

hair, marked with three lines on the neck, amorous and irascible, add neither stout nor thin); a particular goddess or Sakti worshipped by Buddhists; a female spirit, a kind of semi-divine being or fairy (= *upa-devatā-vīśha*). — *Śaṅkhinī-phala*, *as*, m. the Śiṛśha tree. — *Śaṅkhinī-vāsa*, *as*, m. a small tree, Trophis Aspera (= *sākhota*).

शच् *śac*, cl. I. A. *śacate*, *śeṣe*, *śacitum*, to speak, say, tell; to be strong, &c., (in this sense for rt. I. *śak*, see the derivatives below.)

Śacī, *is*, f. = *śacī* below.
Śacīśhtha, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. strongest, most powerful, very powerful.

Śacī, f. speech, power of speech, eloquence (= *vāc*, Naigh. I. 11); activity, diligence, energy, skillfulness (= *prajñā*, Naigh. III. 9); power, strength, action, exploit, (Sāy. and Naigh. II. 1 = *karma*); any holy act, devotion; N. of the wife of Indra, (in the preceding senses chiefly Ved.); the plant Asparagus Racemosus; the astronomical Karāṇa or period named Viśṭi; Śacī Paulomī is given as the authoress of the hymn Ṛg-veda X. 159. — *Śacī-nara*, *as*, m., N. of a king of Kāśmīra. — *Śacī-pati*, *is*, m. 'lord of power,' or 'husband of Śacī,' epithet of Indra; (ī), m. du. 'lords of pious acts,' epithet of the Aśvins (Ved.). — *Śacī-vaṭ*, *ān*, *atī*, *at*, Ved. possessing power, strong, (Sāy. = *karma-vaṭ*); wise, (Sāy. = *prajñā-vaṭ*); (*ān*), m. epithet of Indra, (*śacīvas*, voc. c. 'O powerful one.'). — *Śacī-vasu*, *us*, *us*, *u*, Ved. rich or abounding in strength, enriched by holy rites.

शच्च् *śaṅc* (= rt. *śvac*, q. v.), cl. I. A. *śaṅcate*, &c., to go.

शट् *śaṭ*, cl. I. P. *śaṭati*, *śaṭitum*, to be sick or diseased; to divide, separate, pierce; to be dissolved; to be weary or dejected; to go; cl. 10. A. *śaṭayate*, *-yitum*, to praise, flatter (= rt. I. *śath*).

Śata, *as*, *ā*, *am* (said to be fr. rt. *śaṭ* above), sour, astrigent, acid.

Śaṭī, *is*, f. the plant called Zedoary or Curcuma Amhaldi (otherwise Curcuma Zerumbet; there are thirty-eight synonyms of this plant; cf. *gandhā*, *gandhā-mūli*, &c.); a particular kind of ginger (the fresh root of which is scented like a green mango).
Śaṭī, f. = *śaṭī* above.

शटा *śaṭā*, f. (= *śaṭā*, *jaṭā*), an ascetic's clotted hair.

शट्टक *śaṭṭaka*, *am*, n. flour of rice mixed with water and ghee.

शठ् 1. *śaṭh* [cf. rts. *śaṭ*, *śal*], cl. 10. A. *śaṭhayate*, *-yitum*, to praise.

शठ् 2. *śaṭh* (= rt. I. *svaṭh*), cl. 10. P. *śaṭhayati*, *-yitum*, to speak ill; (according to some) to speak correctly or well or elegantly; to be true.

शठ् 3. *śaṭh* (= rts. 2. *svaṭh*, *śaṭh*, *svaṭh*), cl. 10. P. *śaṭhayati*, *-yitum*, to accomplish, finish, adorn; to leave unfinished or unornamented; to go, move.

शठ् 4. *śaṭh*, cl. I. P. *śaṭhati*, *śaṭhitum*, to cheat, defraud, deceive; to hurt, kill; to suffer pain; cl. 10. P. *śaṭhayati*, *-yitum*, to be idle or lazy.

Śaṭha, *as*, *ā*, *am* (probably connected with *śatru*; cf. *śatera*), wicked, depraved, perverse, dishonest, perfidious, cunning, crafty, deceitful; (*as*), m. a rogue, knave; a false husband or lover (who pretends affection for one female while his heart is fixed on another; one of the four classes into which husbands are divided); a fool, blockhead; an idler; a mediator, umpire, arbitrator; the thorn-apple, Datura Metel; (*am*), n. a sort of plant or its root (= *ta-gara*); saffron, iron; [cf. Hib. *saṭh*, 'evil'; *saith*, 'vulgar, vile.']. — *Śaṭha-tū*, f. or *śaṭha-tva*, *am*, n. wickedness, depravity, roguery, knavery. — *Śaṭha-*

tācaraṇa ('*tā-āc*'), *am*, n. wicked or roguish conduct. — *Śaṭhāmbū* ('*ṭha-am*'), f. a particular plant (= *amba-shṭhā*).

शरा *śaṇ*, cl. I. or 10. P. *śaṇati*, *śaṇayati*, *-yitum*, to give; to go (P).

Śaṇa, *am*, n. hemp, Cannabis Sativa; (*as*), m. a kind of hemp (commonly called Bengal Śaṇ; also Crotonaria Juncea); an arrow, (in this sense perhaps connected with *śara*); [cf. Gr. *kávvaβis*; Lat. *can-nabis*; Lith. *kanápė*; Russ. *kanopla*; Hib. *can-nab*; Old Iceland. *hanp*; Angl. Sax. *hænep*; Old Germ. *hanof*; Mod. Germ. *hanf*.] — *Śaṇa-gaṇṭhikā*, f. = *śaṇa-pushpī*. — *Śaṇa-tantu*, *us*, m. thread or string made of the flax of the Crotonaria Juncea. — *Śaṇa-tāntava* (P), *as*, *ī*, *am*, made of hempen string. — *Śaṇa-parnī*, f. the tree Pentaptera Tomentosa. — *Śaṇa-pushpī* or *śaṇa-pushpikā*, f. Crotonaria of various species. — *Śaṇa-sakala*, *as*, m. a piece of hemp. — *Śaṇa-sūtra*, *am*, n. the fibre or flax of Śaṇ or hemp, hempen cord or string; a net made of hemp; the thread of the Crotonaria Juncea; cordage, twine. — *Śaṇasūtra-maya*, *as*, *ī*, *am*, consisting of hempen threads or cord.

Śaṇālu, *us*, or *śaṇāluka*, *as*, m. the tree Cassia Fistula (= *ārevata*).

Śaṇikā, f. = *śaṇa-pushpī* above.

शणिर *śaṇira*, *am*, n. a bank or alluvial island in the middle of the river Śoṇa; an insular spot enclosed by the branches of the river Śrjoo at the point where it falls into the Ganges above Chupra, (this spot is also called Dardari-taṭa, 'Dardari-bank.')

शण्ड *śaṇḍa*, *as*, m. a eunuch (= *śaṇḍha*, q. v.).

शण्ड *śaṇḍ*, cl. I. A. *śaṇḍate*, *śaṇḍitum*, to hurt, wound, cause disease or sickness; to collect, heap together.

Śaṇḍa, *as*, m. (according to Uṇādi-s. I. 113. fr. rt. *śaṇḍ* above), a eunuch; an impotent man; a bull; a bull at liberty; N. of an Asura priest (Ved.); (*am*), n. a multitude of lotus-flowers. — *Śaṇḍa-tā*, f. impotence, emasculation; the state of a bull or of a bull at liberty. — *Śaṇḍāmārka* ('*ḍa-am*') or (according to others) *śaṇḍā-mārka*, *au*, m. du. *Śaṇḍa* and *Amārka* or *Marka*, N. of two demons.

Śaṇḍika, *ās*, m. pl., Ved. the descendants of Śaṇḍa. *Śaṇḍila*, *as*, m. (according to Uṇādi-s. I. 55. fr. rt. *śaṇḍ*), N. of an ancient sage (ancestor of a particular family of Brāhmins); (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a Gotra or family.

शण्ड *śaṇḍha*, *as*, m. (according to Uṇādi-s. I. 101. fr. rt. I. *śam*), a eunuch; an attendant in a harem or women's apartments; an impotent man; a bull; a bull at liberty; a mad man, drunken man; [cf. *śaṇḍa*, *śhaṇḍa*, *śhaṇḍha*, &c.]

शत *śata*, *am*, n. (thought by some to be a corruption fr. *daśata*, cf. *daśati*), a hundred, (*śatāt para*, beyond a hundred, exceeding a hundred: *śata* is used in the sing. with a plur. noun, e. g. *śatam pitarāḥ* or *śatam pitṛiṇām*, a hundred ancestors; and used with other numerals thus, *ekādhikam śatam* or *eka-śatam*, a hundred + one, 101; *dvya-dhikam śatam* or *dvi-śatam*, a hundred + two, 102; *ekādasādhikam śatam* or *ekādasam śatam* or *ekādaśa-śatam*, a hundred + eleven or a hundred having eleven, 111; *viṅsatya-dhikam śatam* or *viṅsam śatam*, a hundred + twenty, 120); any very large number (in comp., cf. *śata-pattra* &c. below); (*e*), n. du. two hundred (e. g. *śate* or *dve śate* or *dvi-śatam*, two hundred); (*āni*), n. pl. hundreds (e. g. *trīṇi śatāni* or *tri-śatāni*, three hundred; there occurs also rarely a form in *ās*, m. pl., e. g. *śatam śatūḥ*, 'one hundred hundred,' i. e. ten thousand; *śapta śatūḥ*, seven hundred); (*am*), ind., Ved. a hundred (in Ṛg-veda I. 48, 7); (*ī*), f. a hundred (used in comp., e. g. *dvi-śatī*, two hundred; *daśa-śatī*, ten hundred); (*as*, *ī*, *am*), the hundredth

(so used against Pāp. V. 2, 57); [cf. Gr. *é-karōv* (fr. *é = év*, 'one,' and *karō = śata*); Lat. *centum*; Goth. *hund*; Angl. Sax. *hund*; Lith. *szimta-s*; Slav. *sto*; Hib. *ceat*: Cambro-Brit. *cant*; Armor. *kant*.] — *Śata-kīrtī*, *is*, m., N. of an Arhat of the future Utsarpiṇī. — *Śata-kunda*, *as*, m. a particular plant (= *kara-vīra*). — *Śata-kumbha*, *am*, n. gold; (*as*), m., N. of a mountain; (*ā*), f. the plant Phyllis Fleuxosa; N. of a river. — *Śata-kṛīvas*, ind. a hundred times. — *Śata-koṭī*, *is*, *is*, *ī*, having a hundred edges; (*is*), m. Indra's thunderbolt; (*is*), f. a hundred Krores (= *abja*). — *Śata-kratu*, *us*, m. 'having or honoured by a hundred sacrifices,' epithet of Indra (a hundred Aśva-medhas elevating the sacrificer to the rank of Indra; cf. Gr. *ἑκατοβαιο*). — *Śata-khaṇḍa*, *am*, n. 'hundred-pieced,' gold. — *Śata-khaṇḍa-maya*, *as*, *ī*, *am*, consisting of a hundred pieces; made of gold. — *Śata-guṇ*, *us*, *us*, *u*, possessed of a hundred cows. — *Śata-guṇa*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, a hundred-fold, a hundred times. — *Śatagunādhikam* ('*na-adh*'), ind. more than a hundred times. — *Śatagunīta*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, repeated a hundred times. — *Śatagunī-bhūta*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, become a hundred times (as strong). — *Śata-guṇtā*, f. Euphorbia Antiquorum (= *peshaya*). — *Śata-granthī*, *is*, f. 'having a hundred knots,' Dürvā grass. — *Śata-gva*, *as*, *ī*, *am*, hundred-fold; [cf. *daśa-gva*, *nava-gva*.] — *Śata-gvīn*, *ī*, *īmī*, *ī*, Ved. hundred-fold [cf. *daśa-gvīn*]; consisting of hundreds of flocks, (Sāy. = *śata-saṅkh-yāka-gavādi-viśiṣṭa*, Ṛg-veda I. 159, 5). — *Śata-ghnī*, f. 'slaying hundreds,' a kind of weapon (used as a missile, supposed by some to be a sort of fire-arms or rocket, but described by the commentator on the Mahā-bhārata as a stone or cylindrical piece of wood studded with iron spikes); a female scorpion; a kind of plant (= *karaṇja*); a disease of the throat (enlargement of the tonsils); epithet of Śiva (masc.). — *Śata-śhada*, *as*, m. 'having a hundred feathers,' a sort of wood-pecker (= *kāshṭha-kuffa*). — *Śata-jit*, *t*, m. 'vanquishing hundreds,' N. of a son of Raja; of a son of Śahasra-jit; of a son of Bhajamaṇa. — *Śata-jihva*, *as*, m. 'hundred-tongued,' epithet of Śiva. — *Śata-tama*, *as*, *ī*, *am*, the hundredth. — *Śata-tārā*, f. 'having a hundred stars,' the constellation Śata-bhisaj, q. v., (also written *śata-tārakā*). — *Śata-tejas*, *ās*, m., N. of a Muni. — *Śata-dat*, *an*, *atī*, *at*, Ved. having a hundred teeth (said of a comb, &c.). — *Śata-dantikā*, f. a particular plant (= *nāga-dantī*). — *Śata-dalā*, f. 'having a hundred leaves or petals,' the Indian white rose. — *Śata-dā*, *ās*, *ās*, *am*, Ved. giving or granting a hundred. — *Śata-dātu*, *us*, *us*, *u*, Ved. hundred-fold. — *Śata-dāya*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, giving a hundred; having abundant wealth; a hundred-fold, (fr. 2. *dāya*, q. v.). — *Śata-dāvan*, *ā*, &c., Ved. giving a hundred, giving bountifully, liberal, munificent. — *Śata-dura*, *am*, n. a place having a hundred doors, a place secured by many gates, (according to Sāy. on Ṛg-veda I. 51, 3. *śata-dureshu* = *śata-dvāreshu yantreshu*). — *Śata-dyumnā*, *as*, m., N. of a son of Cākshusha; of a son of Bhānu-mat. — *Śata-dru*, *us*, f. 'flowing in a hundred (branches),' N. of a river now called the Sutlej, (it is the most easterly of the five rivers of the Panjāb, and rises in the Mānasa Sarovara or Mānasa lake on the Himalāya mountains; flowing in a south-westerly direction for 550 miles, it unites with the Vipāśā or Beas south-east of Amritsar, [see *vīpāś*]; it afterwards joins the Chenāb and falls into the Indus below Multan; it is also called *sutu-dri*, *sutu-dru*, *śita-dru*, &c.); N. of the Ganges. — *Śatad-vasu*, *us*, *us*, *u* (for *śata-vasu*), Ved. having hundreds of treasures, containing much wealth. — *Śata-dvāra*, *am*, n. a hundred doors or gates; (*as*, *ā*, *am*), hundred-gated, having many doors or outlets. — *Śata-dhamu*, *us*, m., N. of a king. — *Śata-dhanvan*, *ā*, *ā*, *a*, having a hundred bows; (*ā*), m., N. of a person slain by Kṛiṣṇa for having killed Satrā-jit. — 1. *śata-dhā*, f. Dürvā grass, Panicum Dactylo. — 2. *śata-dhā*, ind. in a hundred ways; into a hundred parts, in a hundred pieces; a hundred-fold. — *Śata-dhāman*, *ā*, m. 'having a