

seasons collectively. — *Ritu-gāmin*, *i*, m. having intercourse with a wife after the period of menstruation. — *Ritu-graha*, *as*, m., Ved. a libation offered to the seasons. — *Ritu-jit*, *i*, m., N. of a prince of Mithilā. — *Ritu-āhāman*, *ā*, m. epithet of Vishnu; N. of the Indra of the twelfth Manvantara. — *Ritupati*, *is*, m., Ved. lord of the seasons; an epithet of Agni. — *Ritu-parāra*, *as*, m., N. of a king of Ayodhya. — *Ritu-paryāya*, *as*, m. the revolution of the seasons. — *Ritu-pā*, *ās*, *ās*, *am*, Ved. drinking or coming to the libation regularly or at the appointed seasons. — *Ritu-pātra*, *am*, n., Ved. the cup in which the libation to the seasons is offered. — *Ritu-prāpta*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, productive in due season, fruitful, fertile. — *Ritu-mat*, *ān*, *atī*, *at*, Ved. observing regular times, coming at regular times; enjoying the seasons; (*tī*), f. a woman during her courses, a woman during menstruation or in the period favourable for procreation; (*t*), n., N. of Varuṇa's grove or garden. — *Ritu-maya*, *as*, *i*, *am*, consisting of the seasons. — *Ritu-mukha*, *am*, n., the beginning or first day of a season. — *Ritu-yāja*, *as*, m. sacrifice offered to the seasons; N. of a ceremony of the Prātaḥ-savana, just before the Ājya-śastra. — *Ritu-rāja*, *as*, m. the spring (king of the seasons). — *Ritu-linga*, *am*, n. characteristic or sign of the season; symptom of menstruation. — *Ritu-riti*, *is*, m. revolution of the seasons, a year. — *Ritu-velā*, f. the period of menstruation; the period favourable for procreation, sixteen days of each month. — *Ritu-śas*, ind., Ved. in order, duly; at the right or fixed time. — *Ritu-śhā* and *ritu-śhā*, *ās*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. fixed at the proper seasons. — *Ritu-saṃhāra*, *as*, m. 'collection of the seasons,' title of a poem ascribed to Kālidāsa in praise of the six seasons. — *Ritu-sandhi*, *is*, m. the interval or junction between two seasons, the last seven days of one season and the first seven of the next. — *Ritu-samaya*, *as*, m. the period favourable for procreation. — *Ritu-sāmya*, *am*, n. diet &c. suited to the season. — *Ritu-sthalā*, f., N. of an Aparas. — *Ritu-smātā*, f. a woman who has bathed after menstruation and so prepared herself for sexual intercourse. — *Ritu-smāna*, *am*, n. bathing after menstruation. — *Ritu-anta*, *as*, m. the close of a season, the termination of menstruation.

*Ritavya*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, devoted to the seasons, one who worships them as divinities, relating to the season, seasonable.

*Rituhā*, ind. in order, duly; distinctly, precisely, exactly; (Sāy.) at a right or fixed time.

*Ritu-ij*, *k*, *k*, *k* (*ij* fr. rt. *yaj*), Ved. sacrificing at the proper seasons, sacrificing regularly; (*k*), m. a priest; (the four chief Ritvijas or priests are the Hotri, Udgātri, Adhvaryu, and Brahman; sometimes eight are enumerated, and at very grand ceremonies sixteen, viz. Hotri, Udgātri, Adhvaryu, Brahman, Brāhmaṇācchaṣin, Pra-stoṭri, Maitrā-varuṇa, Prati-prasthātri, Potri, Prati-hartri, Ačchāvāka, Neshtri, Agnidh, Subrahmanya, Grāva-stut, and Un-netri.)

1. *ritviya*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, due, regular; happening at fixed or regular times; conforming to ceremonial rules, familiar with those rules. — *Ritviyā-vat*, *ān*, *atī*, *at*, Ved. conformable to law or rule, formal.

2. *ritviya* or *ritviya*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, menstruating; being in the period most favourable for procreation; (*am*), n. menstruation.

*ऋते* *rite*. See under *rita*, p. 180.

*ऋत्विन्* *ritv-ij*. See above.

*ऋदूदर* *ṛidūdara*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (perhaps related to *mṛidu*), Ved. mild, soft, kind, gracious.

*ऋदुप*, f. (for *mṛidu-pā?*), Ved. a bee or any other insect fond of sweets.

*ऋदु-व्रिध*, *l*, *t*, *t*, Ved. rejoicing in sweets.

*ऋध* *ridh*, cl. 4. 5. 7. P. *ridhyati*, *ridh-noti*, *ṛinaddhi* (and in some forms cl. 2, as pres. 2nd du. *ṛidhāthe*, pot. 1st pl. *ṛidhyāma*, impf. 1st pl. *ārādhma*), *ānārtha*, *ārādhishyati*, *ārādhit*, *ārādhitam*, to succeed, prosper; to grow, increase, flourish; to be prosperous and happy, to

make prosperous, cause to succeed; to accomplish; to gratify, satisfy; Caus. *ardhayati*, *-yitum*, to cause to prosper, accomplish; to satisfy; Desid. *iritsati*; [cf. Lat. *ol-esco*, *ad-ul-tus*, *radice*; Goth. *aurti*, 'plant,' in *aurti-gards*; Lat. *alo*; Gr. *ἀλδαίω*; Goth. *alja*; Hib. *alt*, 'nursing-']

*Riddha*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, prosperous; increased; thriving, rising; stored, as grain; (*am*), n. stored grain; a demonstrated conclusion, a distinct result.

*Riddhi*, *is*, f. success, prosperity, good fortune, affluence, increase, growth, accomplishment; perfection, supernatural power or supremacy; N. of a medicinal plant; prosperity personified as the wife of Kuvēra; N. of the goddess Pārvatī. — *Riddhi-kāma*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, desiring increase or prosperity. — *Riddhi-mat*, *ān*, *atī*, *at*, being in a prosperous state, prosperous, wealthy, respectable, rich; making a fine appearance, bringing happiness. — *Riddhi-sāksāt-kṛtyā*, f. manifestation of supernatural power.

*Ridhat*, *an*, *atī*, *at* (pres. part. from a form in cl. 2), prospering, thriving, &c. — *Ridhad-rī*, *i*, m. (*rī* = *rai*), N. of a man. — *Ridhad-vāra*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. increasing one's goods; (Sāy.) having desirable or prosperous wealth.

*Ridhila*, *as*, m., N. of a man.

*ऋधक्* *ridhak*, ind. (related to *ardha*), Ved. separately; aside, apart; singly, one by one; in a distinguished manner, particularly. — *Ridhan-mantra*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. one who is destitute of speech.

*ऋधुक* *ridhuka*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, short (?).

*ऋध्* *riph* or *rimph* or *rimph*, cl. 6. P. *riphati*, *ānarpha* or *rimphān-ākāra*, to injure, kill; [cf. rt. *riph*.]

*ऋवीस* *ribisa*, *am*, n., Ved. a fissure, rent, gulf, abyss; warmth of the earth.

*ऋभु* *ribhu*, *us*, *us*, *u* (fr. rt. *rabh*), Ved. clever, skilful, inventive, prudent (often as an epithet of the gods Indra, Agni, and the Adityas); handy (as a weapon), easy to be used; (Sāy.) shining far, diffusing light; (*us*), m. an artist, one who works in iron, a smith, a builder (especially of carriages); N. of three semi-divine beings (called Ribhu, Vibhvan, and Vāja, sons of Su-dhanvan, a descendant of Angiras, and called Ribhus from the name of the elder. Through their performance of good works [*sv-apas*] they obtained divinity, exercised superhuman powers, and became entitled to worship. They are supposed to dwell in the solar sphere, and are the artists who formed the horses of Indra, the carriage of the Aśvins, and the miraculous cow of Bṛihaspati; they made their aged parents young, and constructed four cups at a sacrifice from the one cup of Tvashtri who, as the proper artificer of the gods, was in this respect their rival; they appear generally as accompanying Indra, especially at the evening sacrifice. In later mythology *Ṛibhu* is a son of Brahman; a deity, a divinity in general; [cf. 'Opferer.]) — *Ribhumat*, *ān*, *atī*, *at*, Ved. clever, skilful, prudent; connected with or accompanied by the Ribhus; (Sāy.) wide-shining.

*Ribhuksha*, *as*, m. Indra; Indra's heaven or paradise; the thunderbolt of Indra. (This word does not seem to be used, but appears to owe its origin to the next.)

*Ribhukshin*, *ās*, m. (in the Ved. only the following forms occur, nom. sing. *-kshās*, acc. sing. *-kshanam*, nom. pl. *-kshās* and *-kshapas*), the first of the three Ribhus, who is the Ribhu par excellence; a Ribhu in general; a N. of Indra; N. of the Maruts; (the word means, according to the scholiasts, 'governing far or reigning over the Ribhus.')

*Ribhva*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. attacking, assailing, courageous, determined; extending far; clever; skilful.

*Ribhvan*, *ā*, *ā*, *o*, or *ribhvas*, *ās*, *ās*, *as*, Ved. attacking, assailing, courageous, determined; (Sāy.) shining widely or far extended.

*ऋलक* *rilla*, *as*, m. a player on a kind

of musical instrument; (perhaps a wrong reading for *jhallaka*.)

*Ṛillari*, f. a kind of musical instrument.

*ऋश्य* *riśya* or *riśa*, *as*, m. the male of a species of antelope, the painted or white-footed antelope; [cf. *riśhya* and *riśya*.] — *Ṛiśya-keṭu*, *us*, m. an epithet of Aniruddha; (a various reading for *riśva-keṭu*.) — *Ṛiśya-da*, *as*, m. (*da* fr. rt. 4. *dā*, 'to bind'), a pit for catching antelopes. — *Ṛiśya-pad*, *āt*, *adī*, *at*, Ved. having the feet of an antelope.

*ऋष्* I. *rish* (connected with rt. *vrish*), cl. 1. P. *arshati*, *ānarsha*, *arshitum*, to flow, flow quickly; to bring anything near by flowing; to glide, to move with a gliding or quick motion; [cf. Goth. *air-ja*; Old Germ. *irru*; Lat. *erro*.]

*Rishad-gu*, *us*, m., N. of a son of Vṛijinvat.

*Rishabha*, *as*, m. (fr. rt. *rish* as *vrishabha* fr. *vrish*, 'to sprinkle,' the idea of impregnating being involved), a bull, a young bull; (in comp. with other names of animals) the male animal; (in comp. with other nouns) the best or most excellent of any species or race (e. g. *purusharshabha*, an excellent man; *Bharatarshabha*, the most eminent of the Bharata race); the second of the seven notes of the Hindū gamut; in abbreviation *Ri*; the hollow of the ear; a boar's tail; a crocodile's tail; a dried plant, one of the eight principal medicaments; N. of an antidote; N. of a ceremony; N. of a king of the Sviknas; of a descendant of Viśva-mitra and author of several hymns of the Ṛig-veda; of a Nāga; of a prince, a son of Nābhi and Meru; of a son of Kuśāgra; of one of the seven Rishis of the second Manvantara; of the first Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇi, a son of Nābhi and Marudvā; of a mountain; (*ṛ*), f. a woman with masculine peculiarities, as with a beard &c.; a widow; the plant Carpopogon Pruriens; N. of another plant; [cf. Zend *arshan*; Gr. *ἄρσν*.] — *Rishabhakūta*, *as*, m., N. of a mountain. — *Rishabha-gajavilasita*, *am*, n., N. of a metre consisting of four lines of sixteen syllables each. — *Rishabha-tara*, *as*, m. a small bull. — *Rishabha-dāyīn*, *i*, *ini*, *i*, giving a bull. — *Rishabha-dvīpa*, *as*, m., N. of a country. — *Rishabha-dhvaja*, *as*, m. an epithet of Siva; N. of an Arhat or Jaina saint.

*Rishabhaka*, *as*, m., N. of a medicinal plant.

*ऋष्* 2. *rish*, cl. 6. P. *rishati*, *ānarsha*, *arshishyati*, *arshit*, *arshitum*, to push; to pierce; to go, approach.

*ऋषि* *rishi*, *is*, m. (said to be either fr. rt. *dris*, 'to see' or fr. *i*. *rish*; perhaps related to *arś* or *riś*, 'to praise'), a singer of sacred hymns, an inspired poet or sage, any person who alone or with others invokes the deities in rhythmical speech or song, especially in song of a sacred character (e. g. the ancient hymn-singers Kutsa, Atri, Rebha, Agastya, Kāśika, Vasishtha, Vy-āsva, who were regarded by later generations as patriarchal sages or saints, occupying the same position in Indian history as the heroes and patriarchs of other countries. These Rishis constitute a peculiar class of beings in the early mythical system, as distinct from gods, men, Asuras, &c.; they are the authors or rather seers of the Vedic hymns, i. e. according to orthodox Hindū ideas they are the inspired personages to whom these hymns were revealed, and such an expression as 'the Rishi says' is equivalent to 'so it stands in the sacred texts.' Seven Rishis, *sapta rishayah* or *saptarishayah* or *saptarshayah*, are often mentioned in the Brāhmaṇas and later works as typical representatives of the character and spirit of the pre-historic or mythical period; in the Satapatha-Brāhmaṇa their names are given as follows, Gotama, Bharadvāja, Viśva-mitra, Jamadagni, Vasishtha, Kāśyapa, and Atri; in the Mahā-bhārata thus, Marīci, Atri, Angiras, Pulaha, Kratu, Pulastya, Vasishtha; in Manu they are called Prajāpatis or patriarchs, and are reckoned as ten, three other names being added, viz. Pracētas or Daksha, Bhṛigu, and Nārada, these ten being created by Manu Svāyambhuva