of a king, reign, Naish. vi, 94. — **maṇḍala**, n. the globe, earth, W. — **rasa**, m. the juice or essence of the earth, VP. — **rāja**, m. a prince, king. — **ruh**, m. 'growing from the earth,' a tree, Bhartṛ.; Prab. — **ruha**, m. id., Śiś. vii, 54; Sāh. — **lava-bhuj**, m. 'possessing only a small tract of the earth,' a petty prince, Bhartṛ. iii, 100. — **var-dhana**, m. a corpse, L. — **vṛitti-mat**, mfn. 'of a behaviour similar to that of the earth,' patient like the earth, BhP. iv, 16, 7. — **vyudāsa**, m. a cave within the earth, L. — **śaci-pati**, m. = *-puru-hūta*, Rājat. i, 99. — **śata-kratu**, m. id., iii, 329. — **śiṅginī**, f. = *-jivā*, Gaṇit. — **suta**, m. (= *-ja*) the planet Mars, VarBṛS.; VarBṛ.; N. of the demon Naraka, W. — **sura**, m. = *-deva*. — **spriś**, m. an inhabitant of the earth, Ragh. viii, 80. **Kshiti-garbha**, for *°i-g^o*, q. v. **Kshitīndra**, m. 'lord of the earth,' a king, Vcar. **Kshitīsa**, m. 'ruler of the earth,' a king, MBh. iii, 13198; VarBṛS.; Ragh.; Rājat.; N. of a prince of Kānyakubja; — *vagśāvali-carita*, n. 'genealogy and history of Kshitīsa's family,' N. of a work composed in the last century. **Kshitīśvara**, m. 'lord of the earth,' a king, Ragh. iii, 3; xi, 1; BhP. iii, 13, 9. **Kshity** (by Sandhi for *kshiti*). — **aditi**, f. 'the Aditi of the earth,' N. of Devaki (mother of Kṛishna), L. — **adhīpa**, m. 'lord of the earth,' a king, VarBṛ. xi, 1. — **utkara**, m. a heap of mould, ii, 12.

क्षि 4. *kshi*, cl. 1. P. *kshayati* (only once, R. iv, 6, 14), cl. 5. P. *kshinōti* (ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; 1. sg. *kshinōmi*, VS. for *°nāmi* of AV.), cl. 9. P. *kshināti* (3. pl. *kshinānti*; perf. 3. du. *cikshiyatur*, Kās. on Pāṇ. vi, 4, 77 & vii, 4, 10), to destroy, corrupt, ruin, make an end of (acc.), kill, injure, RV.; AV. &c.: Pass. *kshiyāte* (AV. xii, 5, 45; 3. pl. *kshiyante*, RV. i, 62, 12; aor. Subj. *ksheshya* [AV. iv, 34, 8] or *kshāyi*, TB. i; Cond. *aksheshyata*, ŚBr. viii), to be diminished, decrease, wane (as the moon), waste away, perish, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; to pass (said of the night), Kathās.: Caus. P. *kshapayati* (fut. *°yishyati*), rarely *°te* (MBh. i, 1838; Daś.), very rarely *kshayayati* (MBh. v, 2134, ed. Calc.), to destroy, ruin, make an end of (acc.), finish, MBh.; R. &c.; to weaken, Mn. v, 157; MBh. i, 1658; Kum. v, 29; to pass (as the night or time, *kshapām*, *°pās*, *kālam*), Pañcat.; Kād.; ŚāringP.; [cf. *°phi-vā*, *°phi-si-s*, &c.]

3. **Kshaya**, as, m. (Pāṇ. vi, 1, 201) loss, waste, wane, diminution, destruction, decay, wasting or wearing away (often ifc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; fall (as of prices, opposed to *vṛiddhi*, e. g. *kshayo vṛiddhiś ca paṇ-yānām*, 'the fall and rise in the price of commodities'), Yājñ. ii, 258; removal, W.; end, termination (e. g. *nīdrā-ksh^o*, the end of sleep, R. vi, 105, 14; *dina-kshaye*, at the end of day, MBh. i, 699; R. iv, 3, 10; *jivita-kshaye*, at the end of life, Daś.; *āyushah ksh^o*, id., Ragh.; *kshayam* √gam, √yā, √i, or *upa* √i, to become less, be diminished, go to destruction, come to an end, perish, Nal.; R.; Suśr.; VarBṛS.; Daś.; Amar.; Hit.; *kshayam* √nī, to destroy, R. v, 36, 51; consumption, phthisis pulmonalis, Suśr.; Hcat.; sickness in general, L.; the destruction of the universe, Pañcat.; (in alg.) a negative quantity, minus, Āryabh.; = *-māsa*, Jyot.; = *kshayāha*, Gaṇit.; N. of a prince, VP.; (*ā*), f., N. of a Yoginī, Hcat.; (*am*), n., N. of the last year

in the sixty years' Brīhaspati cycle, VarBṛS. — **ka-ra**, mfn. ifc. causing destruction or ruin, destructive, terminating, MBh. ii, 2494; Suśr.; liberating from existence, W.; perhaps for *kshayi-kāla* (said of the moon 'the portions of which are waning'), Cān.; (*as*), m., N. of the 49th year of the sixty years' Brīhaspati cycle, VarBṛS. — **karṭri**, mfn. ifc. causing destruction or ruin, VP. — **kāla**, m. the period of destruction, end of all things. — **kāsa**, m. a consumptive or phthisical cough, Car. vi, 20. — **kāsin**, mfn. one who has a consumptive cough. — **kṛit**, mfn. causing ruin or loss or destruction, VarYogay.; Bhag. xi; Suśr.; (*t*), m. (= *kshaya*) N. of the last year of the sixty years' Brīhaspati cycle. — **m-kara**, mf(ī)n. causing destruction or ruin (with gen. or ifc.), MBh.; Hcat. — **ja**, mfn. produced by consumption (as cough), Suśr. — **divasa**, m. the day of the destruction of the universe, Hcar. — **nāsinī**, f. 'removing consumption,' Celtis orientalis (= *jivan-ti*), L. — **paksha**, m. the fortnight of the moon's wane, dark fortnight, Kir. ii, 37. — **pravṛitta**, mfn. = *-ja*, Suśr. — **māsa**, m. a lunar month that is omitted in the adjustment of the lunar and the solar calendar, Jyot.; Gaṇit. — **yukta**, mfn. ruined (a prince), Kir. ii, 11. — **yukti**, f. ruin, ii, 9; necessity or opportunity of destroying, W. — **yoga**, m. id., W. — **roga**, m. consumption, VarBṛS.; Hcat. — **rogin**, mfn. consumptive, Yājñ.; Hcat.; *°gi-tā*, f. consumption; *°gi-tva*, n. id., Mn. — **vāyu**, m. the wind that is to blow at the end of the world, W. — **sampad**, f. total loss, ruin, destruction, W. **Kshayāha**, m. a lunar day that is omitted in the adjustment of the lunar and the solar calendar, Gaṇit. **Kshayōpasama**, m. complete annihilation of the desire of being active, Jain. (Sarvad. iii).

2. **Kshayana**, mfn. ifc. 'destroying, annihilating, driving away, dispersing,' see *arāya-*, *asura-*, *piśāca-*, *bhrātṛvya-*, *yātudhāna-*, *sadānvā-* & *sa-patna-kshayana*.

Kshayathu, for *kshavathu*, q. v.

Kshayayitavya, mfn. to be destroyed, R. vi, 17, 4.

Kshayi (in comp. for *°yin*, q. v.) — **kāla**, see *kshaya-kāra*. — **tva**, n. perishableness, fragility, Sarvad. iv; KapS. i, 1, Sch.

Kshayika, mfn. consumptive, Nār.

Kshayita, mfn. destroyed, ruined, put an end to, finished, MBh.; R.; Megh.; BhP.; Kathās.; (in math.) divided, Sūryas. i, 51. — **tā**, f. the being destroyed or annihilated, Bādar. iii, 1, 8, Sch.

Kshayin, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 157) wasting, decaying, waning, Mn. ix, 314; Ragh.; Daś.; Bhartṛ.; perishable, Śak.; Megh. &c.; consumptive, Mn. iii, 7; MBh. xiii, 5089; VarBṛ. xxiii, 17.

Kshayishnu, mfn. perishable, BhP. vii, 7, 40; destroying, removing, ib. vi, 16, 41; (ifc.) iii, 13, 25.

Kshayya, mfn. (anything) that can be destroyed or removed, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 81; see also *a-kshayya*.

Kshāyika, mfn. resulting from the (*kshayōpa-sama* or) annihilation of the desire of being active, Jain. (Sarvad. iii).

5. **Kshi**, is, f. destruction, waste, loss, L.

Kshitā, mfn. (= *°phi-tō-s*) wasted, decayed, exhausted, TS. vi; weakened, miserable (as an ascetic), Pāṇ. vi, 4, 61, Kās.; (see also *ā-*) **Kshitāyus**, mfn. one whose life goes to an end, RV. x, 161, 2; one whose life is forfeited, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 61, Kās.

3. **Kshiti**, is, f. wane, perishing, ruin, destruction, AV.; the period of the destruction of the universe, end of the world, L.; (cf. *ā-*, *āsura-*)

Kshitvan, ā, m. the wind, Uṇ. iv, 115.

Kshiyā, f. (g. *bhidādi*) loss, waste, destruction, L.; offence against the customs, Pāṇ. viii, 1, 60 & ii, 104.

Kshinā, mfn. diminished, wasted, expended, lost, destroyed, worn away, waning (as the moon), ŚBr.; MuṇḍUp.; ŚvetUp.; Mn. &c.; weakened, injured, broken, torn, emaciated, feeble, Mn. vii, 166; Suśr.; Kās. on Pāṇ. vi, 4, 61 & viii, 2, 46 &c.; delicate, slender, Śak.; Git. iv, 21; Naish. vii, 81; poor, miserable, Pañcat. iv, 16 & 32; (*am*), n., N. of a disease of the pudenda muliebria, Gal. — **karman**, m. 'one whose desire of being active is completely annihilated,' a Jina. — **kośa**, mfn. one whose wealth is exhausted, Rājat. v, 165. — **gati**, mfn. with slackened or diminished motion or progress. — **jī-vita**, mfn. one who has no means of subsistence, R. — **tamas**, m., N. of a Vihāra, Rājat. i, 147. — **tā**, f. the state of wasting away, diminution, decay, W.; the state of being worn away or injured, Mṛicch.;

emaciation, W. — **tva**, n. the wane (of the moon), Subh. — **dhana**, mfn. having diminished wealth, impoverished. — **pāpa**, mfn. one whose sins are destroyed, purified after having suffered the consequences of sin, W. — **punya**, mfn. one whose merit is lost, who has enjoyed the fruits of merit and is doomed to labour for more in another birth, W. — **madhya**, mfn. slender-waisted, W. — **mohaka**, n. (scil. *gūṇa-sthāna*) N. of the twelfth of the fourteen degrees by which final beatitude is attained, Jain. — **vat**, mfn. wasted, decayed, W. — **vāsin**, mfn. inhabiting a dilapidated house, W.; (*i*), m. a dove or pigeon, W. — **vikrānta**, mfn. one who has lost courage, destitute of prowess, W. — **vṛitti**, mfn. out of employ, having no means of subsistence or maintenance, Mn. viii, 341. — **śakti**, mfn. one whose strength is wasted, weak, impotent, W. — **śarīra**, mfn. one who has a thin or emaciated body, W. — **sāra**, mfn. (a tree) the sap of which is gone, withered, MBh. xiii, 5, 19. — **sukṛita**, mfn. one whose stock of merit is exhausted, W. **Kshinānga**, mfn. one who has emaciated limbs, W. **Kshinājya-karman**, mfn. 'one who has done with sacrificial ceremonies,' a Buddhist, W. **Kshinādhi**, mfn. delivered from distress, Daś. **Kshināyus**, mfn. (= *kshitiāy^o*) one whose life goes to an end, MBh.; Kathās. **Kshinārtha**, mfn. deprived of property, impoverished, Mṛicch. **Kshināśrava**, mfn. with sin gone, Divyāv. xxxvi. **Kshināśhta-karman**, m. 'one who has suppressed any of the eight groups of actions,' an Arhat, Jain. **Kshinōpāya**, mfn. destitute of anything to rely upon, Amar.; Ritus.; Rājat. v, 60; 165 & 287.

Kshiyamāpa, mfn. (Pass. p.) perishing, wasting away, decaying, BhP. v, 22, 9; Hit.; (cf. *ā-*)

Ksheya, mfn. to be destroyed or removed, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 81, Kās.

Ksheshnū, mfn. (Vop. xxvi, 144) perishable, MaitrS. i, 6, 10.

क्षिप *kship*, cl. 8. P. *°noti*, *°ute*, = √4. *kshi*, q. v., Dhātup. xxx, 4.

क्षित *kshit*. See √1. & 2. *kshi*.

Kshitā, mfn., see √4. *kshi*; (*ā*), f., see √2. *kshi*. 1. 2. **Kshiti**, 3. **kshiti**, see √1. 2. & 4. *kshi*.

क्षिति 4. *kshiti*, is, m., N. of a man, Pravar.; (*is*), f. a sort of yellow pigment, L.; a sort of base metal; = *kshiti-kshama* (s. v. 2. *kshiti*), Gal.

क्षित्वन् *kshitvan*. See √4. *kshi*.

क्षिद्र *kshidra*, as, m. disease, L.; the sun, L.; a horn, L.

क्षिप 1. *kship*, cl. 6. P. *kshipāti*, *ā*. *kshipate* (MBh. &c.; cl. 4. P. *kshipyati*, only Bhartṛ.; Subj. *kshipāt*; perf. *cikshepa*, MBh. &c.; ep. also *cikshipe*; fut. 2nd *kshepsyati*, MBh. &c.; ep. also *°te*; inf. *ksheptum*; cf. Pāṇ. vii, 2, 10, Siddh.), to throw, cast, send, despatch, AV. ix, 1, 10 & 20; Mn.; MBh. (Pass. pr. p. *kshipyat*, i, 1126) &c.; to move hastily (the arms or legs), Mṛicch.; BhP. x, 36, 14; to throw a glance (as the eye), Bhartṛ. i, 94; to strike or hit (with a weapon), RV. i, 182, 1-3; to put or place anything on or in (loc.), pour on, scatter, fix or attach to (loc.), Yājñ. i, 230; Bhag.; Mṛicch. &c.; to direct (the thoughts) upon (loc.), Sarvad.; to throw away, cast away, get rid of, Bhartṛ. ii, 69; Kathās.; to lay (the blame) on (loc.), Hit.; to utter abusive words, insult, revile, abuse, Mn.; MBh. &c.; 'to disdain,' i. e. to excel, beat, outvie, BhP. iv, 8, 24 & 15, 17; to strike down, ruin, destroy, BhP. vi, 1, 14; BrahmaP.; (*ā*. 'to destroy one another, go to ruin,' Pot. 3. pl. *kshiperan*, MBh. iii, 1094); to pass or while away (the time or night, *kālam*, *kshapām*), Kathās. iv, 154; xcii, 84; to lose (time, *kālam*; cf. *kāla-kshēpa*), R. vii, 80, 14; to skip or pass over (a day, *dinam*), Car. vi, 3; (in math.) to add, Gol.: Caus. P. *kshepayati*, to cause to cast or throw into (*antar*), Kathās. xiii, 160; to throw into, R. ii, 76, 16; to cause to descend into (loc.), Kathās. lxxv, 121; to pass or while away (the night, *kshapām*), ib. lvi, 75; (aor. Subj. 2. sg. *cikshipas*) to hurt, injure, RV. x, 16, 1; (cf. Subj. *kshepayat*, s. v. √2. *kshi*); [cf. Lat. *sipo*, *dissipo*, for *xipo*.]

2. **Kship**, pas, f. pl. (only used in nom.; the instr. is formed fr. *kshipā*, RV. ix, 59, 57) 'the movable ones,' the fingers, RV. iii, v, ix (Naigh. ii, 5).