one who lives on agriculture. - = 4- | cinal plant. तिकर: general or common report.

वात्तीयनः A news-bearer, spy, an emissary.

वार्त्तिक a. (की f.) [वृत्ति-ठक्] 1 Relating to news. -2 Bringing news. -3 Explanatory, glossarial. - 本: 1 An emissary, a spy. -2 A husbandman (a man of the third tribe). --क्रं बिचिरूपेण कतो संयः] An explanatory or supplementary rule which explains the meaning of that which is said, of that which is left unsaid, and of that which is imperfectly said; or a rule which explains what is said or but imperfectly said and supplies omissions; उक्तानुक्तद्रुकार्थव्यक्ति (or चिंता) कारित् वातिकम् (the term is particularly applied to the explanatory rules of Kâtvâvana on Pânini's Sûtras). -Comp. - 本: N. of Kâtyâyana.

वात्रेघः N. of Arjuna; Ki. 15. 1. वार्द्धक विद्यानां समृहः तस्य भावः कर्म वा वज्र 11 Old age; किनिस्य वास्याभर-णानि यौदने धतं त्वया वार्द्धकशोभि वल्क-

ਲਂ Ku 5. 44; R. 1. 8; N. 1. 77. -2 The infirmity of old age. -3 A collection of old men.

वाद्धक्यं 1 Old age. -2 The infirmity of old age.

वार्डिक = वार्डिकं.

चार्क्काषे:, वार्क्काषेकः, वार्क्काषेन् m. A

वार्द्धस्य Usury, high or exorbitant interest.

वाधे, वार्धी f. A leather thong.

चार्भाणसः 1 A rhinoceros: see बाध्रीणस also. -2 A wild goat with long ears.

चामेण A collection of men in armour.

चाये A blessing, boon. -(pl.) Possessions.

वावेणा A kind of blue fly.

वार्षे a. (र्षी f.) [वर्ष-अण्] 1 Belonging to the rains. -2 Annual.

वार्षिक व. (की री.) विषे वर्षात वा भवः डम्] 1 Belonging to the rains or rainy season वार्षिकं संज्ञहारेंद्रो धन्जैज रचुरंथी R. 4. 16. -2 Annual, yearly. -3 Lasting for one year; मानुषाणां प्रमाणं स्याद्धक्तिवै दशवार्षिकी; ह० वार्ष-

वर्रापेना Hail.

बार्च ह a. (की f.) Raining, sprinkling, pouring down.

बाष्णयः 1 A descendant of Vrishni. -2 Particularly Krishna. -3 N. of the charioteer of Nala.

वाह वाहे स्थ वाहद्रीय वर्कस्पत वार्हस्परय वाहिंग वाल वालक

See बाहे, बाईइथ, बाई-द्राथ, बाईस्पत, बाईस्पत्य, वार्हिंग; व;ल, वालकः

चाला खिल्य See बाला खिल्य.

बाङ: N. of a celebrated monkey chief, who was slain by Râma at the desire of Sugrîva, his younger brother. [He is represented as a very powerful monkey, and is said to have placed under his arm-pit even Ravana when he went to fight with him. During his absence from Kishkindha to slay the brother of Dundubhi, Sugriva usurped the throne considering him to be dead, but when Vali returned, he had to run away to Rishyamuka. Tara, wife of Sugriva, was seized by Vali, but she was restored to her husband when Rama slew him. 1

वाद्धका 1 Sand, gravel; अकृतन-स्योपकृतं वालकास्विव मूचितम्. -2 Pow--की A kind of cucumber. - Comp. -आदिनका sugar.

वालेय See बालेय.

वार्टक a. (ल्की f.) [वल्क-अण्] Made of the bark of trees.

बाल्कल a. (ली f.) [बल्कल-अण] Made of the bark of trees. - → A bark-garment. -- ਲੀ Spirituou -liquor.

वालमीकः, -वाल्मीकिः [वल्मीके भवः अण इझ व:] N. of a celebrated sage, and author of the Râmâyana. He was a Brahmana by birth, but being abandoned by his parents in his childhood, he was found by some wild mountaineers who taught him the art of thieving. He soon became an adept in the art, and pursued his business of plundering and killing (where necessary) travellers for several years. One day he saw a great sage whom he asked on pain of death to deliver up his possessions. But the sage told him to go home and ask his wife and children कमन Y. 1, 124. - के N. of a medi- if they were ready to become his party

ners in the innumerable iniquities that he had committed. He accordingly went home, but returned dismayed at their unwillingness. The sage then told him to repeat the word mard (which is Rama inverted) and disappeared. The robber continued to repeat it for years together without moving from the place, so that his body was covered up with ant-hills. But the same sage reappeared and got him out, and as he issued from the 'valm?. ka' he was called Vdlmiki, and became afterwards an eminent sage. One day while he was performing his ablu. tions, he saw one of a pair of Krauncha birds being killed by a fowler, at which he cursed the wretch in words which unconsciously took the form of a verse in the Anushtubh metre. This was a new mode of composition, and at the command of the god Brahman he composed the first poem the Ramavana. When Sita was abandoned by Rama, he gave her shelter under his roof, and brought up her two sons. He afterwards restored them all to Rama].

बाह्य Being beloved or favourite.

वाबद्रकα [बद्यङ्कुक्-उक्क्र] 1 Talkative, garrulous, -2 Elo-

वावव: A kind of basil.

बाबुद: A boat, raft.

वावृत् 4 A. (बाब्रन्वेत) 1 To choose, prefer, select, love ; तता वाब्रव्यनाना-सी रामगालां न्यविक्षत Bk. 4. 28. -2 To serve.

बाबस a. Chosen, selected, prefer-

वाश I. 4 A. (वाहपति, वाद्यित) 1 To roar, cry, scream, shriek, howl; hum (as birds), sound in general: (शिथा:) तां श्रिता: प्रतिभयं ववाशिरे R. 11, 61, Si. 18, 75, 76; Bk, 14, 14, 76. -2 To call.

वाशक a. Roaring, sounding.

दाशनं 1 Roaring, howling, growling, yelling &c. -2 The warbling or cry of birds, humming (of bees &c.).

वाशि: Fire, the god of fire.

वाशितं 1 The cry of birds. -2 Calling out, calling,

वाशिता 1 A female elephant ; अ-भ्यपद्यतः स बाशितासखः पुष्टिताः कम-लिनीरिव द्विपः R. 19. 11; (also written बासिता in this sense). -2 A wo-

बादी Ved. 1 Roaring, crying. -2