

(*śatā* for *śata*), Ved. possessing a hundred treasures or resources; (*as*), m. epithet of Indra; [cf. *maghavan.*]—*Śatāyus* (*ta-āy*), *us, us, us*, lasting for a hundred years; (*us*), m. a mao a hundred years old, an old man; N. of a son of Purū-ravas.—*Śatāra* (*ta-āra*), *am, n.* 'hundred-angled,' the thunderbolt.—*Śatāritra* (*ta-ar*), *as, ā, am*, Ved. having a hundred oars, many-oared.—*Śatārus* (*ta-ar*), *us, ushī*, n. f. 'having a hundred sores,' a leprous disease of the skin.—*Śatārṇā* (*ta-ar*), f. a particular plant, Anethum Sowa.—*Śatāvadhāna* (*ta-av*), *as, m.* epithet of Rāghavendra (= *bhāṭṭācārya-s*).—*Śatāvaya* (*ta-av*), *as, ā, am*, Ved. comprising or numbering a hundred sheep, (Śāy. *anekair avibhīr yukta*, Rīg-veda V. 61, 5).—*Śatāvāra* (*ta-av*), *as, m.* a fine of a hundred (Paṇas &c.); (i), f. the shrub *Asparagus Racemosus*; a kind of plant, zedoary (= *śatī*); N. of the wife of Indra.—*Śatāvarta* (*ta-av*), *as, m.*, N. of Vishṇu, (see the next).—*Śatāvartin* (*ta-av*), i, m. 'revolving in a hundred ways,' N. of Vishṇu.—*Śatāsri* (*ta-as*), *is, is, i*, Ved. having a hundred angles or edges (said of Indra's thunderbolt).—*Śatāhvā* (*ta-āh*), f. a sort of dill or fennel, Anethum Sowa; another plant (= *śatāvartī*).—*Śatendriyā* (*ta-in*), f. 'having a hundred senses,' a proper N.—*Śatesā* (*ta-śā*), *as, m.* 'lord of a hundred,' the ruler or head man of a hundred (villages).—*Śateshudhī* (*ta-śh*), *is, is, i*, Ved. hundred-quivered, having a hundred quivers (said of Rudra).—*Śatoti* (*ta-ūti*), *is, is, i*, Ved. protecting hundreds, granting great protection, resorted to by hundreds, (Śāy. = *bahu-rahshaka* or *bahu-gamana*, Rīg-veda VI. 63, 5).

Śataka, *as, ā, am*, possessing or containing a hundred, a hundred; (*am*), n. a hundred (collectively), any collection of a hundred; a century; a cento, collection of one hundred stanzas, &c.; [cf. *vairāgya-s*, *amaru-s*.]

Śatika, *as, i, am*, relating or belonging to a hundred; doing or effecting anything with a hundred; bearing tax or interest per hundred; bought with a hundred; changed with or for a hundred; indicative of a hundred, &c. (e.g. the throbbing of the right eye is a *śatikam nimittam* or omen indicating the acquisition of a hundred pieces of money or other property supposed to come from the favour of Kuberā, lord of wealth).

Śatin, *i, inī, i*, consisting of hundreds, hundred-fold, numerous, manifold; (i), m. one who is possessed of a hundred, the owner of a hundred.

Śatya, *as, ā, am*, bought with a hundred, &c. See *śatika* above.

शतपोन *śatapona*, *as, m.* a sieve.

शतपोनाक *śatapōnaka*, *as, m.* fistula in ano with many external openings.

शतपोरक *śatapōraka*, *as, m.* a kind of sugar-cane.

शतरुद्रिय *śata-rudriya*. See p. 990, col. 2.

शताक्ष *śatāksha*, *śatānga*, &c. See p. 990.

शत्रु *śatru*, a technical term for the Kṛit affix *at* used in forming present participles of the Parasmaipada.

शत्रेर *śatera*, *as, m.* (according to Uṇādi-s. I. 61, fr. rt. *śad*; cf. *śatru*), an enemy; injury, detriment, hurt.

शत्रोति *śatoti*. See above.

शत्रि *śatru*, *is, m.* (according to Uṇādi-s. IV. 67, fr. rt. *śad*; cf. *śatru*), an elephant.

शत्रि *śatru*, *is, m.*, Ved., N. of a Rājārshi; [cf. *śatru*.]

शत्रु *śatru*, *us, m.* (according to Uṇādi-s. IV. 103, fr. rt. *śad*, and therefore perhaps more correctly written *śatru*, cf. *śataka*), one who causes to fall or perish, a destroyer, overthrower, conqueror; an enemy, foe, adversary; an antagonist,

a political rival or hostile neighbouring king; [cf. Gr. *ἔχθρος*, *ἔχθρός*, *ὄχθρος*; Lat. *hōd* in *odiase*, *hostis*; Goth. *hats*; Angl. Sax. *hate*, *hete*.]—*Satru*-*saha*, *as, ā, am*, bearing or patient with an enemy.—*Satru-karshaṇa*, *as, i, am*, overpowering enemies.—*Satru-gṛhāta*, *as, ā, am*, killing an enemy.—*Satru-ghna*, *as, i, am*, foe-killing, destroying enemies; (*as*), m., N. of one of Rāma-candra's brothers, (he was son of Su-mitrā and twin brother of Lakshmaṇa, and was the chosen companion of Bharata, son of Kaikeyī, as Lakshmaṇa was of Rāma, son of Kauśalyā, these three being the wives of Daśa-ratha).—*Satru-ghna-janani*, f. the mother of *Satru-ghna*, i. e. Su-mitrā.—*Satru-jit*, *t, t, t*, foe-conquering; (*t*), m., N. of a king (father of Rīta-dhvaṇa or Kuvālāyava).—*Satru-jaya*, *as, ā, am*, foe-conquering, subduing an enemy; (*as*), m. an elephant; N. of the mountain Vimala or Gīnar in Gujārāt, (see *vimalādri*); a proper N.—*Satru-tas*, ind. from an enemy or enemies.—*Satru-tā*, f. or *śatru-tva*, *am, n.* hostility, enmity.—*Satru-damana*, *as, i, am*, subduing enemies.—*Satru-nikāya*, *as, m.* a number of foes, host of enemies.—*Satru-nibharṇa*, *as, i, am*, foe-destroying, destroying enemies (Rāmāyaṇa I. 1, 11).—*Satru-nilaya*, *as, m.* the dwelling of a foe.—*Satru-tapa*, *as, ā, am*, foe-paining, subduing or destroying enemies.—*Satru-paksha*, *as, m.* the side or part of an enemy, a disaffected person, an antagonist, opponent, enemy.—*Satru-bādha*, *as, ikā, am*, harassing or distressing an enemy.—*Satru-mardana*, *as, m.* 'foe-crusher,' epithet of *Satru-ghna* (brother of Rāma).—*Satru-lāva*, *as, i, am*, cutting an enemy to pieces, killing foes.—*Satru-vat*, ind. like an enemy.—*Satru-vigraha*, *as, m.* 'foe-war,' war of enemies, hostile invasion.—*Satru-vināśana*, *as, m.* 'destroyer of foes,' N. of Śiva.—*Satru-sammukham*, ind. facing the enemy, in front of the enemy.—*Satru-saha* or *śatru-sāha*, *as, ā, am*, sustaining the shock of a foe, enduring an enemy.—*Satru-sevī*, *i, inī, i*, serving an enemy, being in the service of a hostile prince (Manu VII. 186).—*Satru-hatyā*, f. foe-slaughter, homicide.—*Satru-han*, *ā, gñi, ā*, foe-slaying, a foe-slayer.—*Satrupājāpa* (*ra-up*), *as, m.* the treacherous whisperings of an enemy.—*Satrupājāpa-dūshita*, *as, ā, am*, corrupted or demoralized by an enemy's treachery.

Satruya, Nom. P., Ved. *śatruyati*, *-yitum*, to be an enemy, be hostile.

Satrāyat, *an, anti, at* (Ved. for *śatruyat*), one who is hostile or an enemy.

शत्रो *śatru*, f. (said to be fr. rt. *śad*; according to others fr. rt. I. *śam*; cf. *śamani*), night.

शद् *śad*, cl. I. or 6. A. (and P. in non-conjugal tenses, see Pāṇ. I. 3, 60),

śiyate, *śāsāda* (in Rīg-veda I. 141, 9, there is a form *śāsāre* = *śāyati* or *vikshāi-kriyante*; other forms *śāsāmahe*, *śāsādūh*), *śatsyati*, *asādāt*, Cond. *asātsyat*, *śatrum*, to fall, perish, perish gradually, wither, decay; to go: Caus. *śāyati*, *-yitum* (perhaps a kind of Nom., connected with *śāta* fr. rt. *śo*), to cause to fall, fell, throw down, overthrow, destroy, slay, kill; *śādayati*, *-yitum*, to cause to go, impel, drive on: Desid. *śāsātsati*: Intens. *śāsādyate*, *śāsātsi*, to slay, kill, injure, hurt; [cf. Lat. *cad-*.]

Sada, *as, m.* any edible vegetable product (as fruit, a root, &c.).

Sadri, *is, m.* a cloud; an elephant; an epithet of Arjuna; (*is*), f. lightning; clayed or candied sugar.

Sadru, *us, us, u*, falling, perishing, wasting, decaying; going, moving.

Sanna, *as, ā, am*, fallen, decayed, withered; (this appears to be the regular past pass. part. fr. rt. *śad*, but some authorities do not give it.)

Sāsādāna, *as, ā, am*, Ved. doing injury, injuring, (Śāy. = *hīṇsati*, but in Rīg-veda I. 123, 10. *śāsādānā* = *śāsādyamānā* = *śpashtatam gacchanti*, going to manifestation, being manifested.)

Siyamāna, *as, ā, am*, perishing, decaying, withering, fading away, departing.

शनकावलि *śanakāvali*, *is, m.* a particular shrub (= *gaja-pīpālī*); according to some *śanakāvali*, f.).

शनकैस् *śanakais*, ind. See under *śanis*.

शनपर्णी *śana-parṇī*, f. (for *śana-parṇī*?), the medicinal plant *Wrightia Antidyserica* (= *kaṭuki*).

शनि *śani*, *is, m.* (probably connected with *śanis* below), 'slow-moving' [cf. *mandā*], the planet Saturn or its regent (fabled as the offspring of the Sun; he is represented as of a black colour or dressed in dark-coloured clothes; cf. *nila-vāsas*); N. of Śiva; of a son of Atri (according to the Vāyu-Purāṇa).—*Śanicākra*, *am, n.* an astrological diagram in the form of a man used to foretell good or bad fortune, (it is marked with twenty-seven compartments to represent the Nakshatras passed through by the planet Saturn).—*Śani-ja*, *am, n.* 'Saturn-produced,' black pepper.—*Śani-pradosha*, *as, m.* a term for the worship performed to Śiva on the thirteenth day of the waxing or waning moon when it falls on a Saturday.—*Śani-prasū*, *ūs, f.* 'mother of Saturn,' epithet of Chāyā, wife of the Sun.—*Śani-priya*, *am, n.* 'dear to Saturn,' a dark-coloured stone, the emerald or sapphire (= *nila-maṇi*).—*Śani-vāra* or *śani-vāsara*, *as, m.* Saturn's day, Saturday.

शनिस् *śanis*, ind. (according to some perhaps for *śannais*, inst. pl. of an old part. of rt. I. *śam*), quietly, slowly, tardily, sluggishly, stealthily; softly, mildly; gradually, by degrees, successively, little by little, step by step; independently, (*śanaiḥ śanaiḥ*, very quietly, little by little, very slowly or softly or gently, step by step).—*Śanisāra*, *as, m.* 'slow-going,' the planet Saturn or its regent, (a hymn of praise to Saturn, called the *śanisārasya stotram*, is said to have been composed by Vyāsa).—*Śanisāra-samvatsara*, *as, m.* the year of Saturn (during which this planet completes his course through the twenty-eight Nakshatras; in modern astronomy = thirty of our years).

Śanakaḥ, ind. quietly, softly, gently, mildly, slowly, gradually, by degrees, step by step, in every case that arises, with alternations, alternately.—*Śanakaisāra*, *as, m.* = *śanisāra* above.

शन्त *śanta*, *śanti*, &c. See under rt. I. *śam*.

शन्तनु *śantanu*, *us, m.*, N. of the younger brother of Devāpi (said to have usurped the sovereignty whilst his elder brother became a hermit); N. of a commentator; [cf. *śāntanavi*.]

शन्न *śanna*. See under rt. *śad*, col. 2.

शप I. *śap*, a technical term, used by Pāṇini for the Vi-karṇa *a*, inserted between the root and terminations of the conjugal tenses in the 1st class, &c. See *vi-karṇa*.

शप 2. *śap*, ind. a particle and prefix implying assent or acceptance, as in *śap-karoti*, he admits or accepts.

शप् 3. *śap*, cl. I. 4. P. A. *śapati*, *-te*, *śapyati*, *-te*, *śasāpa*, *śepe*, *śapeyati*, *-te*, *asāpāt*, *asāpta*, *śaptum* (according to some perhaps originally 'to cry aloud'), to curse, imprecate evil, excrete; to revile, scold, blame (with dat.); to take an oath, swear, promise or asseverate by oath: Caus. *śāpāyati*, *-yitum*, Aor. *asīśapat*, to cause or order to swear (with inst. of object by which one is sworn); to conjure: Desid. *śāsāpsati*, *-te*: Intens. *śāsāpyate* (according to Vopa-deva XX. 8. also *śāsāpyate*), *śāsāpti*; [cf. perhaps Gr. *κόμπος*.]

Śapa, *as, m.* an imprecation, curse, cursing; an oath; a corpse, (for *śava*, q. v.)

Śapat, *an, anti, at*, cursing, reviling, swearing.

Śapatha, *as, m.* cursing, imprecating; an imprecation, curse, anathema; an oath, administering an