n. a factitious or medicinal salt, commonly black salt [cf. *vid-lavaṇa* and *kṛishṇa-lavaṇa*]; water. — *Kshāra-kardama, as*, m. a pool of saline or acid mud; N. of a hell. — *Kshāra-karman, a*, n. applying caustic alkali (Lapis Infernalis) to proud flesh &c.; or applying acid remedies in general. — *Kshāra-kṛitya, as, ā, am*, to be treated with caustic alkali. — *Kshāra-taila, am*, n. oil cooked with alkaline ingredients. — *Kshāra-traya* or *kshāra-tritaya, am*, n. natron, saltpetre, and borax. — *Kshāra-dalā*, f. a kind of pot-herb, = *ćillī*. — *Kshāra-dru, us*, m. the tree Bignonia Suaveolens; [cf. *ghaṇṭā-pāṭali*.] — *Kshāra-nadī*, f. a river in hell, the water of which is alkaline. — *Kshāra-pattra, as* or *am*, m. or n. (?), or *kshāra-pattraka, as*, m. the pot-herb Chenopodium Album. — *Kshāra-pāla, as*, m., N. of a Ṛishi. — *Kshāra-bhūmi, is*, f. a saline soil. — *Kshāra-madhya, as*, m. the plant Achyranthes Aspera [cf. *apāmārga*]; its alkaline ashes make it useful in washing clothes. — *Kshāra-mṛittikā*, f. saline soil, especially an impure sulphate of soda. — *Kshāra-melaka, as*, m. an alkaline substance. — *Kshāra-meha, as*, m. a morbid state of the urine, in which its smell and taste resemble that of potash. — *Kshāra-rasa, as*, m. a saline or alkaline flavour. — *Kshāra-vriksha, as*, m. the tree Bignonia Suaveolens [cf. *kshāra-dru*]; any tree yielding abundant potash. — *Kshāra-śreshṭha, as*, m. the tree Butea Frondosa; also = *kshāra-vṛiksha*; (*am*), n. alkaline earth; [cf. *vajra-kshāra*.] — *Kshāra-shaṭka, am*, n. six kinds of trees distinguished by their juice, as the Butea Frondosa, Grislea Tomentosa, Achyranthes Aspera, Cowach, Ghaṇṭā-pāṭali, Coraya. — *Kshāra-samudra, as*, m. or *kshāra-sindhu, us*, m. the salt ocean. — *Kshāra-sūtra, am*, n. acid thread, applied to fistulas &c. — *Kshārāksha* (°*ra-ak*°), *as, ā, am*, having an artificial eye made of glass. — *Kshārāgada* (°*ra-ag*°), *as*, m. remedy prepared by extracting the alkaline particles from the ashes of plants. — *Kshārāććha* (°*ra-aććha*), *am*, n. sea-salt. — *Kshārāñjana* (°*ra-añ*°), *am*, n. an alkaline unguent. — *Kshārāmbu* (°*ra-am*°), *u*, n. or *kshāroda* (°*ra-uda*), *as*, m. or *kshārodaka* (°*ra-ud*°), *am*, n. an alkaline juice or fluid. — *Kshārāmbudhi* (°*ra-am*°), *kshārodadhi* (°*ra-ud*°), *is*, m. the salt ocean.

Kshāraka, as, m. alkali; a juice, essence; a blossom, a new-blown flower or a young fruit; a bud or a multitude of young buds; a cage or basket or net for birds or fish; a washerman.

Kshāraṇa, am, ā, n. f. accusing of unfaithfulness; (*am*), n. converting to alkali or ashes; distilling.

Kshāraya, nom. P. *kshārayati, -yitum*, to furnish or mix with acid substances; to torture a person with acid substances; to speak ill of a person; to abuse, accuse, calumniate.

Kshārikā, f. hunger.

Kshārita, as, ā, am, distilled from saline matter, strained through alkaline ashes &c.; calumniated, falsely accused (especially of adultery), accused of a crime, guilty.

क्षल 1. *kshal*, cl. 1. P. *kshalati, -litum*, to flow; to collect; [cf. *kshar*.]

क्षल 2. *kshal* (related to rt. *kshar*), cl. 10. P. *kshālayati, aćikshalat, -yitum*, to wash, wash off, purify, cleanse, clean, make clean; to wipe away; [cf. Lith. *skalauju*, 'to wash off;' *skalbju*, 'to wash;' Mod. Germ. *spüle?*].

Kshālana, am, n. washing, washing off, cleansing with water; sprinkling.

Kshālaniya or *kshālitavya, as, ā, am*, to be washed, to be cleansed with water.

Kshālayat, an, antī, at, washing, cleansing, sprinkling.

Kshālita, as, ā, am, cleansed, cleaned, washed.

क्षव *kshava*. See under rt. 1. *kshu*.

क्षाति *kshāti, is*, f. (fr. *kshai*), Ved. singeing, scorching, heat.

क्षात्त्र *kshāttra, am*, n. (fr. *kshattṛi*), Ved. a community or number of attendants or servants.

क्षात्र *kshātra, as, ī, am* (fr. *kshatra*), belonging or relating to or peculiar to the second or military tribe; (*am*), n. the second or military tribe; the dignity of a ruler or governor.

Kshātri, is, m. the son of a man of the second caste (by a woman of another caste?).

क्षान्त *kshānta*, &c. See under 1. *ksham*.

क्षाम *kshāma, as, ā, am* (fr. rt. *kshai*), scorched, singed; dried up, emaciated, wasted, fallen away, thin, slim, slender; weak, debilitated, infirm, slight. — *Kshāma-tā*, f. or *kshāma-tva, am*, n. emaciation, thinness, slenderness; debility. — *Kshāma-vat, ān, atī, at*, Ved. scorching, singeing, drying up; epithet of Agni; (*tī*), f., scil. *ishṭi*, N. of a particular sacrificial ceremony. — *Kshāmāsya* (°*ma-ās*°), *am*, n. any diet or any state of the body (as menstruation) incompatible with a particular medical treatment.

क्षामन् *kshāman, a*, n. (occurring only in nom., acc., loc. sing.), Ved. earth, soil, ground; [cf. 2. *ksham*.]

क्षामाप्रस्थ *kshāmā-prastha, as*, m., N. of a town.

क्षार *kshāra*. See under rt. *kshar*, p. 265.

क्षालन *kshālana*, &c. See under 2. *kshal*.

क्षास् *kshās*, nom. case of 2. *ksham*, q. v.

क्षि 1. *kshi*, cl. 1. P., Ved. *kshayati* (only the pres. seems to occur), to possess, have power over, rule, govern, be master of (with gen.).

Kshayat, an, antī, at, possessing, ruling, governing. — *Kshayad-vīra, as, ā, am*, Ved. ruling or governing men; an epithet of Indra, Rudra, and Pūshan; (Sāy. as if fr. 2. *kshi*), possessed of abiding or of going heroes such as sons &c.

1. *kshit, t, t, t*, ruling, a ruler, a governor, a sovereign, (used in comp., e. g. *mahī-kshit*, q. v.)

क्षि 2. *kshi*, cl. 2. 6. P., Ved. *ksheti, kshiyati, ćikshāya, ksheshyati, kshetum*, to abide, stay, dwell, reside (used especially of an undisturbed or secret residence); to inhabit; to remain; to be quiet; to go, move, approach: Caus. *kshayayati* or *kshepayati, -yitum*, to make a person live quietly; to pacify.

1. *kshaya, as*, m. (for 2. see under rt. 4. *kshi* below), an abode, residence, habitation, dwelling-place, seat, house [cf. *uru-kshaya*]; family, race; the house of Yama, god of death; dominion (?). — *Kshaya-taru, us*, m. the plant Bignonia Suaveolens.

1. *kshayaṇa, as, ā, am*, Ved. habitable (?); (*as*), m. a place with tranquil water; a bay, harbour (?); (*am*), n. a dwelling-place.

Kshayas, as, n. a dwelling-place, habitation.

3. *kshi, is*, f. abode, residence; going, moving.

2. *kshit, t, t, t*, dwelling, an inhabitant, (at the end of several compounds, e. g. *antariksha-kshit*, an inhabitant of the air &c.)

Kshitā, f. the earth.

1. *kshiti, is*, f. (for 2. see under rt. 4. *kshi* below), an abode, a dwelling, habitation, house, residence [cf. *uru-kshiti*]; the earth, the soil of the earth; (*ayas*), f. pl., Ved. settlements, colonies, races of men, nations, men in general; the families of the gods. — *Kshiti-kaṇa, as, ā*, m. f. a particle of earth, dust. — *Kshiti-kampa, as*, m. an earthquake. — *Kshiti-kshama, as*, m. the tree Mimosa Khayar; [cf. *khadira*.] — *Kshiti-kshit, t*, m. a ruler of the earth; a king, a prince. — *Kshiti-khaṇḍa, as*, m. a clod or lump of earth. — *Kshiti-garbha, as*, m., N. of a Bodhi-sattva. — *Kshiti-ja, as, ā, am*, earth-born, produced of or in the earth; (*as*), m. a tree; a kind of snail (= *bhū-nāga*); an earth-worm; N. of the planet Mars; an epithet of the demon Naraka; (*ā*), f. an epithet of Sītā, the wife of Rāma; (*am*), n., N. of a circle of the sky. — *Kshiti-jantu, us*, m. a kind of snail (= *bhū-nāga*); an earth-worm. — *Kshiti-tala, am*, n. the surface of the earth, the region below the earth. — *Kshiti-deva, as*, m. the 'earth-god,' an epithet of a king. — *Kshiti-devatā*, f. the deity of the earth, epithet of a Brāhman. — *Kshiti-dhara, as*, m. 'earth-supporter,' a mountain. — *Kshiti-dhārin, ī, iṇī, i*, carrying soil or earth. — *Kshiti-dhenu, us*, f. the earth considered as a milch-cow. — *Kshiti-nanda, as*, m., N. of a king. — *Kshiti-nāga, as*, m. a kind of snail (= *bhū-nāga*) or rather snail-shell; an earth-worm (?). — *Kshiti-nātha, as*, m. 'lord of the earth,' a king. — *Kshiti-pa, as*, m. 'earth-protector,' a king. — *Kshiti-pati, is*, m. lord of the earth, a king, a sovereign. — *Kshiti-pāla, as*, m. 'earth-protector,' a king, a prince. — *Kshiti-pīṭha, am*, n. the surface of the earth. — *Kshiti-putra, as*, m. a son of the earth, an epithet of Naraka. — *Kshiti-pratishṭha, as, ā, am*, dwelling or abiding on the earth. — *Kshiti-bhuj, k*, m. one who enjoys the earth, a king. — *Kshiti-bhṛit, t*, m. 'earth-supporter,' a mountain; a king. — *Kshiti-maṇḍala, am*, n. the earth, the globe. — *Kshiti-ruh, ṭ*, or *kshiti-ruha, as*, m. a plant, a tree. — *Kshiti-lava-bhuj, k*, m. one who possesses a small tract of the earth, a petty prince. — *Kshiti-vadarī*, f., N. of a plant, = *bhū-vadarī*. — *Kshiti-vardhana, as*, m. a corpse. — *Kshiti-vṛitti, is*, f. (patient) behaviour like that of the earth. — *Kshitivṛitti-mat, ān, atī, at*, patient like the earth. — *Kshiti-vyudāsa, as*, m. a cave within the earth. — *Kshiti-suta, as*, m, an epithet of the demon Naraka; also of the planet Mars; [cf. *kshiti-putra*.] — *Kshitīśa* (°*ti-īśa*), *as*, m. a ruler of the earth, a king. — *Kshitīśa-vaṃśāvalī-ćarita, am*, n. 'genealogy and history of the kings,' title of a work composed in the last century, being a family chronicle of the viceroys of a part of Bengal. — *Kshitīśvara* (°*ti-īś*°), *as*, m. a king. — *Kshity-aditi, is*, f. the Aditi of the earth, an epithet of Devakī, the mother of Kṛishṇa.

Kshitvan, ā, m. air, wind.

क्षि 4. *kshi*, cl. 1. 5. 9. P. *kshayati, kshiṇoti, kshiṇāti, ćikshāya, kshesyati, akshaishīt, kshetum*, to destroy, corrupt, ruin, to make an end of; to kill, injure: Pass. *kshiyate*, to wane; to decrease; to be diminished, waste away, perish: Caus. *kshayayati* or *kshapayati* or Ved. *kshāpayati, -yitum*, to destroy, ruin, make an end of, finish; to weaken: Desid. *ćikshīshati*: Intens. *ćekshīyate, ćekshayīti, ćeksheti*; [cf. Gr. κτίννυμι?].

2. *kshaya, as*, m. (for 1. see under 2. *kshi* last col.), loss, waste, wane, diminution, destruction, decay wasting or wearing away; fall (as of prices, opposed to *vṛiddhi*, e. g. *kshayo vṛiddhiś ća paṇyānām*, the fall and rise in the price of commodities); removal; end, termination (e. g. *nidrā-kshaya*, the end of sleep; *dina-kshaye*, at the end of day; *jīvita-kshaye*, at the end of life; *kshayaṃ yā* or *gam*, to become less, be diminished, go to destruction, come to an end, perish); consumption, pthisis pulmonalis; sickness in general; the destruction of the universe; (in algebra) a negative quality, a minus. — *Kshaya-kara, as, ī, am*, causing destruction or ruin, destructive, ruinous, terminating; liberating from existence. — *Kshaya-kāla, as*, m. the end of all things, the period of destruction. — *Kshaya-kāsa, as*, m. a consumptive or phthisical cough. — *Kshaya-kṛit, t, t, t*, or *kshayaṃ-kara, as, ī, am*, causing ruin or loss; destructive. — *Kshaya-nāśinī*, f. the plant Celtis Orientalis, = *jīvantī* ('removing consumption'). — *Kshaya-paksha, as*, m. the dark fortnight, that of the moon's wane. — *Kshaya-yukti, is*, f. or *kshaya-yoga, as*, m. necessity or opportunity of destroying. — *Kshaya-roga, as*, m. consumption. — *Kshayarogi-tva, am*, n. or *kshayarogi-tā*, f. consumption. — *Kshaya-rogin, ī, iṇī, i*, consumptive. — *Kshaya-vāyu, us*, m. the wind that is to blow at