

—यमकं 'a great *Yamika*', i.e. a stanza all the four lines of which have exactly the same words, though different in sense; e.g. see Ki. 15. 52, where विकाशपीयर्जगतीशमर्पणः has four different senses; cf. also Bk. 10. 19. —यमस् a. very famous, renowned, celebrated. —यात्रा 'the great pilgrimage,' the pilgrimage to Benares. —यमः an epithet of Vishnu. —युगं 'a great Yuga,' consisting of the four *Yugas* of mortals, or comprising 4,320,000 years of men. —योगित् m. 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. of Vishnu. —3. a cock. —योगिनः f. excessive dilation of the female organ. —रजन् 1. gold. —2 the thorn-apple. —रजनै 1. safflower. —2. gold. —रत्नं a precious jewel. —रथः 1. a great chariot. —2. a great warrior or hero; कुरुते प्रभावे धर्मं यस्य नहार्यत यद्ग्राहस्य विभवित्सुहृष्ट-दयितुं Ve. 2; दशरथः प्राणान महारथः R. 9. 1; Si. 3. 22; (a mahārath is thus defined:—एते दशरथलिं पर्यंतेष्यतु भवित्वा शब्दाभ्याप्तेण विभवः स महारथः॥) —3. desire, longing; cf. मनोरथ. —रता a. very savoury. (—सः) 1. a sugarcane. —2. quicksilver. —3. a precious mineral. —4. the fruit of the date tree. —5. any one of the eight substances given below:—रादः पारदं शस्त्रे वैकार्णं कांतं वधकम्। मार्शिकं विषयत्वं त्यु रेतेऽहौ महराजाः॥ (—सं) sour rice-water. —राजः 1. a great king, sovereign or supreme ruler. —2. a respectful mode of addressing kings or other great personages (my lord, your majesty, your highness). —3. a deified Jaina teacher. —4. a finger-nail. °अधिराजः a universal emperor, paramount sovereign. °चूतः a kind of mango tree. —राजिनः N. of Vishnu. —राजिका: (m. pl.) an epithet of a class of gods (said to be 220 or 236 in number). —राज्ञी 1. the reigning or chief queen, principal wife of a king. —2. N. of Durgā. —रात्रं midnight, dead of night. —रात्रिः, —श्री f. 1. see महाप्रलय. —2. midnight. —3. the eighth night in the bright half of Asvina. —रात्रूः 'the great kingdom,' N. of a country in the west of India, the country of the Marāthās. —2. the people of Mahārāshtra, the Marāthās (pl.). (—श्री) N. of the principal Prākṛita

dialect, the language of the people of the Mahārāshtra; cf. Daṇḍin:—महाराष्ट्राभ्यां नाथां प्रकृतं प्रकृतं विदः Kāv. 1. 34. —रिष्टः a kind of Nimba tree growing on mountains. —रुद्रः a form of Siva. —रुद्रा a. mighty in form (—तः) 1. an epithet of Siva. —2 resin. —रेतप् m. an epithet of Siva. —रोगः a dangerous illness, grievous malady; (these are eight)—उत्तरो रात्रात्ता च ख इत्यादेष एष च च पृष्ठेष्ट इति च तत्र इत्यमर्त्तो॥). —रौद्रः a. very dreadful (—द्री) an epithet of Durgā. —रौद्रः N. of one of the 21 hells; Ms. 4. 88-90. —लक्ष्मी the great Lakshmi, or *Sakti* of Nārāyaṇi. —2 a young girl who represents the goddess Durgā at the Dīrghā festival. —लिङ्गं the great Linga or Phallus. (—गः) an epithet of Siva. —लोकः a crow. —लोहः a magnet. —लक्ष्मी m. epithet of Siva. —वन् a large forest in Vṛindāvana. —वरा Dūrvā grass. —वरः 'the great boar,' an epithet of Vishnu in his third or boar incarnation. —वङ्गी 1. the Vāñchī creeper. —2. a large creeping plant. —वसः the porpoise. —वाक् f. 1. a long sentence. —2. any continuous composition or literary work. —3. a great proposition, principal sentence; such as नववासी, ब्रह्मोद्द सर्वं &c. —वातः a stormy wind, violent wind; वातवर्त्तमात्मेतिवकुरुते लैजं तप्तः Mk. 5. 22. —वादिन् m. a great or powerful disputant. —वायुः 1. air (as an element). —2. stormy wind, hurricane, tempest. —वार्तीक N. of the Vārtikas of Kātyāyana on Pāṇini's Sūtras. —विश्वा N. of a certain तृतीय or condition of the mind in the Yoga system of philosophy. —विभवा a rule giving a general option or alternative; इति महाविभवाव्या साधुः. —विभूतिः an epithet of Siva. —विषः a serpent having two mouths. —विशु तhe vernal equinox. °संक्रान्तिः f. the vernal equinox (the sun's entering the sign Aries). —वीरिः N. of a hell. —वीरः 1. a great hero or warrior. —2. a lion. —3. the thunderbolt of Indra. —4. an epithet of Vishnu. —5. of Garuda. —6. of Hanumat. —7. a cuckoo. —8. a white horse. —9. a sacrificial fire. —10. a sacrificial vessel. —11. a kind of hawk. °वरितं

N. of a celebrated drama by Bhava bhūti. —वीर्य a. of great valour, very powerful. (—श्री) 1. N. of Brahman. —2. the Supreme being. (—वीर) the wild cotton shrub. —2. an epithet of सजा, the wife of the sun. —वृषः a great bull. —वृष a. very swift or fleet. (—गः) 1. great speed, excessive velocity. —2. an ape. —3. the bird Garuda. —वेत्र a. billowy. —दायिः f. 1. a great disease. —2. a very bad kind of leprosy (black leprosy). —द्याहतिः f. a great mystical word, i.e. भूर, मुखू and स्वर. —ब्रत a. very devotional, rigidly observing vows. (—तः) 1. a great vow, a great religious observance. —2. any great or fundamental duty; प्राप्तैरवि हिता वृत्तिर्द्वोहो द्याज्यवर्जनं। भावनीति विष्वाधावत्तमैत्त्वीमहाब्रतं Mv. 5. 59. —ब्रतित् m. 1. a devotee, an ascetic. —2. an epithet of Siva. —शार्कः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. of Kārtikeya. —शक्तुः the sine of the sun's elevation. —चंडः 1. a great conch-shell; Bg. 1. 15. —2. the temporal bone, forehead. —3. a human bone. —4. a particular high number. —5. one of Kubera's treasures. —शृङ्गः a kind of thorn-apple. —शब्दः a. making a loud sound, very noisy, boisterous. —शल्कः a kind of sea-crab or prawn; Ms. 3. 272. —शालः a great householder. —शालि: a kind of large and sweet-smelling rice. —शासन a. 1 exercising great power. —2. whose commands are great; Bh. 3. 80. (—तः) great order of government. —शिरस् m. a kind of serpent. —शूक्रिः f. a pearl-shell. —शूक्रः an epithet of Sarasvatī. —शूचिं silver. —शूद्रः (—श्री f.) 1. a Sūdra in a high position. —2. a cowherd. —3. an upper servant. (—श्री) a female cow-keeper. (—श्री) a Sūdra woman in a high position. —इश्वरं नं an epithet of Benares. —अभगः an epithet of Buddha. —चासः a kind of asthma. —घेत् 1. an epithet of Sarasvatī. —2. of Durgā. —3. white sugar. —संक्रान्तिः f. the winter solstice. —सती a very chaste woman. —सत्ता absolute existence. —सत्यः an epithet of Yama. —सरस् a. 1. noble. —2. very strong or powerful. —3. just, righteous. (—रुद्रः) 1. a large animal. —2 N. of Sākyamuni. —3. an epithet of Kubera