Cārmika, as, ī, am, leather, made of leather, belonging to the skin &c.

Cārmikāyani, is, m. a patronymic from Carmin. Cārmina, am, n. a number of men armed with shields.

चार्य carya, as, m., N. of a despised caste, the son of an outcast Vaisya; (perhaps for acarya.)

चारोक ćārvāka, as, m. (fr. ćāru + vāka), N. of a Rākshasa described in the Mahā-bh. Sāntiparva 1414, &c., as a friend of Duryodhana and an enemy of the Pandavas; (having taken the shape of a mendicant Brahman, when Yudhishthira entered Hästina-pura in triumph, he reviled him and the assembled Brähmans, but was soon detected; and the real Brahmans, filled with fury, killed him on the spot); N. of a sophistical philosopher who probably lived before the composition of the Rāmāyaṇa; see jāvāli. He was a sceptic in matters of Hiodū faith, and considered by the orthodox as an atheist or materialist; according to some, the sceptical doctrines of the Indian materialists were handed down to Cărvăka and his followers by Văćas-pati or Brihaspati, and the aphorisms of Brihaspati (Bārhaspatya sūtras) are said to embody their opinions; (as, ī, am), derived from or composed by Cārvāka. - Cārvāka-darsana, am, n. the doctrine

পাল ćāla, as, m. (fr. rt. ćal), the thatch or roof of a house; the blue jay; shaking, the being movable.

Cālaka, as, m. a restive elephant.

Cāluna, am, n. causing to move or go, causing to pass through a sieve, sifting, shaking, moving to and fro, wagging (as the tail), loosening; muscular action; (i), f. a sieve, a strainer.

Cālanīya, as, ā, am, to be moved, capable of

being moved.

Calya, as, ā, am, to be moved; to be loosened or shakea or led away from.

चालिका ćālikya, as, m. a patronymic.

বাদ ćāsha, as, 'm. the blue jay, Coracias Indica; (according to some) a kingfisher.

 $C\bar{a}sa$, as, m. the blue jay, Coracias Indica; sugarcane. $-C\bar{a}sa$ -eaktra, as, \bar{a} , am, having a face like that of a jay; (as), m, N. of one of the attendants of Skanda; $(\bar{a}s)$, m. pl. a class of demons or evil spirits.

t. éi, cl. 5. P. A. éinoti, -nute, éikāya and éiéāya, éilkye and éiéye, éeshyati, -te, aéaishīt, éetum, to arrange in order, place in a line, heap up, pile up, construct (as a sacrificial altar, used in P. if the priests construct the altar for another, in A. if the sacrificer builds it for himself); to collect, gather together, accumulate, gain for one's self; to cover, inlay, set with (with inst., e. g. ratnaih, with jewels): Caus. éājayyatt or éāpayati, or éayayati or éapayati: Desid. élkīshati and éléīshati, to wish to pile up: Caus. of the Desid. éléīshayati, to cause a person to wish to arrange in order or pile up: Intens. éeñyate; [cf. Cambru-Brit. cai, 'collection;' Lat. cumulus; Pol. hupa; Germ. Haufen.]

1. éaya, as, m. stacked wood; a mound of earth raised to form the foundation of a building; a rampart or mound of earth raised from the ditch of a fort; the gate of a fort; any edifice; a seat, a stool; a cover, a covering; a heap, pile, collection, a multitude, an assemblage, aggregation; the amount or augment by which each term increases, the common increase or difference of the terms; [cf. agni-éaya; cf. also Cambro-Brit. cai, 'collection;' Hib. scea, 'plenty, abundance.']

Cuyana, am, n. the act of collecting, gathering, heaping up, aggregation; stacking wood; stacked

wood: [cf. agni-ćayana.]

Cayaniya, as, a, am, to be collected or gathered, to be heaped up.

Cicishat, an anti, at, wishing to gather or collect.

1. cit, t, t, t, (at the end of compounds) piling ap (e. g. agni-cit, q. v.); forming a layer or stratum, piled up.

Cita, as, ā, am, piled, heaped; collected, gathered, accumulated; covered, veiled, concealed; (ā), f. a layer, a pile of wood, a funeral pile, pyre; a heap, an assemblage, a multitude; (am), n. a building (e. g. pakveshtaka-cita, a building of burnt bricks).—Citavistara, as, m. a kind of ornament.—Citāqui ('ta-ay'), is, m. the funeral fire.—Citā-cūdaka, am, n. a mark where a funeral pile has been, a manusoleum, a monument, &c.—Citaidha ('ta-edha), as, ā, am, Ved. belonging or referring to a funeral pile.

1. citi, is, f. a stratum, layer of wood or bricks &c.; a pile, a stack; a funeral pile; an oblong with quadrangular sides; collecting, gathering; a heap, a quantity, a multitude; N. of the eighth or tenth book of the Satapatha-Brāhmaṇa; [cf. amṛita-citi.]—Citi-vat, ān, atī, at, having a funeral pile.

Citikā, f. a stack, a pile; a funeral pile; a small chain worn as an omament round the loins, a kind

of girdle.

Citika (at the end of an adj. comp. after a numeral) = citi, a layer (e. g. panica-citika, tri-c°, classo)

Citya, as, ā, am, to be arranged in order or built up; (scil. agni, fire), placed or constructed upon a foundation or basis (as of stones &c.); (ā), f. piling up, building (an altar &c.); a funeral pile; (am), n. the place at which a corpse has been burnt and where a monument has been erected; a monument or any mark of the site of a functal pile. — Cityādhirohaṇa ('ya-adh'), am, o. burning with a husband's corpse. — Cityārohaṇa ('ya-ār'), am, n. ascending the funeral pile.

1. cinvat, an, ati, at, gathering, collecting.

Citi, is, f., Ved. gathering, collecting.

Cetavya, as, ā, am, to be collected or gathered, to be piled up.

Ceya, as, ā, am, to be piled up, to be gathered or collected.

2. & ci, cl. 3. P., Ved. & ciketi, Impf. aciket, Impv. 2nd sing. & cikihi, & cikāya; cl. 5. P. A. & cinoti, & inute &c. like 1. & i, to observe, perceive; to fix the gaze upon; to be intent upon; to seek for, investigate; to make inquiries, search through.

2. cit, t, t, t, observing, knowing (in rita-cit).
2. cinvat, an, atī, at, seeking for, searching for.
1. cetri, tā, trī, trī, an observer, guardian.

3. &i, cl. 1. A., Ved. &ayate, to detest, hate; to revenge, punish, take vengeance on. 2. &aya, as, ā, am, revenging, punishing. 3. &it, t, t, t, punishing (in rina-it). 2. &etri, tā, trī, tri, Ved. a revenger. Cetyā, f, Ved. revenge, punishment.

4. éi, cl. 1. P. A. éāyati, -te, to fear, be afraid of (with acc.); to respect, honour; to observe; [cf. éāy.]

चिकरिषु ćikarishu, us, us, u (fr. Desid. of rt. 1. kṛī), desirous to cast or throw, wishing to pour out.

चिकतिषु ćikartishu, us, us, u (fr. Desid. of rt. 2. krit), desirous or intending to cut or cut off.

चिकित ćikit, ćikiti, &c. See p. 323, col. 1.

चिकिन ćikina, as, ā, am, flat-nosed; (am), n. flat-nosedness; [cf. ćikka and ćipiţa.]

-चिकिल ćikila, as, m. mnd, mire, a slough, a bog; [cf. ićikila and ćikhalla.]

चिकी पैक cikīrshaka, as, ā, am (fr. Desid. of rt. 1. kṛi), desirous of doing, meaning to do. Cikīrshat, an, antī, at, wishing or purposing to

act or do.

Cilirshā, f. intention or desire to act, wish, will,

design, purpose, desire of doing or performing any-

Cikirehita, as, ā, am, intended to be done; wished, designed, purposed; (am), n. purpose, design, intention.

Cikirshu, us, us, u, wishing to act, desiring or intending to do or make or perform anything; wishing to practice; desirous for.

Cikīrskya, as, ā, am, to be wished to be done, to be designed.

चित्र cikura, as, ā, am (perhaps a reduplicated form of rt. krī or of kar for car), inconsiderate, rash, punishing or injuring others without consideration; (as), m. the hair of the head, a lock of hair; a mountain; a kind of tree or plant; a' snake, N. of a Nāga; a kind of bird; a musk-rat; [cf. cikka and cikhira; cf. also Gr. κίκυνος; Lat. cincinnus?].—Cikura-kulāpa or cikura-paksha or cikura-pāsa or cikura-hāra, as, m. or cikura-racanā, f. or cikura-hasta or cikura-cecaņā, con cikura-nacanā, s. or cikura-hasta or cikura-cecaņā.

Cikūra, as, m. the hair, = ćikura.

चिक्क & k, cl. 10. P. & kayati, -yitum, to feel pain; to give or inflict pain; [cf. & akk and & ukk.]

चिद्ध éikka, as, ā, am, flat-nosed; (am), n. flat-nosedness; (as), m. the musk-rat; (according to other authorities éika; cf. éikura and éikhira); (ā), f. a mouse; a betel-nnt; [cf. éikkana.]

रिक्रण cikkana, as, ā, am (said to be fr. rt. 4. cit), smooth, glossy; slippery; bland, emollient; unctuous, greasy; (as), m. the betel-nut tree; (am, ā or ī), n. f. the betel-nut; (ā), f. an excellent cow; (other authorities have cikkiṇā.) — Cikkaṇa-kantha, am, n., N. of a town; [cf. citkaṇa-kantha and cihaṇa-kantha.] — Cikkaṇa-tā, f. or cik-kaṇa-tva, am, n. smoothness, oiliness, greasiness, unctnousness.

चिक्रस ćikkasa, as, am, m. n. barley-meal.

चिक्रण cikkiṇa, as, \bar{a} , am, glossy, shining, smooth; slippery; bland, emollient; unctuous, greasy; (\bar{a}) , f. an excellent cow.

चिक्रिर éikkira, as, m. a small venomous animal (mūshika); [cf. éikura, éikka, éhikkara.]

चिक्रंसा ćikransā, f. (fr. Desid. of rt. kram), a wish to go, desire of approaching.

चिक्रीडिपा ćikrīdishē, f. (fr. Desid. of rt. krīd), a wish or desire to play.

चित्रिद ciklida, as, m. (fr. rt. klid), the moon; (am), n. moisture, freshness; [cf. kledu.]

বিবল্প čikhalla, as, m. mud, mire, a slongh; [cf. ičíkila and čikila.]

चिवादिषु ćikhādishu, us, us, u (fr. Desid. of rt. khād), wishing or desiring to eat.

বিদ্ধার ćingaţa, as, ī, m. f. or ćingaḍa, as, m. a shrimp or prawn; [cf. uéćingaṭa.]

'विचिग्र cicinda, as, m. a sort of gourd, Trichosanthes Anguina.

चिची कुची लंदिसंपर्दा and दंदिसंपर्दा. See

चिचीयत & fifishat. Sce under 1. &, col. 1.

বিভিত্তির ćiććiținga, as, m. a species of venomous insect; [cf. uććiţinga.]

चिक्तिए &i&hitsu, us, us, u (fr. rt. &hid), wishing or intending to ent off.

चिच्छल éiééhila, ās, m. pl., N. of a people.

चिन्तुक cić-chuka. See under 5. cit.

चित्रा cinca, f. the tamarind tree or its