11. —सी Day-break, morning.

औषस्य *a.* Sacred to Ushas or the dawn.

औषसिक, औषिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Walking out at day-break. –2 Early born or produced at dawn.

औष्ट्र *a.* (ष्ट्री *f.*) [उष्ट्र-अण्] 1 Relating to, or produced from, a camel. –2 Abounding in camels. —ष्ट्रं 1 The milk of a camel. –2 Camel-nature.

औष्ट्रक *a.* (की *f.*) [उष्ट्र-वुञ्] Relating to a camel. —कं A multitude of camels; *Si.* 5. 65.

औष्ट्रथ *a.* (थी *f.*) Belonging to a carriage drawn by camels.

औष्ठ्य *a.* [ओष्ठ-यत्] Relating to the lip, labial. –**Comp.** —**वर्णः** a labial letter; *i. e.* उ, ऊ, प्, फ्, ब्, भ्, म्, and व्. —**स्थान** *a.* pronounced with the lips. —**स्वरः** a labial vowel.

औष्ण्यं [उष्ण-अण्] Heat, warmth.

औष्म्यं, औष्म्यं [उष्ण -उष्म -ष्यञ्] Heat; R. 17. 33.

क.

क The first consonant of the alphabet, and first letter of the guttural class.

कः 1 Brahman. –2 Vishṇu. –3 Kâmadeva. –4 Fire. –5 Wind or air. –6 Yama. –7 The sun. –8 The soul. –9 A king or prince. –10 Knot or joint. –11 A peacock. –12 The king of birds. –13 A bird. –14 The mind. –15 Body. –16 Time. –17 A cloud. –18 A word, sound. –19 Hair. –20 Light, splendour. –21 Wealth, property. —**कं** 1 Happiness, joy, pleasure (as in नाक which is explained thus; न कं सुखं=दुःखं; न अकं यत्र). –2 Water; सख्येन मामिरक्ष त्वं वरुणेत्यभिशाप्य कं Y. 2. 108; केशवं पतितं दृष्ट्वा पांडवा हर्षनिर्भराः Subhâsh. (where a pun is intended on केशव, the apparent meaning being Kesava). –3 The head; as in कंधरा (=कं शिरो धारयतीति). –**Comp.** —**ज** *a.* watery, aquatic. —**द**ः a cloud (giving water.)

क A Taddhita affix added to nouns and adjectives, mostly to the former, in the sense of diminution, deterioration, similarity, endearment, or sometimes to express the original meaning of the word itself; *e. g.* वृक्षकः a small tree; बालकः a chap; पुत्रकः dear boy; अश्वकः a bad horse, or like a horse, or a horse itself (स्वार्थे कन्).

कंक्य *a.* Happy, prosperous.

कंकूलं N. of the eighth Yoga.

कंस् 2 A. (कंस्ते) 1 To go. –2 To command. –3 To destroy; see कस्.

कंसः–सं 1 A drinking vessel, cup, can, goblet. –2 Bell-metal, white copper. –3A particular measure known as आढक, q. v. —**सः** N. of a king of Mathurâ, son of Ugrasena and enemy of Kṛishṇa. [He is identified with the Asura Kalanemi, and acted inimically towards Krishna and became his implacable foe. The circumstance which made him so was the following. While, after the marriage of Devaki with Vasudeva, he was driving the happy pair home, a heavenly voice warned Kamsa that the eighth child of Devaki would kill him. Thereupon he threw both of them into prison, loaded them with strong fetters, and kept the strictest watch over them. He took from Devaki every child as soon as it was born and slew it, and in this way he disposed of her first six children. But the 7th and 8th, Balarama and Krishna, were safely conveyed to Nanda's house in spite of his vigilance, and Krishna grew up to be his slayer according to the prophecy. When Kamsa heard this, he was very much enraged and sent several demons to kill Krishna, but he killed them all with ease. At last he sent Akrura to bring the boys to Mathura. A severe duel was fought between Kamsa and Krishna, in which the former was slain by the latter]. —**सा** N. of a daughter of Ugrasena and sister of Kamsa. –**Comp.** —**अरिः, अरातिः, जित्, कृष्, द्विष्, हन्** *m.* 'slayer of Kamsa, *i.e.* Krishṇa; स्वयं संधिकारिणा कंसारिणा दूतेन Ve. 1; निषेदिवान् कंसकृषः स विष्टरे *Si.* 1. 16. —**अस्थि** *n.* bell-metal. —**उद्भवा** a fragrant earth. —**कारः** (री *f.*) 1. a mixed tribe; कंसकारशंखकारौ ब्राह्मणात्संबभूवतुः *Sabdak.* –2. a worker in pewter or white-brass, a bell-founder. —**माक्षिकं** a metallic substance in large grains, a sort of pyrites. —**वणिक्** *m.* a brazier or seller of brass vessels. —**वधः–हननं** the slaying of Kamsa.

कंसकं Bell-metal.

कंसवती N. of a daughter of उग्रसेन.

कंसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of bell-metal &c.

कंसीय *a.* Fit for, or relating to, a cup. —**यं** Bell-metal.

कंसारं Ved. 1 A bone. –2 Rice, the grain of which becomes hard in the middle.

कक् 1 A. (ककते, कक्ति) 1 To wish. –2 To be proud. –3 To be unsteady; see कंक्.

ककजाकृत *a.* Ved. Mutilated.

ककंदः Gold.

ककरः A kind of bird (Ved.).

ककर्दुः Destruction of happiness or of enemies; Rv. 10. 102. 6.

ककाटिका A part of the back of the head (घाटा).

ककुंजलः The Châtaka bird.

ककुद् *f.* 1 A summit, peak. –2 Chief, head; see ककुद below. –3 The hump on the shoulders of the Indian bull. –4 A horn. –5 An ensign or symbol of royalty (as the छत्र, चामर &c.). –6 Any projecting corner. –7 N. of a daughter of Daksha and wife of Dharma. (According to Pâṇini V. 4. 146-147 ककुद् is the form to be substituted for ककुद् in adj. or Bah. comps.; *e. g.* त्रिककुद्). –**Comp.** —**स्थः** [ककुदि तिष्ठतीति] an epithet of Puranjaya, son of Sasâda, a king of the solar race, and a descendant of Ikshvâku; इक्ष्वाकुवंश्यः ककुदं नृपाणां ककुत्स्थ इत्याहितलक्षणोऽभूत् R. 6. 71. [Mythology relates that, when in their war with the demons, the gods were often worsted, they, headed by Indra,