

(often = 'an adjective'); the Sanskrit form for Telinga (called so fr. three Lingas). — *Tri-lingaka*, as, &c., having three grammars, an adjective. — *Tri-lingi*, f. the three grammatical genders. — *Tri-loka*, am, n. the three worlds, i. e. sky, atmosphere, and earth, or heaven, earth, and the lower region; (as), m. an inhabitant of the three worlds; (ī), f. the universe, the aggregate of the three worlds. — *Triloka-nātha*, as, m. 'lord of the three worlds,' an epithet of Indra. — *Triloka-rakshin*, ī, m. guardian of the three worlds. — *Trilokātman* ('ka-āt'), ā, m. 'soul of the three worlds,' epithet of Siva. — *Trilokī-nātha*, as, m. an epithet of Vishṇu. — *Trilokesu* ('ka-is'), as, m. 'lord of the three worlds,' an epithet of the Sun. — *Tri-lōcana*, as, ā or ī, am, 'tricolor,' 'three-eyed,' epithet of Siva; (as), m., N. of a poet; of a grammarian; of a prince &c.; (ā), f. a disloyal wife, unchaste woman; (with Buddhists) N. of a deity; (ī), f. an epithet of Durgā. — *Tri-lōcana-tīrtha*, am, n., N. of a Tīrtha. — *Trilōcana-dāra*, as, m., N. of a grammarian. — *Trilōcana-svara-tīrtha* ('na-is'), am, n., N. of a Tīrtha. — *Tri-lohaka*, am, n. the three metals, i. e. gold, silver, and copper. — *Tri-lauha*, as, ī, am, made of the above three metals. — *Tri-valī*, ān, alī, at, containing the word *tri*. — *Tri-vatsa*, as, ā, am, Ved. three years old (as an ox or cow). — *Tri-vandhura*, see *tri-bandhura*. — *Tri-varga*, as, m. an aggregate of three things or substances &c.; the three objects or pursuits of life, viz. religion or virtue (*dharma*), pleasure (*kāma*), and wealth (*artha*); the three conditions of a king or kingdom, viz. progress (*vṛiddhi*), remaining stationary (*sthāna*), and decline (*kshaya*); the three qualities of nature, viz. *sat-tva*, *rajas*, and *tamas*, see under *guṇa*; the three higher castes or tribes; the three myrobalans; the three spices &c.; propriety, good behaviour. — *Trivarga-cintana*, am, n., N. of a chapter of the Purāna-sarva-sva. — *Trivarga-pāriṇa*, as, ā, am, having passed through the three conditions or attained the three objects of life. — *Tri-varṇa*, am, n. three colours; (as, ā, am), three-coloured (Ved.). — *Tri-varṇaka*, am, n. a kind of plant. = *go-kshu-raka*; the three myrobalans [cf. *tri-phalā*]; the three spices; [cf. *tri-kaṭu*]. — *Trivarna-kṛit*, t, m. the chameleon. — *Tri-varṇu*, us, us, u, Ved. threefold; [cf. *tri-vṛit*]. — *Trivartma-gā*, f. 'flowing by three paths,' an epithet of the Gaṅgā; [cf. *tripatha-gā*]. — *Tri-vartman*, a, n. three paths; [cf. *ā, ā, a*], going by three paths (Ved.). — *Tri-varsha*, am, n. a period of three years; (as, ā, am), three years old. — *Tri-varshikā*, f. a three-year-old heifer. — *Tri-varshiya*, as, ā, am, triennial, lasting for three years, used for three years. — *Tri-valī*, ī, n. f. the three folds or wrinkles across the belly; [cf. *tri-bālī*]. — *Tri-vāru*, as, m., N. of a son of Garuḍa; (am), ind. three times, thrice. — *Tri-vikrama*, am, n. the three steps (of Vishṇu), three strides; (as), m. 'one who makes three steps or strides,' an epithet of Vishṇu, who paced the three worlds in three steps in his Vāmana or dwarf Avatār, see *bālī*; N. of a Brāhman; of an astronomer; of a jurist; of a medical author. — *Trivikrama-tīrtha*, am, n., N. of a Tīrtha. — *Trivikrama-deva*, as, m., N. of an author. — *Trivikrama-bhaṭṭa*, as, m., N. of the author of the *Damayanti-kathā*. — *Trivikramācārya* ('ma-āc'), as, m., N. of an astronomer. — *Tri-vidyā*, as, m. an epithet of Siva, 'familiar with or containing the three Vedas'; (ā), f. three branches of knowledge, especially that of the three Vedas. — *Tri-vidha*, as, ā, am, of three kinds, threefold, triple, in three ways. — *Tri-vidhā*, ind. (?), in three parts, triply (?). — *Tri-vināta*, as, ā, am, bowing in the presence of three, viz. gods, Brāhman, and preceptors; bent in three places, curved in three parts of the body (?). — *Tri-vishṭapa*, am, n. = *tripishṭapa*, the world of Indra, i. e. heaven or paradise; the three worlds. — *Trivishṭapa-sad*, t, m. an inhabitant of heaven, a deity. — *Tri-vista*, as, ā, am, = *tri-vaistika*, worth three Vistas. — *Tri-ujā*, as, m. a kind of grain; [cf. *syamāka*]. — *Tri-vṛit*,

t, t, t, threefold, triple, tri-form; consisting of three parts or folds &c.; (with *stoma*) a threefold hymn of praise, (i. e. a particular recitation, in which first the first three Riks of each Triśa of the eleventh hymn of the ninth Maṇḍala of the Rig-veda are sung together, then the second Riks, and lastly the third; hence this *Stoma* consists of 3 × 3 or 9 verses); connected with the *Tripiṭ-stoma*; (t), m. a triple cord consisting of three strings; a girdle &c. of three strings; an amulet of three strings; (t), f. a plant of valuable purgative properties, commonly called *Tēori*, and distinguished into two species, white and black (*Convolvulus Turpethum*); also called *tri-vṛitā*; [cf. *try-āerit*]. — *Tri-vṛitā*, f.; see the preceding. — *Trivṛit-karaṇa*, as, ī, am, combining three things; (am), n. making a combination of three things; combining earth, water, and fire, in the proportion of half of one with a quarter of each of the others. — *Tri-vṛitti*, is, f. truth (?); [cf. *try-akshara*]. — *Trivṛit-parni*, f., N. of a pot-herb, *Hincha Repens*; [cf. *hila-moḍi*]. — *Tri-vṛinta*, as, m. (?) the plant *Butea Frondosa*. — *Trivṛintikā*, f. the plant *Ipomœa Turpethum*. — *Tri-vṛisha*, as, m., N. of a Muni; [cf. the next]. — *Tri-vṛishan*, ā, m., N. of the father of *Try-aruna* [cf. *trai-vṛishana*]; N. of the *Vyāsa* of the twelfth *Dvāpara*. — *Tri-veṇī*, f. 'triple-braid,' the place (now called *Allahabad*) where the *Gaṅgā* joins with the *Yamunā* or *Jumna* and is supposed to receive underground the *Sarasvatī*; N. of the *Gaṅgā*. — *Tri-veṇu*, us, m. a particular part of a carriage; (us, us, u), epithet of a carriage, (according to some) furnished with three banners. — *Tri-veda*, (at the beginning of a comp.) the three Vedas, viz. *Rig*, *Yajus*, and *Sāman*; (as, ā, am), familiar with the three Vedas. — *Tri-vedin*, ī, inī, i, familiar or acquainted with the three Vedas. — *Tri-vedī*, f. the three Vedas collectively. — *Tri-velā*, f. the plant *Ipomœa Turpethum*. — *Tri-śakti*, is, f. N. of a female deity, = *tri-kalā*. — *Tri-śanku*, us, m., N. of a sage; N. of a prince of the solar race, king of *Ayodhya*, (according to the *Rāmāyana* he was a son of *Priḍhu*, and was a pious prince who aspired to celebrate a great sacrifice whereby to ascend to heaven in his mortal body; he first requested the sage *Vasishtha* to officiate for him, but being refused he then applied to the sage's hundred sons, by whom he was cursed and degraded to the condition of a *Cāṇḍāla*; in this emergency he had recourse to *Viśvā-mitra*, who undertook the sacrifice and invited all the gods to be present; they, however, declined, upon which the enraged *Viśvā-mitra*, by his own power, transported *Tri-śanku* to the skies, whither he had no sooner arrived than he was hurled down again head-foremost by the gods; but, being arrested in his downward course by *Viśvā-mitra*, remained suspended with his head towards the earth, forming a constellation in the southern hemisphere: according to the *Hari-vaṅśa* and *Vāyu-Purāṇa* he was a son of *Tray-yāruṇa*: according to the *Bhāgavata-Purāṇa*, a son of *Tri-bandhana*: and he is sometimes described as a wicked prince, guilty of three *Sankus* or heinous crimes); a cat, the civet-cat; a bird, the *Cātaka*, *Cuculus Melanoleucus*; a grasshopper; a fire-fly. — *Triśanku-ja*, as, m. 'the son of *Tri-śanku*,' epithet of *Hari-śandra*. — *Triśanku-yajin*, ī, m. 'sacrificing for *Tri-śanku*,' epithet of *Viśvā-mitra*. — *Tri-sata*, am, n., 103, 300; (as, ī, am), the 300th; consisting of 300; (ās), m. pl., 300. — *Tri-sataka*, as, ikā, am, consisting of 300. — *Tri-sata-tama*, as, ī, am, the 300th; the 103rd. — *Tri-satī*, f. the aggregate of 300 (e. g. *paśūnām tri-satī*, 300 cattle). — *Tri-saraṇa*, am, n. (with Buddhists) the three places of refuge, Buddha, the Law, and the Assembly; (as), m. a Buddha. — *Tri-sarṅkarā*, f. three kinds of sugar, viz. *guḍotpannā*, *himotthā*, and *madhura*; [cf. *tri-sitā*]. — *Tri-salā*, f., N. of the mother of the twenty-fourth *Arhat* of the present *Avasarpinī*. — *Trisalākā-purusha-carita*, am, n., N. of a work by *Hema-čandra*. — *Tri-sas*, ind. by threes, by three at a time. — *Tri-sākha*, as, ī, am, having

three branches. — *Trisākha-patra*, us, m. the plant *Ægle Marmelos*. — *Tri-sāpa*, as, ī, am, worth three *Sāpas*. — *Tri-sānu*, us, m. a various reading for *tri-bhānu*. — *Tri-sāla*, as, ā, am, or *tri-sālaka*, as, ā, am, consisting of three halls or rooms; (am), n. a house with three halls. — *Tri-sākha*, as, ā, am, three-crested, three-headed, having the shape of a trident; (as), m. the plant *Ægle Marmelos*; of the son of *Rāvāna*, a demon with three heads; N. of *Indra* in the *Manv-antara* of *Tāmasa*; (ī), f., N. of an *Upanishad*; (am), n. a trident, a three-pronged spear; a crest, a tiara with three points. — *Tri-sikhara*, as, ā, am, having three tops or peaks; (as), m. (with *śaīla*) N. of a mountain. — *Trisikhī-dalā*, f. a kind of bulbous plant. — *Trisikhin*, ī, inī, i, three-crested, three-headed. — *Tri-sira*, as, ā, am, having three points; (as), m., N. of a *Rākshasa*; (ā), f. the root of *Bignonia Suave-olens*. — *Tri-sīras*, ās, ās, as, three-headed, having three points or tops; (ās), m. epithet of *Tvāshṭra Viśva-rūpa*; Fever personified as a demon with three heads [cf. *tri-pad* and *tri-pād*]; N. of an Asura killed by *Vishṇu*; N. of a *Rākshasa* killed by *Rāma*; an epithet of *Kuvera*. — *Tri-sīrsha*, as, ā, am, 'three-headed,' an epithet of *Siva*. — *Tri-sīrshaka*, as, ā, am, three-headed; (am), n. a trident, a three-pointed or three-pronged spear. — *Tri-sīrshan*, ā, ā, a, Ved. three-headed. — *Tri-sūkra*, as, ā, am, Ved. white or bright in three places. — *Tri-sūkriya*, as, ā, am, Ved. triply illuminated. — *Tri-sūc*, k, k, k, Ved. triply shining or splendid, shining in three ways. — *Tri-sūla*, am, n. a trident, a three-pointed pike or spear, especially the weapon of *Sīya*; (as, ā, am), 'bearing the trident,' epithet of *Siva*; N. of a mountain. — *Trisūla-khāta*, am, n., N. of a Tīrtha, ('dugged with the trident'). — *Trisūla-gaṅgā*, f., N. of a river. — *Trisūlāṅka* ('la-an'), as, m. 'trident-marked,' a N. of *Siva*; of a teacher. — *Tri-sūlin*, ī, inī, i, 'armed with the trident'; (ī), m. epithet of *Siva*; (inī), f. epithet of *Durgā*. — *Tri-śringa*, as, ā, am, having three horns or peaks; (as), m. a hill with three peaks; N. of a mountain; a triangle. — *Tri-śringin*, ī, inī, i, having three horns; (ī), m. a sort of fish, commonly *Rohi*, *Cyprinus Rohita*. — *Tri-śoka*, as, ā, am, Ved. = *tri-śud* (?); (as), m., N. of a *Rishi*. — *Tri-shamyukta*, as, ā, am (for *tri-sam*), triply connected. — *Tri-shamvatsara*, as, ā, am (for *tri-sam*), lasting three years. — *Tri-shatya*, as, ā, am (for *tri-satyā*), Ved. trebly true (in thought, word, and deed). — *Tri-shadhashtha*, as, ā, am, Ved. being in three places. — *Tri-shandhi*, is, is, i (for *tri-sam*), Ved. composed of three parts or members; (is), m., N. of a demon in the *Atharva-veda*, generally associated with *Arbudi*; (ī), n., N. of a *Sāman*. — *Tri-shapta* or *tri-sapta* (fr. *tri + saptan*), Ved. three times seven, twenty-one; an indefinite number. — *Tri-shaptiya*, as, m. adj., N. of the first verse of the *Atharva-veda*, beginning with the words *ye tri-shaptās*, &c. — *Tri-shavaṇa* or *tri-savana*, as, ā, am, containing three oblations; (as), m., N. of an ancient sage; *tri-shavaṇam* or *trishavaṇa-sṇanam*, the three ablutions to be performed daily, i. e. at dawn, noon, and sunset. — *Trishavaṇa-sṇayin*, ī, m. a man performing regularly the prescribed ablutions morning, noon, and evening. — *Trishashṭa*, as, ī, am, the sixty-third. — *Tri-shashṭī*, is, m. sixty-three; [cf. *trayashashṭī*]. — *Trishashṭī-tama*, as, ī, am, the sixty-third. — *Trishashṭī-dhā*, ind. in sixty-three parts, sixty-three-fold. — *Trishashṭī-salākāpurusha-carita*, am, n., N. of a work. — *Trishṭup-chandas*, ās, ās, as, Ved. having the metre *Tri-shṭubh*. — *Tri-shṭubh*, p. f. (for *tri-stubh* fr. *tri + stubh*), to praise; or possibly the word may come fr. *stubbh*, to stop, because the voice is obliged to pause three times; according to *Yaska*, the prefix *tri* may be fr. *rt. trī*, to denote the rapidity of the metre, cf. *jagati*; or fr. *tri*, three, + *stubbh*, to praise, because the metre is in praise of the *vajra* or thunderbolt, which has three edges; N. of a Vedic metre consisting of four *Pādas* of eleven