

## द

**द** a. (At the end of comp.) Giving, granting, producing, causing, cutting off, destroying, removing; as धनद, अन्नद, गरद, तोयद, अनलद &c. -दः 1 A gift, donation. -2 A mountain. -दम् A wife. -दा 1 Heat. -2 Repentance.

**दंश** I. 1 P. (दशति, दष्ट; desid. दिदक्षति) To bite, sting; नखैरकतिपुस्तीक्ष्णैरदाङ्क्षुर्दशनैस्तथा Bk. 15. 4; 16. 19; मृणालिका अदंशत् K. 32. ate, browsed &c. -II. 1 P. 10 U. (दंशति, दंशयति-ते) To speak or shine.

**दंशः** [दंश-अच् भावे घञ् वा] 1 Biting, stinging; मुग्धे विधेहि मयि निर्दयदन्तदंशम् Git. 10. -2 The sting of a snake. -3 A bite, the spot bitten; छेदो दंशस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4; U. 3. 35. -4 Cutting, tearing. -5 A gad-fly; R. 2. 5; Ms. 1. 40; Y. 3. 215. -6 A flaw, fault, defect (in a jewel). -7 A tooth; प्रत्युत्तमन्तः सविषश्च दंशः -8 Pungency. -9 An armour; शितविशिखहतो विशीर्णदंशः Bhāg. 1. 9. 38. -10 A joint, limb. -Comp. -भीरुः, -भीरुकः a buffalo. -चदनः a heron.

**दंशक** a. [दंश-भुल्] Biting, stinging. -कः 1 A dog. -2 A gad-fly. -3 A fly.

**दंशनम्** [दंश-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of biting or stinging; e. g. दद्याश्च दंशनैः कान्तं दासीकुर्वन्ति योषितः S. D. -2 An armour, mail; अदंशयन्नरहितशौर्यदंशनास्तनूः Śi. 17. 21.

**दंशित** a. 1 Bitten. -2 Mailed, furnished with an armour; अन्वाद्रवदंशित उग्रधन्वा Bhāg. 1. 7. 17; तिष्ठन्तु दंशिताः शूराः पृष्ठे दश दश स्थिराः Śiva. B. 21. 7. -3 Protected. -4 Fitting closely (as an armour). -5 Ready for; त्यक्त्वा सन्तापजं शोकं दंशितो भव कर्मणि Mb. 12. 22. 9. -6 Alert, attentive; शुश्रूषन्ते च वः शिष्याः कच्चिद्रमसु दंशिताः Rām. 2. 2. 39. -तम् A bite.

**दंशिन** m. See दंशक.

**दंशी** A small gad-fly.

**दंशोर** a. 1 Biting. -2 Noxious, hurtful, injurious.

**दंष्ट्रा** [दंश-घ्न टाप्] A large tooth, tusk, fang; Rām. 2. 70. 20; प्रसङ्ग मणिमुद्धरेन्मकरवक्त्रदंष्ट्राङ्कुरात् Bh. 2. 4; R. 2. 46; दंष्ट्राभङ्गं मृगानामधिपतय इव व्यक्तमानावलेपा नाज्ञाभङ्गं सहन्ते नृवर नृपतयस्त्वादृशाः सार्वभौमाः ॥ Mu. 3. 22. -Comp. -अस्त्रः, -आयुधः a wild boar. -कराल a. having terrible tusks. -विषः a kind of snake.

**दंष्ट्राल** a. Having large tusks.

**दंष्ट्रिक** a. Tusked. -का = दंष्ट्रा q. v.

**दंष्ट्रिन** a. 1 Tusked, having large teeth; Ms. 10. 89. -2 Biting or wounding with the teeth. -3 Carnivorous. -m. 1 A wild boar; हन्तुमर्हति शरेण दंष्ट्रिणम् Ki. 13. 50. -2 A snake. -3 A hyena. -4 Any animal with tusks.

**दशनः**, -नम् [दंश भावे करणादौ वा ल्युट् नि० नलोपः] 1 A tooth; सुहृर्मुहुर्दशनविखाण्डितोष्ठया Śi. 17. 2; शिखरिदशना Me. 84; Bg. 11. 27. -2 Biting. -नः The peak of a mountain. -नम् An armour (also m.). -Comp. -अंशुः brightness of the teeth; अथ मौलितस्येदोविशदोर्दशनांशुभिः (उपचिन्वन्) Ku. 6. 25. -अङ्कः a tooth-mark, bite. -उच्छिष्टः 1 a lip. -2 a kiss. -3 a sigh. -उदः, -वासस् n. 1 a lip. -2 a kiss. -पदम् a bite, tooth-mark; दशनपदं भवदधरगतं मम जनयति चेतसि खेदम् Git. 8. -बीजः the pomegranate tree.

**दशोर** a. 1 Biting. -2 Noxious, hurtful. -रः A mischievous or venomous animal.

**दशो(से)रकः** 1 A young camel. -2 An ass; यास्तिष्ठन्त्यः प्रमेहन्ति यथैवोष्ट्रदशोरकाः Mb. 8. 40. 37.

**दष्ट** p. p. Bitten, stung; see दंश.

**दंस्** 10 Ā. 1 To bite. -2 To see, to observe; L. D. B.

**दंसनम्**, -ना, **दंसस्**, **दंसि**: Ved. An act, deed; Marvellous power or skill; तदा नरा सनये दंस उग्रमाविष्कृणोमि Bri. Up. 2. 5. 16.

**दकम्** Water; as in दकोदर.

**दक्ष** 1 Ā. (दक्षते) 1 To grow, increase. -2 To do go or act quickly. -3 To hurt, kill. -4 To act conformably to another (P.). -5 To be competent or able; सुशंसो यश्च दक्षते Rv. 7. 16. 6. -6 To go, move. -Caus. 1 To gladden; किन्तु चित्रमधिवेदि भूपतिर्दक्षयन्दिजगणान् पूयत् Śi. 14. 35. -2 To make able or strong.

**दक्ष** a. [दक्ष-कर्तरि अच्] 1 Able, competent, expert, clever, skilful; नाय्ये च दक्षा वयम् Ratn. 1. 6; मेरो स्थिते दोगधरि दोहदक्षे Ku. 1. 2; R. 12. 11. -2 Fit, suitable; दक्षेण सूत्रेण ससर्जिथाध्वरम् Bhāg. 4. 6. 44. -3 Ready, careful, attentive, prompt; Y. 1. 76; रन्ध्रान्वेषणदक्षाणां द्विषामामिषतां यरो R. 12. 11. -4 Honest, upright. -क्षः 1 N. of a celebrated Prajāpti. [He was one of the ten sons of Brahman, being born from his right thumb, and was the chief of the patriarchs of mankind. He is said to have had many daughters, 27 of whom became the wives of the moon, thus forming the 27 lunar mansions, and 13 the wives of Kāśyapa, becoming by him the mothers of gods, demons, men, and animals; see कश्यप. At one time Dakṣa celebrated a great sacrifice, but did not invite his daughter Satī, nor her husband Śiva, the chief of the gods. Satī, however, went to the sacrifice, but being greatly insulted threw herself into fire and perished; cf. Ku. 1. 21. When Śiva heard this he was very much provoked, and according to one account, himself went to the sacrifice, completely destroyed it, and pursued Dakṣa