

syllables each; (in the later metrical system) N. of every metre consisting of four times eleven syllables (e.g. the Indra-vaṅṅā and Upendra-vaṅṅā metres); [cf. *trīśṭubha*]. — *Tri-śtōma*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (for *trīśtōma*), Ved. containing three Stomas; (*as*), m., N. of an Ekāha. — *Tri-śṭha*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (for *tri-śṭha*), Ved. standing on three (wheels), situated in three places; (*as*), m., N. of a man. — *Tri-śṭhīn*, *ī*, *inī*, *ī* (for *tri-śṭhīn*), Ved. standing on triply divided ground. — *Tri-sampātara*, see under *tri-shampātara*. — *Tri-satyā*, see under *tri-shatyā*. — *Tri-sandhi*, *is*, *ī*, see *tri-shandhi*; (*is*), f. a kind of mallow. — *Tri-sandhika*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, occurring or happening at the three periods or divisions of the day, (probably a wrong reading for *trisandhyika*). — *Tri-sandhya*, *am*, n. the three periods or divisions of the day, viz. dawn, noon, and evening or sunset; (*ā*), f., N. of a goddess; a form of Durgā; a kind of mallow; (*ā* or *ī*), f. the three periods of the day; (*am*), ind. at the time of the three Sandhyās; (*as*, *ā*, *am*), relating to the three periods of the day. — *Tri-sandhya-kusumā*, f. a kind of mallow. — *Tri-saptata*, *as*, *ī*, *am* (fr. the following), the seventy-third. — *Tri-saptatī*, *is*, f. seventy-three; [cf. *trayah-saptatī*]. — *Tri-saptatī-tama*, *as*, *ī*, *am*, the seventy-third. — *Tri-saptan* or *tri-sapta*, three times seven, twenty-one [cf. *tri-shapta*]; *trisapta-kritvas*, ind. twenty-one times. — *Tri-sama*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, (in geom.) having three equal sides; (*am*), n. an aggregate of equal parts of three substances, viz. yellow myrobalan, ginger, and molasses; *trisama-śaturāśra*, *am*, n. a quadrangle having three equal sides. — *Tri-sara*, *as*, *am*, m. n. a dish of sesamum, rice, &c., = *krīśara* or *krīśara*. — *Tri-sarga*, *as*, m. the triple product of the three qualities of nature. — *Tri-savana* = *tri-shavana*, q.v. — *Tri-sādhana*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, triply composed, having three component parts. — *Tri-sāman*, *ā*, *ā*, *a*, singing three Sāmans or the Sāman called *Triḥ-sāman*. — *Tri-sāmā*, f., N. of a river. — *Tri-sāmya*, *am*, n. equilibrium of the three (qualities). — *Tri-sāhasra*, *as*, *ī*, *am*, Ved. consisting of 3000. — *Tri-sītā*, f. = *trī-sarkarā*, three kinds of white sugar, viz. *gudot-pannā*, *madhu-jā*, and *himothkā*. — *Tri-sītya*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, thrice ploughed (as a field &c.). — *Tri-sugandhi* or *tri-sugandhika*, *am*, n. = *tri-jāta*, the three fragrant substances or spices. — *Tri-suparṅga*, *as*, m. a N. of certain hymns of the Rīg and Yajur Vedas; (*as*, *ā*, *am*), or *tri-suparṅga*, *as*, *ī*, *am*, familiar or conversant with the above hymns of the Veda; [cf. *tri-suparṅga*]. — *Tri-suvarāka*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, having a threefold excellent splendor. — *Tri-sugandhya*, *am*, n. = *tri-sugandhi*. — *Tri-sauparṅga*, *as*, *ī*, *am*, relating to the part of the Vedas called *Tri-suparṅga*; N. of a particular religious vow or observance. — *Tri-sauvarṅga*, *am*, n. perhaps a wrong reading for *tri-suparṅga*. — *Tri-skandhaka*, N. of a Sūtra work. — *Tri-stana*, *as*, *ā* or *ī*, *am*, milked from three nipples (Ved.); having three breasts. — *Tri-stobha-yukta*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, having three pauses or three rhythms or three divisions (?). — *Tri-sthālī*, f. the three (sacred) places. — *Tri-sthālī-śetu*, N. of a work. — *Tri-sthāna*, *am*, n. a sacred spot celebrated for a junction of three streams of the Ganges; (*as*, *ā*, *am*), reaching through the three worlds. — *Tri-strotas*, *ās*, *ās*, *as*, having three streams; (*ās*), f. an epithet of the Ganges [cf. *tri-patha-gā*, *tri-mārga-gā*, *tri-vartma-gā*]; N. of another river. — *Tri-strotasī*, f., N. of a river. — *Tri-halya*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, thrice ploughed (as a field &c.). — *Tri-hāyana*, *as*, *ī*, *am*, three years old; appearing in three ages of the world; (*ī*), f. a three-year-old heifer. — *Tri-śhu* (*tri-śh*), *us*, *us*, *u*, or *trishuka*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, furnished with three arrows. — *Tri-śhataka* (*tri-śh*), *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. furnished with three *śhatakās* or sacrificial bricks. — *Try-anśa*, *as*, *am*, m. or n. (?), three shares or portions, three-fourths; a third part, the third part of a sign of the zodiac (= *drīkkāna*, q.v.). — *Try-anśa-nātha*, *as*, m. the regent of a *Drīkkāna*. — *Try-anśha*, *as*, *ī*, *am*, triocular; (*as*), m. an epithet of Rudra-Siva; also of a Daitya or Dānava.

— *Tryakshaka*, *as*, m. an epithet of Siva. — *Tryakshana*, *ā*, *ā*, triocular; (*ā*), m. epithet of Rudra. — *Tryaksha-patni*, f. an epithet of Pārvatī. — *Tryakshara*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, consisting of three sounds or letters or syllables, trilateral; (*am*), n. a word or song consisting of three letters or syllables (e.g. *satyam* or *sa + ti + am*); (*as*), m. a genealogist; the Ghataka or matchmaker; [cf. *ghāṭaka* and *khaṭaka*]. — *Try-ankaṭa*, *am*, n. = *try-angala*, *as*, m. a sling or three strings like those of a balance suspended to either end of a pole for carrying burdens; a sort of collyrium; (*as*), m. a N. of Siva. — *Try-anga*, *āni*, n. pl., Ved. three portions of the sacrificial victim supposed to belong to the Sv-īṣṭa-kṛt, q.v., viz. the upper part of the right fore-foot, a part of the left thigh, and a part of the bowels. — *Try-angula*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. three fingers long or broad or deep &c. — *Try-angya*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. belonging to the Try-angas. — *Try-aijana*, *am*, n. the three kinds of collyrium, or Kālājāna, Push-pānjāna, and Rasājāna. — *Try-aijala*, *am*, n. and *try-aijālī*, *ī*, n. three handfuls. — *Try-adhipatī*, *is*, m. 'the lord of the three qualities,' (i.e. *sat-tva-rajās*, and *tamas*; cf. *guṇa*), an epithet of Kṛishṇa or Vishṇu. — *Try-adhishṭhāna*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, having three stations, situated in three places. — *Try-adhīśa*, *as*, m. = *try-adhipatī*, q.v. — *Try-adhva-gā*, f. a N. of the Ganges, 'going or flowing through the three worlds.' — *Try-anika*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. having three faces, followed by three hosts; (Sāy.) having the three properties of heat, rain, and cold. — *Try-anta*, *am*, n., N. of a Sāman. — *Try-abda*, *am*, n. a period of three years; (*am*), ind. during three years; (*as*, *ā*, *am*), three years old. — *Try-ambaka*, *as*, m. a N. of Siva (Rudra) as triocular or uttering the three (Vedas) or uttering the three mystical letters (?), or as having three wives or sisters (as if fr. *tri + ambā*); N. of one of the eleven Rudras; the sacrificial ceremony in which the Try-anbakās or cakes sacred to Rudra Try-ambaka are offered; N. of a mountain; (*ā*), f. an epithet of Pārvatī; (*am*), n., N. of a Linga. — *Tryambaka-māhātmya*, *am*, n. 'the glory of Try-ambaka,' N. of a part of the Padma-Purāṇa. — *Tryambaka-sakha*, *as*, m. 'the friend of Try-ambaka,' an epithet of Kuvera, the god of wealth. — *Try-arūpa*, *as*, m., N. of a man with the patronymic *Traivṛishṇa*. — *Try-arusha*, *as*, *ī*, *am*, Ved. marked red in three places. — *Try-avara*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, having three who are inferior, three at the least; (*am*), ind. at least three times, (see *Manu XI. 80*). — *Try-avi*, *is*, *ī*, m. f., Ved. a calf eighteen months old. — *Tryasīta*, *as*, *ī*, *am* (fr. *try-asīt*), the eighty-third. — *Try-asītī*, *is*, f. eighty-three. — *Tryasītī-tama*, *as*, *ī*, *am*, the eighty-third. — *Try-asra*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, triangular; (*as*), m., N. of a plant, = *trīdhāra-snuhī*; (*am*), n. a triangle. — *Tryasra-kunḍa*, *am*, n., N. of a mystical diagram. — *Try-ashṭaka*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, containing three *Ashṭakās*; (*am*), n. a kind of vessel. — *Try-ashṭan* or *try-ashṭa*, three times eight, twenty-four; *try-ashṭa-varsha*, twenty-four years old. — *Try-asra*, see *try-asra*. — *Try-aha*, *am*, n. a period of three days; *try-aham*, ind. during three days; *try-ahāt* or *try-ahena*, ind. after three days; (*as*, *ā*, *am*), lasting three days; (*as*), m., Ved. a festival lasting three days. — *Tryaha-sparsa*, *as*, m. or *tryaha-sprīśa*, *am*, n. the meeting of part of three lunar days in one solar day, (the first lunar day ending just after midnight and the third beginning a little before the next midnight). — *Tryahīna*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. lasting three days. — *Tryahāhika* (*ha-ah*), *as*, *ī*, *am*, having provision sufficient for three days, providing for three days. — *Try-ahna*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, happening or occurring after three days. — *Tryākshāyana*, *as*, m. (fr. *try-aksha*), a worshipper of Siva (?). — *Tryākshāyana-bhakta*, *am*, n. a district inhabited by worshippers of Siva. — *Try-āyusha*, *am*, n., Ved. threefold vital power or period of life; (according to *Maht-dhara*) the threefold period of life, consisting of childhood, youth, and old age. — *Try-āruṇī*, *is*, m. (fr. *try-arūna*), N. of the Vyāsā in the fifteenth

Dvāpara; N. of a mountain. — *Try-ārshya*, *as*, *ī*, *am*, containing three lines or families of Rishis; (*ās*), m. pl. an aggregate of three persons, viz. blind, deaf, and dumb. — *Try-ālikhita*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. scratched or marked in three places. — *Try-ālikhīta-val*, *ān*, *atī*, *at*, consisting of bricks marked in three places. — *Try-ārit*, *t*, *t*, *t*, Ved. carried on in three periods, consisting of three series. — *Try-āstr*, *īr*, m., Ved. mixed with three products of milk; (according to Sāy.) mixed with Dadhi, Saktu, and Payas, (said of the Soma). — *Try-āhika*, *as*, *ī*, *am* (fr. *try-aha*), produced or performed &c. in three days; tertian; returning after the third day, quartan (as a fever); having provisions for three days. — *Try-uttari-bhāva*, *as*, m. progression by three. — *Try-udāya*, *am*, n., Ved. the threefold going to the altar, i.e. in the three daily oblations; (Sāy.) having three goings to the altar (as the Soma). — *Try-udhan*, *ā*, m., Ved. three-uttered, (according to Sāy.) said of the year as having three seasons. — *Try-ushana* or *try-ūshana*, *am*, n. the three spices collectively, i.e. black pepper, long pepper, and dry ginger. — *Try-ṛīca*, *am*, n. = *trīca*, a strophe consisting of three verses. — *Try-eta*, *as*, m., *tryeni* or *tryenī*, f., *am*, n., Ved. variegated or spotted in three places. — *Triṅśa*, *as*, *ī*, *am* (fr. *triṅśat*), the thirtieth, constituting the thirtieth part; joined with thirty (e.g. *triṅśap satam*, 130); consisting of thirty (as a Stoma); connected with the *Triṅśa-stoma*; $\frac{1}{30}$ of a sign of the zodiac, a degree. — *Triṅśānsaka* ($^{\circ}$ sa-an $^{\circ}$), *as*, m. a thirtieth part, $\frac{1}{30}$ of a sign of the zodiac, a degree. — *Triṅśaka*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, = *triṅśa*, consisting of thirty parts, divided into thirty; bought for thirty, worth thirty; (*am*), n. a collection or aggregate of thirty. — *Triṅśat*, *t*, f. (fr. *tri* and *śat* = *śaśat*), thirty, the number thirty. — *Triṅśac-chata*, *am*, n., 130. — *Triṅśatī*, *is*, f. = *triṅśat*, thirty; [cf. *trayas-trīṅśatī*, *pañca-ś*, *sapta-ś*]. — *Triṅśalka*, *am*, n. an aggregate or collection of thirty. — *Triṅśat-tama*, *as*, *ī*, *am*, the thirtieth. — *Triṅśat-patra*, *am*, n. the white esculent water-lily, *Nymphaea Esculenta*. — *Triṅśad-vīṅśa*, *ās*, m. pl. about twenty or thirty, between twenty and thirty. — *Triṅśin*, *ī*, *inī*, *ī*, containing thirty, consisting of thirty. — *Trika*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, triple, threefold; trine, forming a triad; trebly repeated, happening the third time; (with or without *śata*) three out of every hundred, three per cent; (*as*), m., N. of two plants, = *gokshuraka* and *Trapa Bispinosa* [cf. *tri-kaṅṭaka*]; (*ā*), f. a triangular frame or bar across the mouth of a well over which passes the rope of the bucket; a wooden frame at the mouth of a well, or the upper part of the well; a frame at the bottom of a well on which the masonry rests; the cover or lid of a well; (*am*), n. the aggregate of three, a triad [cf. *taurya-trika*]; a place where three roads meet; the lower part of the spine or regio sacra; the part about the hips; the part between the shoulder-blades; the three mystical words pronounced before the *Gāyatrī* [cf. *vyāhṛitī*]; the three spices, three myrobalans &c. collectively. — *Trika-śthāna*, *am*, n. the region at the lower part of the spine. — *Trikāgni-kāla* (*ha-ag*), *as*, m. an epithet of Rudra. — *Trīta*, *as*, m., Ved. (in the Atharva-veda also *trīta*), N. of a Vedic deity; (he is generally associated with the Maruts, Vāyu, and Indra; and fights like the latter with *Tvāshṭra*, *Vṛitra*, and other demons; he is also called *Aptya*, q.v., either as produced in water by Agni, whence he is sometimes called 'a son of the water,' or as son of the Rishi *Āpta*. In some passages of the *Taittirīya-Saṃhitā* he is regarded as bestowing long life; while elsewhere he is supposed to reside in the remotest regions of the world, whence the idea of wishing to remove calamity to *Trīta* or to the remotest place possible; cf. *Rīg-veda VIII. 47, 14*. In some passages of the