a son of Viśva-karman and Ākņiti, or a son of Cakshus; N. of a son of Ripu and Brihati, (according to some he is called Cakshusha, and is father of Manu Cākshusha); N. of a son of Kaksheyu and brother of Sabhānara; also of a son of Anu and brother of Sabhānara; also of a son of Khanitra; (ās), m. pl., N. of a class of deities in the fourteenth Manvautara; (am), n. knowledge which depends on vision. - Cākshusha-jūāna, am, n. ocular evidence. - Cākshusha-tva, am, n. perceptibility by sight.

चास्म ćūkshma, as, ā, am (fr. 1. ksham), Ved. forbearing, gracious.

বাদ্ধ ćānga, as, m. (fr. ćanga), wood-sorrel; whiteness or beauty of the teeth.

Cangeri, f. wood-sorrel, Oxalis Pusilla; [cf. ku-ćangeri.]

चाचपुट cacapuța, as, m. a kind of time in music; [cf. caccapuța.]

चाचिति éāéali, is, is, i (fr. Intens. of rt. éal), moving much or repeatedly; [cf. vi-éāéali and a-vié°.]

चान्द्रप cancalya, am, n. (fr. cancala), tremulousness, unsteadiness; transitoriness, fugitiveness, fidgetiness.

TIZ cata, as, m. (fr. cat = cat?), a cheat, a rogue, a speculator, one who makes away with or embezzles money &c. entrusted to him.

चारकेर caṭakaira, as, m. (fr. caṭaka or caṭakā), 2 young sparrow.

चारितका ćāṭalikā, f., N. of a place.

चाटिग्राम ćāṭigrāma, as, m., N. of a place.

PIZ cāṭu, us, u, m. n. (said to be fr. rt. cat), pleasing or grateful words or discourse, flattery, flattering, coaxing; distinct or clear speech; [cf. catu.] — Cāṭu-kāra, as, ī, am, speaking agreeably or kindly, flattering, complying with a request, húmouning, complaisant; (as), m. a flatterer. — Cāṭu-kārin, ī, inī, ai, speaking agreeably, flattering. — Cāṭu-paṭu, us, m. a jester, a buffoon, one who makes compliments (?). — Cāṭu-lola, as, ā, am, elegantly tremulous. — Cāṭu-paṭu, us, m. a jester; [cf. cāṭu-paṭu.] — Cāṭu-sata, am, n. repeated coaxing, a hundred entreaties. — Cāṭūkt (°ṭu-uktī), is, f, agreeable language, flattery, service.

Cāţuka, as or am (?), m. or n.(?), pleasing or grateful discourse.

चायकीन ćāṇakīna, as, ā, am (fr. ćaṇaka), fit for or sown with the chick-pea (a field &c.).

TIME cāṇakya, as, m. (a patronymic fr. caṇaka, N. of a Muni), N. of the sage Vātsyāyana; N. of a celebrated Brāhman also called Vishnu-gupta, the reputed author of a work on morals and the principles of government. He is said to have destroyed the Nanda dynasty and to have made Candra-gupta (q. v.) king, whose minister he became. From the tone of his advice to princes he has been styled the Machiavelli of India; (am), n., scil. sāstram, the work of Cāṇakya, on morals and polity.—Cāṇakya.

—Cāṇakya-sloka, ās, m. pl. detached stanzas on morals and the principles of government, supposed to be written by the Brāhman Cāṇakya or compiled by him.

Cāṇaka, as, ī, am (an adj. formed fr. cāṇakya), relating to Cāṇakya.

The cūnūra, as, m., N. of a prince; also of a wrestler in the service of Kansa, slain by Krishna, and ideotified with the Daitya Varāha. = Cānūrasādana, as, m. an epithet of Krishna.

चाराइ caṇḍa, am, n. (fr. caṇḍa), violence.

বায়োল ćāṇḍāla, as, m. = ćaṇḍāla, a name of an impure or degraded tribe, a Caṇḍāla, a Pariah,

an outcast; (i), f. a woman of the same tribe; N. of a plant, = lingini.

Cāṇḍālikā, f. a vulgar lute, the lute of the Caṇḍāla; a N. of Durgā; a kind of herb; [cf. caṇḍālikā.] - Cāṇḍālikāsrama (°kā-ās°), as, m. N. of the hermitage of Cāṇḍālikā.

ষানেক cataka, as, m. (said to be fr. rt. cat), N. of the bird Cucolus Melanoleucus, according to the legend living only upon rain-drops; [cf. Lat. cot-urnix.] — Cātakānandana (°ka-ān°), as, m. the rainy season. — Cātakāshṭaka (°ka-ash°), am, n. the eight verses on the Cātaka bird.

चातन catana. See under rt. cat at p. 313.

चातुर 1. cālura, as, ī, am (fr. catur), relating to four; (a carriage &c.) drawn by four; (i), f., N. of a poem by Nara-sinha; (am), n. a carriage, a cart holding four people.

Cātuḥsāgarika, as, ī, am (fr. catuḥ-sāgara), belonging to the four oceans.

Cāturaksha, am, n. (fr. ćatur-aksha), four casts in playing at dice.

Cāturarthika, as, ī, am (fr. catur-artha), used in four particular senses or meanings.

Cāturāśramika, as, ī, am, or cāturāśramin, ī, inī, i (fr. catur-āśrama), being in one of the four periods or orders [cf. āśrama] of life.

Cāturāśramya, am, n. the four periods of the life of a Brāhman collectively; the aggregate of the four orders of student, householder, ascetic, and mendicant.

Cāturjātaka, am, n. = kaļu-ćāturjātaka.

Cāturthaka, as, ikā, am, quartan, appearing every fourth day; (as), m. a quartan ague.

Căturthāhnika, as, ī, am (fr. caturtha-ahan), belonging to the fourth day.

Căturthika, as, î, am, belonging to the fourth or to the fourth day; (as), m. a quartan ague.

Cāturdasa, as, ī, am (fr. caturdasī), appearing on the fourteenth day of the half month.

Cāturdasīka, as, ī, am, reading the holy scriptures on the fourteenth day of the half month.

Cāturdaiva, as, ī, am (fr. catur-deva), sacred to four deities.

Cāturbhadra, am, n. (fr. catur-bhadra), an assemblage of four medicinal plants.

Cāturbhuji, is, m. a son of Catur-bhuja.

Cāturbhautika, as, ī, am (fr. catur-bhūta), consisting of four elements.

Cāturmahārājakāyika or cāturmahārājika = caturmahārājakāyika; also an epithet of Vishņu. Cāturmāsa, as, š, am (fr. catur-māsa), produced in four months.

Căturmāsaka, as, ikā, am, or cāturmāsin, ī, inī, i, one who performs the Cāturmāsya sacrifice.
Cāturmāsī, f., scil. paurņamāsī, the day of full

moon at the Caturmasya sacrifices.

Cāturmāsya, am, n., N. of three sacrifices belonging to the subdivision called Havir-yajna and performed (every four months) at the beginning of the three seasons, viz. the vaiśvadevam on the full moon in Phalguna, varuna-praghāsāḥ in Ashāḍha, and sāhamedhāḥ in Kṛittikā; (as, ā, am), belonging to the Cāturmāsya sacrifice.

Cāturvarnya, as, ā, am (fr. catur-varna), suited to the four tribes or castes, belonging to them (?); (am), n. the aggregate of the four original castes, viz. the Brāhman, Kshatriya, Vaišya, and Sūdra.

Cuturvinsika, as, i, am (fr. caturvinsa), belonging to the twenty-fourth day.

Cāturvidya, as, dī, am (fr. catur-vidyā), familiar with the four Vedas; (am), n. the four Vedas, Cāturvidhya, am, n. (fr. catur-vidha), four kinds

collectively.

Cāturvaidya, as, dī, am (fr. ćatur-veda), versed in or familiar with the four Vedas; (am), n. know-

ledge of the four Vedas.

Cāturhotrika, as, ī, am (fr. ćatur-hotri), belonging to the Catur-hotri.

Cāturhotra, as, ī, am (fr. ćatur-hotri), conducted

or performed by the four chief priests, viz. the Hotți, Adhvaryu, Udgătți, and Brahman; (am), n. a sacrifice performed by four priests; the office or duties of the four chief priests; the four chief priests collectively.

Cāturhotriya, as, ī, am (fr. catur-hotri), a sacrifice &cc. at or in which the four chief priests are

Čatushkāṇḍika, as, ī, am (fr. catush-kāṇḍa), divided into four parts.

Cātushṭaya, as, ī, am (fr. catushṭaya), knowing or familiar with the Catushṭaya.

Cātushprāsya, as, sī, am (fr. ćatuh + prāsa), enough for four persons to cat.

Cātvāriņša, am, n. (fr. catvāriņšat), title of a Brāhmaņa consisting of forty Adhyāyas.

Cātvārinsatka, as, ī, am, bought for forty.

elever, able, ingenious, shrewd, sagacious; speaking well or kindly, flattering; perceptible, visible; governing, ruling; (as), m. a small round pillow, see below; (i), f. dexterity, ability, eleverness.

Cāturaka, as, ā, am, flattering; perceptible; governing; (as), m. a small round pillow for resting the cheek upon; [cf. galla-cāturī.]

Cāturika, as, m. a charioteer, a coachman. Cāturya, am, n. dexterity, cleverness, ability, shrewdness; amiableness.

ষার ćātra, am, n. (sometimes read ćatra), a cylinder of catechu-wood twelve Angulas long, tipped at both ends with iron and furnished with an iron bolt, (this and another piece of wood called Auvili are used for producing the sacred fire.)

বাবেলৈ ćātvāla, as or am, m. or n. the hole formed in the ground by excavating the earth to construct the Uttara-vedi or north altar; (as), m. a hollow place dug in the ground to receive a burnt-offering; any hole in the ground; [cf. ćatvāla.]— Cātvāla-vat, ān, atī, at, (a sacrifice) at which the Cātvāla is excavated.

चान्द्रिक ćūndanika, as, ī, am (fr. ćandana), made of or derived from sandal, perfumed with it, &c.

Tirk căndra, as, ī, am (fr. candra), linnar, relating to the moon, regulated by it, &c.; (as), m. a month, a lunar month (called Gauna, q. v., if reckoned from full moon to full moon, and Mukhya if reckoned from new moon to new moon); the light fortnight or half month, during which the rhoon is on the increase; the Candra-kānta or moongem; (ās), m. pl. the pupils of the grammarian Candra; (ī), f. moonlight; a kind of solanum [cf. ŝveta-kanṭakārī]; N. of a princess; (am), n., scil. vratam, the Cāndrāyaṇa penance, see below.—Cāndra-māsa, as, m. a lunar month; [cf. cāndra above.]—Cāndra-vatsara, as, m. the lunar year.—Cāndra-sūtra, am, n., N. of a Sūtra work.—Cāndrākhya ('ra-ākh'), am, n. fresh ginger; [cf. cāndra-ka.]

Cāndraka, am, n. dried ginger; [cf. śunthī.] Cāndrapura, ās, m. pl. the inhabitants of Caodra-

Candrabhaga or i, f. = candra-bhaga, the Chenab, a river in the Panjab.

Cāndramasa, as, ī, am (fr. candramas), lunar, relating or belonging to the moon; (ī), £, N. of the wife of Bṛihaspati; (am), n., N. of the fifth lunar mansion, the constellation Mṛiga-śiras; the stars in Orion. — Cāndramasāyana, as, or cāndramasāyani, is, m. (fr. candramas), 'descendant of the moon,' a N. of Budha, regent of Mercury and son of the moon.

Cāndravratika, as, ī, am (fr. candra-vrata), acting in the manner of the moon, having the character of the moon.

Candrayana, am, n., scil. vratam, a religious observance or expiatory penance regulated by the moon's age, (it consists in diminishing the daily consumption of food every day by one mouthful for the