

for the production of all other beings including gods and men. The seven Ṛishis form in astronomy the constellation of 'the Great Bear.' Metaphorically, the seven Ṛishis may stand for the seven senses or the seven vital airs of the body; in later times a saint or sanctified sage in general, an ascetic, an anchorite, (sometimes three orders of these Ṛishis are enumerated, viz. Devarshis, Brahmarshis, and Rājārshis; sometimes seven, four others being added, viz. Maharshis, Paramarshis, Śrutarshis, and Kāṇḍarshis); a ray of light; an imaginary circle; the fish Cyprinus Ṛishi; [cf. Hib. *arsan*, 'a sage, a man old in wisdom;'] *arrach*, 'old, ancient, aged.'] — *Ṛishikulyā*, f. 'the river of the Ṛishis,' a sacred river, as the Sarasvatī or Gaṅgā; a river in general; N. of the wife of Bhūman and mother of Udgītha. — *Ṛishīkrīṭ*, t, t, Ved. rendering a poet inspired, inspiring; (Sāy.) making one's appearance, appearing. — *Ṛishīgana*, as, m. a company or number of sages, the host of patriarchal sages. — *Ṛishi-giri*, is, m., N. of a mountain in Magadha. — *Ṛishi-gupta*, as, m., N. of a Buddha. — *Ṛishi-codana*, as, ā, am, Ved. inspiring the singer. — *Ṛishi-cchandas*, as, n. the metre of a Ṛishi. — *Ṛishi-jāṅgala*, as, m. or *Ṛishī-jāṅgalikī*, f. the plant *Convolvulus Argenteus*. — *Ṛishi-tarpana*, am, n. libation offered to the Ṛishis. — *Ṛishi-tva*, am, n. the order or state of a Ṛishi. — *Ṛishi-deva*, as, m., N. of a Buddha. — *Ṛishī-dvish*, t, t, Ved. hating an inspired poet. — *Ṛishī-pañcāmī*, f., N. of a festival on the fifth day in the second half of the month Bhādra. — *Ṛishi-patana*, N. of a country near Vārāṇasī. — *Ṛishi-putra*, as, m., N. of an author. — *Ṛishi-prasīṣṭa*, as, ā, am, Ved. instructed by the Ṛishi. — *Ṛishi-proktā*, f. the plant *Glycine Debilis*. — *Ṛishi-bandhu*, us, us, u, Ved. related to a Ṛishi, connected with a Ṛishi. — *Ṛishi-brāhmaṇa*, am, n. title of a work. — *Ṛishī-manas*, ās, ās, ās, Ved. having the mind of a sacred poet, inspired. — *Ṛishi-mukha*, am, n. the beginning of a Maṅḍala composed by a Ṛishi. — *Ṛishi-yajña*, as, m. sacrifice offered to a Ṛishi, consisting of a prayer uttered in a low voice. — *Ṛishi-loka*, as, m. the world of the Ṛishis. — *Ṛishi-vat*, ind., Ved. like a Ṛishi. — *Ṛishi-vadana*, N. of a country; see *Ṛishī-patana*. — *Ṛishi-vaha*, as, ā, am, bearing or conveying a Ṛishi. — *Ṛishi-shah*, shāt, t, t, Ved. intoxicating and inspiring the singer, as the Soma. — *Ṛishī-shēṇa*, as, m., N. of a man. — *Ṛishī-shūtuta*, as, ā, am, praised by the sacred poets. — *Ṛishī-sattama*, as, m. best or most excellent of the sages. — *Ṛishī-atoma*, as, m. praise of the Ṛishis. — *Ṛishi-svara*, as, ā, am, Ved. praised by a Ṛishi. — *Ṛishi-tata*, as, ā, am, celebrated by the sacred singers. — *Ṛishī-van*, ā, ā, ā, Ved. equal to the Ṛishis; (Sāy.) accompanied by the Ṛishis.

Ṛishika, ās, m. pl., N. of a people; (as), m. sing. a prince of this people; (ā), f., N. of a river.

Ṛishīshāna, as, ā, am, Ved. attracted by the pious singer; (Sāy.) worshipped by the praiser.

ऋषु *Ṛishu* (occurring only in gen. plur. *Ṛishūṅām*), Ved. a firebrand; glowing fire; (Sāy.) one who approaches; a Ṛishi.

ऋषि *Ṛishī*, is, m. f. (fr. rt. 2. *Ṛish*?), a spear, a lance, a sword, the weapon of the Maruts; [cf. *Ṛishī*.] — *Ṛishī-mat*, ān, atī, at, Ved. furnished with spears as the Maruts. — *Ṛishī-vidyut*, t, t, Ved. casting spears like lightning; (Sāy.) shining with weapons. — *Ṛishī-shēṇa*, as, m., N. of a man.

ऋष्य *Ṛishya*, as, m. [cf. *Ṛiśya*], the painted or white-footed antelope; N. of a son of Devātīthi; (am), n. a kind of leprosy. — *Ṛishya-ketana*, as, and *Ṛishya-ketu*, us, m., N. of Anuruddha. — *Ṛishya-gatā*, f. the plant *Asparagus Racemosus*. — *Ṛishya-gandhā*, f. the plant *Convolvulus Argenteus*. — *Ṛishya-jīhva*, am, n. a kind of leprosy. — *Ṛishya-proktā*, f., N. of several plants, Carpopogon Pruriens, *Asparagus Racemosus*, *Sida Cordifolia* or *Rhombifolia*. — *Ṛishya-mūka*, as, m. a mountain in the Dekhan, the temporary abode of Rāma with the monkey-chief

Sugriva. — *Ṛishya-sringa*, as, m., N. of a personage (son of the Ṛishi Vibhāṅḍaka) whose story is told in Rāmāyana I. 9; N. of a legislator. — *Ṛishyānka* (°ya-an°), as, m. an epithet of Anuruddha.

Ṛishyakā, as, m. the painted or white-footed antelope.

ऋष्य *Ṛishva*, as, ā, am (fr. rt. 1. *Ṛish*), Ved. elevated, high, sublime, great; epithet of several deities, especially of Agni and Indra. — *Ṛishva-vira*, as, ā, am, Ved. inhabited by sublime beings (as the sky). — *Ṛishvaujas* (°va-o°), ās, ās, as, Ved. possessing high power.

ऋहत् *Ṛihat*, am, atī, at, Ved. small, weak, powerless.

ऋ ल लृ

No Sanskrit word begins with any of these vowels; *rī* appears only in the gen. plur. of nouns terminating in *rī*, in the acc. plur. of fem. nouns of relationship in *rī*, and in the nom. and acc. plur. of neuter nouns in *rī*. As to the vowel *rī* it occurs only in some forms of the root *klṛip*. The long *rī* is a mere invention of grammarians.

ऋ 1. *rī*, ind. a particle uttered at the beginning of a speech; an interjection of warding off reproach and terror; (*rīs* or *rī*), f. the mother of the gods; also of the demons; recollection; (*ā*), m. a N. of Bhairava; a Dānava or demon; the breast; motion, going. — *Ṛi-kāra*, as, m. the letter or sound *rī*.

ऋ 2. *rī* for rt. 4. *rī*, q. v.

लृ *lṛi*, ind. the earth; a mountain; the mother of the gods; the divine nature; a mystical letter. — *Ṛi-kāra*, as, m. the letter or sound *lṛi*. — *Ṛi-varṇa*, am, n. the vowel *lṛi*.

लृ *lṛi*, ind. a mother; a divine female; female nature; (*lṛis*), m. a N. of Siva; (*lṛis*), f. the mother of the Dānavas; wife of a Daitya; the mother of the all-bestowing cow of plenty; ind. a mystical letter used once or repeatedly in Mantras or mystical formularies; (the letters *rī* and *lṛi* are employed in the same manner; they have apparently no significance, but are personified and invested with mystical properties in the Tantras.)

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ए 1. *e*, the eleventh vowel of the alphabet, corresponding to the letter *e* as pronounced in most languages, and having the sound of *e* in *grey*, *grey*. In English, however, this sound is rarely given to *e*. — *E-kāra*, as, m. the letter or sound *e*.

ए 2. *e*, ind. an interjection of remembering, addressing, censure or contempt, and compassion.

ए 3. *e*, es, m. a N. of Viṣṇu.

ए 4. *e* (ā-ī), cl. 2. P. *aiti*, -*tum*, to come, come near, come to, to fall to one's share (with acc.); to arrive at, enter; to add one's self to; to fall into; to gain; Intens. Ved. *eyate*, to hasten towards; to request, to obtain by entreaty.

एक *eka*, as, ā, am (said to be fr. rt. 5. *i*); perhaps fr. the pronom. base *e* contained in *etad*), one, alone, solitary, single, happening only once; the same, one and the same, identical; single of its kind, unique, singular, chief, pre-eminent, excellent; one of two or many [cf. *eka-tara*, *eka-tama*]; in later Sanskrit used as an indefinite article; (as), m., N. of a man, the son of Raja.

Eka follows the declension of pronominals (see Gram. 200, 237), and may be declined in the plural (e.g. *eke*, some, several; *eke—eke* or *eke—apare* or *eke—anye or ke—eke—apare* or *eke—anye—eke—apare* or *apare*, some—others). Sometimes *eka* may be repeated in the sense of 'the one—the other, one—another' (e.g. *eka—eka = eka—anya* or *eka—dvitīya*,

one—the other), or in the sense of 'one after another' (e.g. *eka ekaḥ puruṣah*, one man after another). It is often used in the middle of compounds either substantively or adverbially (e.g. *punyaika-karmā*, practising only virtue; *sargaika-sammukhi*, f. looking only up to the sky; *kara-pādaika-hīnas*, deprived of one foot and one hand). In Vedic Sanskrit it may sometimes be placed, together with *na*, before a decad to lessen it by one, being then used in the inst. or acc. fem., inst. or abl. neut. (e.g. *ekayā na trīṣat* or *ekām na trīṣat* = twenty-nine; *ekena na vīṣatīḥ* or *ekād na vīṣatīḥ* = nineteen). In compounds and derivatives *eka* never appears in its fem. form *ekā* (e.g. *ekasyāḥ kshīram*, the milk of one female, is compounded into *eka-kshīram* not *ekā-kshīram*); [cf. Lith. *ni-ėkas*, 'no'; Hib. *each*, 'any'; *neach*, 'any one, some one, he'; *neachtar*, 'neither'; *neachdarach*, 'neutral'; Gr. *ékētespos*; *ēka-aros*; Lat. *equus*, *e-ocles* fr. *ēo-ocles*; Goth. *ha* in compounds, as *haihs*, Them. *haiha*, *ha-lha*, 'one-eyed'; *ha-nfs*, Them. *ha-nfsa*, 'one-handed'; *halls*, Them. *ha-lta*, 'lame'; *ha-lhs*, Them. *ha-lba*, 'half.'] — *Eka-rīkthin*, &c.; see *eka-rīkthin*, &c. — *Eka-kapāla*, as, ā, am, consisting of one cup, contained in one cup. — *Eka-kāra*, as, ā, am, doing only one thing; (as, ā, am), one-handed, one-rayed. — *Eka-karma-kāra*, as, ā, am, doing the same thing, of the same profession. — *Eka-kārya*, am, n. sole business, the same business or work; (as, ā, am), performing the same work, answering the same end. — *Eka-kāla*, as, m. one time, the same time; (am), ind. at one time, only once; (e), ind. at the same time, at once. — *Eka-kāla-bhojana*, am, n. eating but one meal in any given time. — *Eka-kālka*, as, ā, am, happening only once; happening once a day. — *Eka-kālīna*, as, ā, am, contemporary, coeval, simultaneous. — *Eka-kūṇḍala*, as, m. an epithet of Kavera; of Balabhadra; and of Sesha, the king of the Nāgas. — *Eka-kushtha*, am, n. a kind of leprosy, ichthyosis. — *Eka-kshīra*, as, m. the milk of one (nurse &c.). — *Eka-guru*, us, or *eka-guruka*, as, m. a spiritual brother, pupil of the same preceptor; having the same preceptor. — *Eka-grāma*, as, m. the same village. — *Eka-grāmiṇa* or *eka-grāmiya*, as, ā, am, inhabiting the same village. — *Eka-ākara*, as, ā, am, having only one wheel; passed over by the wheel (of the carriage) of only one (king), i.e. governed by only one king; (as), m., N. of a Dānava; (ā), f., N. of a town of the Kīcakas. — *Eka-ākavartī-tā*, f. state of being sole master of the whole earth. — *Eka-ākara-vartīn*, ī, m. sole master of the whole earth. — *Eka-ātva-rīṣa*, as, ī, am, the forty-first. — *Eka-ātva-rīṣat*, t, f. forty-one. — *Eka-āra*, as, ā or ī, am, wandering or living alone, not living in company, segregarious, solitary, alone; having one follower; going together or at the same time; gregarious; (as), m. a rhinoceros. — *Eka-āraṇa*, as, ā, am, having only one foot; (ās), m. pl., N. of a fabulous race. — *Eka-ārin*, ī, īṇī, ī, living alone, not in society; going alone or with one follower only; (ī), m. a Pratyeka-buddha; a follower of Buddha; (īṇī), f. a loyal wife. — *Eka-ātta*, ām, n. fixedness of thought on one object; and the same thought, unanimity; (as, ā, am), thinking of one thing only, intent upon, absorbed in (e.g. *tad-eka-ātta*, f. thinking only of him); having the same thought, of one mind, agreeing, concurring. — *Eka-ātta-tā*, f. fixedness of mind, agreement, unanimity. — *Eka-ātta-hīya*, ind. having become unanimous. — *Eka-āntana*, am, n. thinking of only one thing. — *Eka-ārnī*, is, m., N. of an author. — *Eka-ātas*, ās, ās, as, of one mind, unanimous. — *Eka-ādana*, am, n. mentioning in the singular number; (as, ā, am), resting upon one rule. — *Eka-ādhāya*, as, ā, am, having only shadow, quite dark. — *Eka-ja*, as, ā, am, Ved. born alone or single, produced alone; growing alone (said of a tree); alone of its kind; of one kind, unchanging. — *Eka-janman*, ā, m. a king, a sovereign (whose birth is pre-eminent); once-born, a Sūdra (opposed