कृशाकु *kṛiśāku, us,* m. heating, grieving; (a various reading for *kṛiśānu.*)

कृशानु *kṛiśānu, us,* m. (fr. rt. *kṛiś* for *kṛish!*), Ved. 'bending the bow,' an epithet applied to a good archer, (generally connected with *aṡtri,* 'an archer,' though sometimes used alone: some regard Kṛiśānu as a divine being, either similar in character to Rudra or this god himself; he is armed with the lightning and defends the 'heavenly' Soma from the hawk, who tries to steal and bear it from heaven to earth); a N. of Agni or fire; fire in general; N. of a plant, Plumbago Zeylanica; N. of an archer; N. of a Gandharva. — *Kṛiśānu-retas, ās,* m. an epithet of Śiva.

Kṛiśānuka, as, ī, am, containing the word Kṛiśānu, as an Anuvāka or Adhyāya.

कृष *krish,* cl. 1. P. *karshati, ćakarsha, karkshyati* and *krakshyati, akrikshat, akārkshīt* and *akrākshīt, karshṭum* and *krashṭum,* to draw, attract, draw to one's self, drag, pull, pull to and fro, drag away, tear; to lead or conduct (as an army); to bend (a bow); to draw into one's power, become master of, overpower; to obtain; to take away anything from any one (with two acc., e.g. *akarshat taṃ rājyam,* he deprived him of the kingdom); cl. 6. P. A. *kṛishati, -te,* to draw or make furrows, to plough: Caus. *karshayati, -yitum,* to draw, to draw out, tear up, tear out; extract; to drag to and fro, cause pain, torture, torment; to draw or make furrows, to plough: Desid. *ćikṛikshati, -te:* Intens. *ćarīkṛishyate, ćarīkarshṭi* or *ćarīkrashṭi;* [cf. Lith. *karszu, pleszau;* Russ. *ćeshu;* Lat. *verro, vello;* Gr. *κόρος, ἕλκω?* Goth. *falh.*]

Karsha, karshaṇa, &c. See s. v. at p. 210.

Kṛishaka, as, ā, am, attractive, drawing, who or what draws furrows or ploughs; (*as*), m. a ploughman, husbandman, farmer; a ploughshare; an ox.

Kṛishāṇa, as, m. a ploughman, a husbandman.

Kṛishi, is, f. ploughing, cultivation of the soil; agriculture, husbandry; the cultivation of the soil personified. — *Kṛishi-karman, a,* n. agriculture, husbandry. — *Kṛishi-jīvin, ī,* m. a cultivator, a farmer. — *Kṛishi-phala, am,* n. agricultural produce or profit. — *Kṛishi-sevā,* f. agriculture.

Kṛishika, as, m. a cultivator of the soil, a husbandman; the ploughshare.

Kṛishīvala, as, ā, am, one who lives by husbandry or agriculture; (*as*), m. a husbandman.

Kṛishṭa, as, ā, am, ploughed or tilled, a field &c. — *Kṛishṭa-ja, as, ā, am,* grown in cultivated ground, cultivated. — *Kṛishṭa-paćya, as, ā, am,* ripening in cultivated ground, sown or ripening after ploughing, as rice &c.; cultivated. — *Kṛishṭa-pākya, as, ā, am,* ripening on cultivated ground; sown or ripening after ploughing. — *Kṛishṭa-phala, am,* n. the product of a harvest. — *Kṛishṭa-rādhi, is, is, i,* Ved. successful in agriculture. — *Kṛishṭopta* (*°ṭa-up°*), *as, ā, am,* sown on cultivated ground.

Kṛishṭi, ayas, f. pl., Ved. men, races of men, sometimes with the epithet *mānushīs;* (originally the word may have meant cultivated ground, then an inhabited land, next its inhabitants, and lastly any race of men; Indra and Agni have the N. *rājā kṛishṭīnām;* and *pañća kṛishṭayas,* 'the five races,' comprehends the whole human race, not only the Āryan tribes); according to native lexicographers the word means also ploughing, cultivating the soil; attracting, drawing; and (*is*), m. a teacher, a learned man or Paṇḍit. — *Kṛishṭi-prā, ās, ās, am,* Ved. pervading the human race. — *Kṛishṭi-han, hā, ghnī, ha,* Ved. subduing nations. — *Kṛishṭy-ojas, ās, ās, as,* Ved. overpowering men.

Krishya, as, ā, am, to be ploughed.

Krashṭavya, as, ā, am, to be drawn or drawn out.

कृषाणु *kṛishāṇu, us,* m. a N. of fire; (a wrong reading for *kṛiśānu.*)

कृष्कर *krishkara, as,* m. an epithet of Śiva; [cf. *kṛikara.*]

कृष्ण 1. *kṛishṇa, as, ā, am* (said to be fr. rt. *kṛish*), black, dark, dark-blue (opposed to *śveta, śukla, rohita,* and *aruṇa*); wicked, evil; (*as*), m. black, the colour, or dark-blue, which is often confounded with black by the Hindūs; the black antelope; a kind of beast of prey (described in the Veda as feeding on carrion and dead corpses); a crow; the Indian cuckoo or Kokila; the plant Carissa Carandas; the dark half of the lunar month from full to new moon [cf. *kṛishṇa-paksha* below]; the fourth or Kali-yuga; N. of one of the poets of the Ṛig-veda descended from Aṅgiras; N. of a celebrated Avatār of the god Vishṇu, or sometimes identified with Vishṇu himself, as distinct from his ten Avatārs or incarnations. (In the earlier legends he appears as a great hero and teacher; in the more recent he is deified, and is often represented as a young and amorous shepherd with flowing hair and a flute in his hand. The following are a few particulars of his birth and history as related in the Purāṇas &c.: Vasu-deva, who was a descendant of Yadu and Yayāti, had two wives, Rohiṇī and Devakī. The latter had eight sons, of whom the eighth was Kṛishṇa. Kaṃsa, king of Mathurā and cousin of Devakī, was informed by a prediction that one of these sons would kill him. He therefore kept Vasu-deva and his wife in confinement, and slew their first six children. The seventh was Bala-rāma, who was saved by being abstracted from the womb of Devakī and transferred to that of Rohiṇī. The eighth was Kṛishṇa, who was born with black skin and a peculiar mark on his breast. His father Vasu-deva managed to escape from Mathurā with the child, and favoured by the gods found a herdsman named Nanda, whose wife Yaśodā had just been delivered of a son, which Vasu-deva conveyed to Devakī, after substituting his own in its place. Nanda with his wife Yaśodā took the infant Kṛishṇa and settled first in Gokula or Vraja, and afterwards in Vṛindāvana, where Kṛishṇa and Bala-rāma grew up together, roaming in the woods and joining in the sports of the herdsmen's sons. Kṛishṇa as a youth contested the sovereignty of Indra, and was victorious over that god, who descended from heaven to praise Kṛishṇa, and made him lord over the cattle. Kṛishṇa is described as sporting constantly with the Gopīs or shepherdesses, of whom a thousand became his wives, though only eight are specified, Rādhā being the favourite. Kṛishṇa built and fortified a city called Dvāraka in Gujarāt, and thither transported the inhabitants of Mathurā after killing Kaṃsa. Kṛishṇa had various wives besides the Gopīs, and by Rukmiṇī had a son Pradyumna, who is usually identified with Kāma-deva; with Jainas, Kṛishṇa is one of the nine black Vasu-devas; with Buddhists he is the chief of the black demons, who are the enemies of Buddha and the white demons); N. of a king of the Nāgas; N. of an Asura or demon; N. of Arjuna, the most renowned of the Pāṇḍu princes (so named apparently from his colour as a child, see Mahā-bh. Virāṭa-parva 1389; the dual *kṛishṇau* = Kṛishṇa and Arjuna); N. of Vyāsa; of Kṛishṇa Hārīta; of a son of Śuka by Pīvarī, a teacher of the Yoga; N. of a pupil of Bharadvāja; of Dāśārha; of a son of Havirdhāna; of a son of Arjuna; of an adopted son of Asamaṅjas; of a chief of the Andhras; N. of the author of a commentary on the Mahā-bhārata; N. of a poet; N. of the author of a commentary on the Dāya-bhāga; N. of the son of Keśavārka and grandson of Jayāditya; N. of the father of Tānabhaṭṭa and uncle of Raṅganātha; N. of the father of Dāmodara and uncle of Malhaṇa; N. of the father of Prabhūjīka and uncle of Vidyādhara; N. of the father of Madana; N. of the grammarian Rāma-ćandra; N. of the son of Vāruṇendra and father of Lakshmaṇa; N. of the father of Hīrabhaṭṭa, author of the commentary called Śaraka-bhāshya, and of the work Sāhitya-sudhāsamudra; N. of a hell; (*ā*), f. a kind of poisonous insect; several plants, as Piper Longum, the Indigo plant; a grape; a kind of perfume [cf. *parpaṭī*]; an epithet of Draupadī; an epithet of Durgā; N. of one of the seven tongues of fire; N. of the river Kistna; (*ī*), f. night; (*am*), n. blackness, darkness; the black part of the eye; a kind of demon or spirit of darkness; black pepper; black Agallochum; iron; lead; antimony; blue vitriol; [cf. *kārshṇa,* &c.; cf. also Russ. *ćernyi,* 'black.'] — *Kṛishṇa-kanda, am,* n. the red lotus, Nymphæa Rubra. — *Kṛishṇa-karkaṭaka, as,* m. a kind of black crab. — *Kṛishṇa-karṇa, as, ā, am,* Ved. black-eared. — *Kṛishṇakarṇāmṛita* (*°ṇa-am°*), *am,* n., N. of a poem by Vilva-maṅgala. — *Kṛishṇa-karman, a,* n. making black; a peculiar manner of cauterising; (*ā, ā, a*), criminal, guilty. — *Kṛishṇa-kāka, as,* m. a raven. — *Kṛishṇa-kāpotī,* f. a kind of plant; [cf. *śveta-kāpoti, krishṇa-sarpā.*] — *Kṛishṇa-kāshṭha, am,* n. a black variety of Agallochum. — *Kṛishṇa-keli, is,* m. a plant, Mirabilis Jalapa. — *Kṛishṇa-kohala, as,* m. a gamester, a gambler. — *Kṛishṇa-krīḍita, am,* n., N. of a poem by Keśavārka celebrating the god Kṛishṇa. — *Kṛishṇa-khaṇḍa,* title of the fourth book of the Brahmavaivarta-purāṇa. — *Kṛishṇa-gaṅgā,* f., N. of a river, = *kṛishṇā, krishṇa-samudbhavā, krishṇavenyā.* — *Kṛishṇa-gati, is,* m. fire ('whose way is black'); [cf. *krishṇa-yāma, kṛishṇa-vartani,* &c.] — *Kṛishṇa-gandhā,* f. the tree Hyperanthera Moringa. — *Kṛishṇa-garbha, as, ā, am,* Ved. (clouds) having black cavities; (*ās*), f. pl. = according to Sāy. the pregnant wives of the Asura Kṛishṇa, but according to others = the waters contained in the black cavities of the clouds; (*as*), m., N. of a plant, = *kaṭphala.* — *Kṛishṇa-giri, is,* m., N. of a mountain; [cf. *krishṇāćala.*] — *Kṛishṇa-godhā,* f. a kind of poisonous insect. — *Kṛishṇa-grīva, as, ā, am,* Ved. black-necked. — *Kṛishṇa-ćaṇćuka, as,* m. a kind of pea; [cf. *ćaṇaka.*] — *Kṛishṇa-ćaturdasī,* f. the fourteenth day in the dark half of the month. — *Kṛishṇa-ćanda, as,* m., N. of a copyist who lived about A. D. 1730, a son of Rāma-ćandra. — *Kṛishṇa-ćandra, as,* m., N. of a prince of the eighteenth century. — *Kṛishṇaćandra-devaśarman, ā,* m., N. of a logician who lived about A. D. 1736. — *Kṛishṇa-ćara, as, ā, am,* what formerly or in a former existence belonged to Kṛishṇa. — *Kṛishṇa-ćūḍā,* f. the plant Cæsalpinia Pulcherrima. — *Kṛishṇa-ćūḍikā,* f. the plant Abrus Precatorius. — *Kṛishṇa-ćūrṇa, am,* n. rust of iron, iron filings. — *Kṛishṇa-ććhavi, is,* m. fire? [cf. *krishṇārćis.*] — *Kṛishṇa-jaṇhas, ās, ās, as,* Ved. black-winged; (Sāy.) having a black path. — *Kṛishṇa-jaṭā,* f. a plant, Indian spikenard; [cf. *jaṭāmāṇsī.*] — *Kṛishṇa-janma-khaṇḍa,* N. of a part of the Brahmavaivarta-purāṇa. — *Kṛishṇa-janmāshṭamī* (*°ma-ash°*), f. the eighth day of the second half of the month Śrāvaṇa, the birthday of Kṛishṇa. — *Kṛishṇa-jī, īs,* m., N. of a man. — *Kṛishṇa-jīraka, as,* m. Kaloñji, a plant having a small black seed, which is used for medical and culinary purposes, Nigella Indica. — *Kṛishṇa-taṇḍulā,* f. a plant [cf. *karṇa-sphoṭā*], Piper Longum. — *Kṛishṇa-tarkālaṅkāra* (*°ka-al°*), *as,* m., N. of a scholiast. — *Kṛishṇa-tā,* f. or *krishṇa-tva, am,* n. blackness. — *Kṛishṇa-tāmra, am,* n. a kind of sandal-wood. — *Kṛishṇa-tāra, as,* m. a deer, an antelope ('black-eyed'). — *Kṛishṇa-tila, as,* m. black sesamum. — *Kṛishṇa-tīrtha, as,* m., N. of a teacher of Rāma-tīrtha. — *Kṛishṇa-tuṇḍa, as,* m. a kind of poisonous insect. — *Kṛishṇa-trivṛitā,* f., N. of a plant, a kind of Ipomœa, black Teōri. — *Kṛishṇa-datta, as,* m., N. of the author of a work on music. — *Kṛishṇa-danta, as, ā, am,* having black teeth; (*ā*), f. the tree Gmelina Arborea. — *Kṛishṇa-darśana, as,* m., N. of a pupil of Śaṅkarāćārya. — *Kṛishṇa-daśana, as, ā, am,* having black or discoloured teeth. — *Kṛishṇa-dāsa, as,* m., N. of the author of the poem Ćamatkāra-ćandrikā; N. of the author of the work Ćaitanya-ćaritāmṛita; N. of the author of the poem Preta-tattva-nirūpaṇa; N. of a son of Harsha, author of the Vimalanāthapurāṇa. — *Kṛishṇa-deva, as,* m., N. of a son of Nārāyaṇa, author of the Prayoga-sāra; N. of a copyist, son of Paṇḍyāpurushottama-deva. — *Kṛishṇa-deha, as, ā, am,* black-bodied; (*as*), m. a large