

have two slits dividing them into three parts (as a mark of distinction).—*Triguṇā-kṛita*, *as, ā, am*, thrice ploughed (a field &c.).—*Tri-grāmī*, *f.* an assemblage of three villages, *N.* of a place.—*Tri-grāhīn*, *i, ī, ū, i*, extending to the length of three (*padyās*).—*Tri-śakshus*, *us, m.* 'tricolor,' 'three-eyed,' an epithet of Kṛiṣṇa (more properly of Śiva).—*Tri-śatuh-karṇa*, the third and fourth hypotenuses.—*Tri-śatura*, *ās, ās, āpi*, *pl.* three or four.—*Tri-śaturdaśa*, *au, &c.*, *du.* the thirteenth and fourteenth.—*Tri-śatvārīṣa*, *as, i, am* (*fr.* the next), the forty-third.—*Tri-śatvārīṣat*, *t, f.* forty-three.—*Tri-śaritra* (?), *am, n.* three kinds of characters, (perhaps a wrong reading for *śri-śaritra*; *cf.* *tri-gūḍha*).—*Tri-śit*, *t, i, t*, consisting of three layers or seats of sacrificial grass.—*Tri-śivara*, *am, n.* the three vestments of the Buddhist ascetic.—*Tri-śajaj-janani*, *f.* the mother of the three worlds, an epithet of Pārvatī.—*Tri-śajat*, *t, n.* or *tri-śajati*, *f.* the triple world, i. e. heaven, the intermediate region, and earth, or heaven, earth, and the lower world.—*Tri-śajan-mohini*, *f.* confounding the minds of the (inhabitants of the) three worlds, a form of Durgā (?).—*Tri-śata*, *as, ā, am*, wearing three braids of hair; (*as*), *m.* an epithet of Śiva; *N.* of a Brāhman; (*ā*), *f.*, *N.* of a Rākshasī who was friendly to Sītā; *N.* of a tree, = *vīṭva*, Ægle Marmelos.—*Tri-śatā-svapna-darśana*, *am, n.* 'the dream of Tri-śatā,' *N.* of a chapter in the fifth book of the Rāmāyana.—*Tri-śatā* or *tri-śatāka*, *am, n.* three spices collectively, viz. mace, cardamoms, and Laurus Cassia (cinnamon).—*Tri-śivā*, *f.* the sine of three signs or ninety degrees, a radius.—*Tri-śyā*, *f.* = the preceding.—*Tri-nata*, *as, ā, am* (*fr.* *tri-nata*), bent in three places, epithet of a bow; (*ā*), *f.* a bow; [*cf.* *tri-patā*].—*Tri-nyayana*, *as, m.* [*cf.* *tri-nayana*], 'three-eyed,' an epithet of Śiva.—*Tri-ṇavan* or *tri-ṇava* (*fr.* *tri* + *navan*), consisting of three times nine or twenty-seven parts, connected with the Tri-ṇava Stoma; three times nine, i. e. twenty-seven; *tri-ṇava-sāhasra*, twenty-seven thousand; [*cf.* *tri-saptan*].—*Tri-nāciketa*, *as, ā, am*, one who has three kindled the fire called Nāciketa; (*as*), *m.* an epithet of Nārāyaṇa (perhaps as worshipped with this fire); (according to Kullūka Bhaṭṭa on Manu III. 185, *tri-nāciketa* means either 'a part of the Adhvaryu or Yajur-veda,' or 'a vow conected with it,' or 'one who performs this vow.').—*Tri-nāman*, *ā, ā, a*, *Ved.* having three names, epithet of a deity, perhaps of Agni.—*Tri-naitā*, *f.* a wife, ('thrice married,' according to the belief that a girl belongs to Soma, Gandharva and Agni, before she obtains a human husband).—*Tri-taksha*, *am, i, n. f.* (*fr.* *tri-takshan*), an association of three carpenters.—*Tri-tas*, *ind.* on three sides, from every side.—*Tri-tā*, *f.* or *tri-tva*, *am, n.* a triad, a trinity, an assemblage of three.—*Tri-trikona*, *am, n.* (in astronomy) *N.* of the ninth mansion; [*cf.* *tri-koṇa* and *trikona-bhavana*].—*Tri-daṇḍa*, *am, n.* the three staves of a mendicant Brāhman who has resigned the world, (these staves are tied together so as to form one); triple subjection of words, thoughts, and acts; the state of a religious ascetic; (*i*), *f.*, *N.* of a literary work.—*Tri-daṇḍaka*, *am, n.* the three staves of a mendicant Brāhman described above.—*Tri-daṇḍa-dhāraṇa*, *am, n.* carrying three staves tied together.—*Tri-daṇḍin*, *i, m.* a wandering mendicant or devotee who has resigned worldly pursuits and carries three long bamboo staves tied together in his right hand; 'the religious man who has obtained a command over his words, thoughts, and actions, or mind, body, and speech'; [*cf.* *eka-daṇḍin*].—*Tri-dat*, *an, atī, at*, having three teeth.—*Tri-dalā*, *f.* a creeping plant, Cissus Pedata.—*Tri-dalikā* or (according to some) *tri-dālikā*, *f.*, *N.* of a plant, = *darma-kashā*.—*Tri-dasa*, *ās, m. pl.* (*fr.* *tri-dasān*), three times ten, i. e. thirty; the three times ten or thirty deities, i. e. in round numbers a *N.* for the thirty-three deities, not including Brahmā, Viṣṇu, and Śiva, viz. the twelve Ādityas, eight Vasus, eleven Rudras, and two Āsvins; (*as, ā, am*), divine; (*as*),

*m.* a god, a deity, an immortal; (*am*), *n.* the residence of the thirty-three deities, i. e. heaven.—*Tridasa-guru*, *us, m.* 'the preceptor of the gods,' i. e. Bṛihas-pati, regent of the planet Jupiter.—*Tridasa-gopa* or *tridasa-gopaka*, *as, m.* a fire-fly, = *indra-gopa*, *q. v.*—*Tridasa-tva*, *am, n.* the state or condition of a god, divinity, divine nature.—*Tridasa-dīrghikā*, *f.* 'the heavenly lake,' epithet of the Gangā.—*Tridasa-nadī*, *f.* the heavenly river, the Gangā.—*Tridasa-pati*, *i, m.* the chief of the gods, Indra.—*Tridasa-pati-śastra*, *am, n.* Indra's weapon, the thunderbolt.—*Tridasa-pratipaksha*, *as, m.* an adversary of the gods.—*Tridasa-mañjarī*, *f.* = *tulasī*, basil.—*Tridasa-vadhū*, *us, f.* or *tridasa-vanitā*, *f.* a nymph of Indra's heaven, an Apsaras, a goddess.—*Tridasa-sreshṭha*, *as, m.* 'the best of the thirty-three deities,' a *N.* of Agni; of Brahmā.—*Tridasa-sarshapa*, *as, m.* = *deva-sarshapa* = *Tridasānkuśa* ('*śa-an*'), *as, m.* the thunderbolt ('divine goad').—*Tridasācārya* ('*śa-āc*'), *as, m.* = *tridasā-guru* above.—*Tridasādhipati* ('*śa-adh*'), *i, m.* 'lord of the thirty-three deities,' a *N.* of Śiva.—*Tridasāyana* ('*śa-ay*'), *as, m.* 'the refuge of the deities,' i. e. to whom the deities resort, an epithet of Nārāyaṇa; [*cf.* *brahmāyana* and *lokāyana*].—*Tridasāyudha* ('*śa-āy*'), *am, n.* 'the divine bow,' the rainbow; a thunderbolt.—*Tridasāri* ('*śa-ari*'), *i, m.* 'enemy of the gods,' an Asura, a demon, a Titan.—*Tridasāri-rājan*, *ā, m.* 'king of the demons,' a *N.* of Rāvapa.—*Tridasālaya* ('*śa-āl*'), *as, m.* the residence of the gods, Svarga, Indra's heaven or paradise, the mountain Su-meru; an inhabitant of the divine world, a god.—*Tridasāvāsa* ('*śa-āv*'), *as, m.* the residence of the gods, heaven.—*Tridasāhāra* ('*śa-āh*'), *as, m.* the food of the gods, i. e. Amṛita or ambrosia.—*Tridasā-bhūta*, *as, ā, am*, become divine or immortal.—*Tridasendra* ('*śa-in*') or *tridasēsa* ('*śa-is*'), *as, m.* 'the chief of the thirty-three deities,' epithet of Indra; of Śiva; of Brahmā, &c.—*Tridasēsa-dvish*, *t, m.* epithet of Rāvapa or any demon.—*Tridasēsvara* ('*śa-is*'), = *tridasendra*; (*i*), *f.*, *N.* of Durgā.—*Tridasēsvara-dvish* = *tridasēsa-dvish*.—*Tri-dālikā*, *f.* for *tridālikā*, *q. v.*—*Tri-dina*, *am, n.* three days collectively.—*Tri-dina-sprīṣ*, *k, m.* conjunction or concurrence of three lunations with one solar day.—*Tri-diva*, *am, n.* the space within the third sky, i. e. the innermost or most sacred part of the sky, heaven; the sky, atmosphere; paradise; (*ā*), *f.*, *N.* of a river; cardamoms.—*Tridivādhiśa* ('*va-adh*') or *tridiveśa* ('*va-is*') or *tridiveśvara* ('*va-is*'), *as, m.* 'the lord of Tri-diva or heaven,' an epithet of Indra; a god, a deity.—*Tridivodbhavā* ('*va-uā*'), *f.* small cardamoms.—*Tridivaukas* ('*va-ok*'), *ās, m.* an inhabitant of Tri-diva, a celestial, a god.—*Tri-dvīś*, *k, m.* 'tricolor,' 'three-eyed,' an epithet of Śiva.—*Tri-dosha*, *am, n.* disorder of the three humors of the body, vitiation of the bile, blood, and phlegm.—*Tridosha-gṇa*, *as, i, am*, correcting the vitiated state of the three humors.—*Tridosha-ja*, *as, m.* disease &c. proceeding from disorder of the three humors of the body.—*Tri-dhanvan*, *ā, m.*, *N.* of a prince or father of Trayyāruṇa.—*Tri-dhā*, *ind. adv.* in three ways, in three parts, in three places, triply, trebly; *tridhā-kṛi*, to do in three ways, to make threefold.—*Tri-dhātu*, *us, us, u*, consisting of three elements or ingredients, triple, threefold, thrice repeated (used like *triplex* in Lat. to denote excessive), tripartite; (*Sāy.*) causing the well-being of the three humors; (*us*), *m.* a *N.* of Gaṇeśa; (*u*), *n.* the aggregate of three minerals or of the three humors; the triple world.—*Tri-dhātu-sṛiṅga*, *as, m.*, *Ved.* having a tripartite horn, having horns or flames of three colours, red, white, and black (with smoke), an epithet of Agni.—*Tri-dhātva*, *am, n.* the state of being threefold or in three parts, tripartition.—*Tri-dhāman*, *a, n.* probably = *tri-diva*; (*ā, ā, a*), belonging or relating to the three worlds or regions; having three residences, &c.; (*ā*), *m.* an epithet of Viṣṇu; *N.* of Vyāsa

(= Viṣṇu) in the tenth Dvāpara; an epithet of Śiva; Agni or fire; death.—*Tridhā-mūrti*, *i, f.* a girl three years of age representing the deity Durgā at her festivals.—*Tri-dhāraka*, *as, m.* 'having three edges,' the plants Scirpus Kysoor and Euphorbia Antiquorum.—*Tri-dhāra-smūhi*, *f.*, *N.* of a plant, = *dhārā-smūhi*, *try-asra*.—*Tri-nagari*, *f.* the three cities.—*Tri-nayana*, *as, ā, am*, triocular, three-eyed; (*as*), *m.* an epithet of Rudra-Śiva; (*ā*), *f.* epithet of Durgā; [*cf.* *tri-nayana*].—*Tri-navata*, *as, i, am* (*fr.* *tri-navati*), the ninety-third.—*Tri-navati*, *i, f.* ninety-three.—*Trinavati-tama*, *as, i, am*, the ninety-third.—*Tri-nāka*, *am, n.*, *Ved.* = *tri-dīva*.—*Tri-nābha*, *as, ā, am*, having three navels or centres or central points; whose navel supports the three worlds.—*Tri-nābhi*, *i, is, i*, = *tri-nābha*.—*Tri-nādhana*, *am, n.*, *N.* of a Sāman (generally in connection with the names *āgneyam*, *āyasyam*, and *vāśhṭri-sāma*).—*Tri-nishka*, *as, ā, am*, = *tri-naiśhṭhika*, worth three Nishkas.—*Tri-netra*, *as, i, am*, triocular; (*as*), *m.* an epithet of Rudra-Śiva; *N.* of a prince; (*i*), *f.* = *vārāhikanda*, the root of Yam (Dioscorea).—*Trinetra-śūḍā-maṇi*, *i, m.* 'the crest of the three-eyed,' i. e. the moon (worn by Śiva as his crest).—*Tri-paksha*, *am, n.* a period of three fortnights or six weeks.—*Tri-pācṭhas*, *ind. adv.* (*tri* + *pad* + *śas*), by three Pādas.—*Tri-pācāsa*, *as, i, am* (*fr.* *tri-pācāśat*), the fifty-third; containing or consisting of fifty-three.—*Tri-pācāśat*, *t, f.* fifty-three; [*cf.* *trayaḥ-pācāśat* under *trayas*].—*Tri-pācāśat-tama*, *as, i, am*, the fifty-third.—*Tri-paṭu*, *u, n.* the three saline substances, stone-salt (= *śaindhava*), Viḍ-lavaṇa, and black salt (= *kāca*).—*Tri-patāka*, *as, ā, am*, (with *hasta*) the hand with three fingers stretched out or erect; (with *lalāṭa*) the forehead marked naturally with three horizontal lines or wrinkles.—*Tri-patī*, *f.*, *N.* of a place of pilgrimage.—*Tri-pattra*, *as, m.* three-leaved, trifoliate, the plant Ægle Marmelos (= *vīṭva*); (*am*), *n.* = *caṅḡāla-kanda*, a kind of bulbous plant.—*Tri-patraka*, *as, m.* the Kiṅśuka tree, Butea Frondosa.—*Tri-patha*, *am, n.* the three paths or ways, viz. the sky, atmosphere, and earth, or the sky, earth, and lower world; a place where three roads meet; (*ā*), *f.* epithet of Mathurā.—*Tri-patha-gā* or *tri-patha-gāmini*, *f.* 'flowing through heaven, earth, and the lower regions,' an epithet of the Gangā.—*Tri-pad* or *tri-pād*, *pāl, pāl* or *-pādī, -pat*, *Ved.* 'three-footed,' 'tripod,' epithet of Viṣṇu (as pacing the universe in three steps; *cf.* *tri-vikrama*); epithet of Fever personified as a demon or evil spirit and represented with three feet and three hands, (probably symbolizing the cold, hot, and sweating stages of fever); having three steps; containing three Pādas; trinomial; (*t*), *m.*, *N.* of a Daitya; (*-pādī*), *f.* the girth of an elephant; the plant Cissus Pedata (= *godhā-padhī*); a kind of metre in Prakṛit; (according to Pān. IV. 1, 9, the *f.* must be *tri-padā* when agreeing with *śīc*, e. g. *tripadā śīc*, a verse containing three Pādas, *cf.* the next).—*Tri-pada*, *as, ā, am*, three-footed; having three divisions (as a stanza); containing a measure of three feet; containing three words; (*ā*), *f.*, *N.* of a plant, = *hansa-pādī*; (*am*), *n.* a tripod; three words.—*Tri-padikā*, *f.* a stand with three feet.—*Tri-panna*, *as, m.*, *N.* of one of the ten horses of the moon.—*Tri-parikrānta*, *as, ā, am*, one who walks three round the sacred fire or who circumambulates the three sacred fires.—*Tri-parṇa*, *as, i, am*, three-leaved, trefoil; (*as*), *m.* Butea Frondosa; (*ā*), *f.* wild hemp; (*i*), *f.*, *N.* of several plants, Desmodium Gangeticum, = *sālu-parṇi*, wild cotton, wild hemp, = *prīśni-parṇi-bheda* and *vana-kārpāsī*, Sansevieria Ceylanica; a kind of bulbous plant, = *tri-parṇikā*.—*Tri-parṇikā*, *f.*, *N.* of several plants, a kind of bulbous plant (= *bṛihat-patṛā*, &c.); Carpopogon Pruriens; Alhagi Maurorum.—*Tri-paryāya*, *as, ā, am*, *Ved.* having three folds or plaits.—*Tri-paśa*, *us, us, u*, having three victims.—*Tri-pastyā*, *as, m.*, *Ved.* 'having