

sūtras were founded).—*Śivopapurāṇa* (°*va-up*°), *am*, n., N. of an Upa-Purāṇa.

Śivaka, *as*, m., a pillar or post to which cattle are tethered or to which cows are tied (when milked); a scratching-post (for cattle to rub against).

Śivāni, *f*, the wife of Śiva (i. e. Durgā); the plaut *Sesbana* *Ægyptiaca* (= *jayanti*; or, according to others, *Celtis Orientalis*).

Śivālu, *us*, m., a jackal.

Śiviya, *Nom. P.* *śiviyati*, *-yitum*, to treat any one (acc.) like Śiva.

शिवि *śivi*, *is*, m., a beast of prey, noxious animal; the birch tree (= *bhūrja*); N. of a king (son of Uśnara; the story of his rescuing Agni in the form of a pigeon from Indra in the form of a hawk by the offering of an equal portion of his own flesh, weighed in a balance, is told in the Vahnī-Purāṇa and Mahā-bhārata, see below); N. of a country; (*ayas*), m. pl., N. of a people or race.—*Śivi-darīta* or *śivi-darīra*, *am*, n., 'the story of Śivi,' N. of an episode of the Mahā-bhārata; see Vana-parvan 13275-13300; the same story of the hawk and the pigeon is told of Uśnara in Vana-parvan 10560-10596.

शिविका *śivikā*, *f*, a palanquin, palkee, litter; a pier; a stage erected for exhibitions; a proper N.—*Śivikā-dāna*, *am*, n., the gift of a litter, &c.; N. of a chapter of the Vahnī-Purāṇa.

Śivi-ratha, *as*, m., a palanquin, litter.

शिविपिष्ट *śivipishṭa* for *śipi-vishṭa*, *as*, m., epithet of Śiva, &c. See *śipi*, p. 1005.

शिविर *śivira*, *am*, n. (said in Upādi-s. I. 54. to be fr. rt. *ī*, *śi*), a camp; a royal camp, royal residence; an intrenchment for the protection of an army; a sort of grain; (*as*), m., N. of a tribe (?).

शिशयिषा *śiśayishā*, *f*. (fr. Desid. of rt. *ī*, *śi*), desire to lie down, wish to sleep, drowsiness, sleepiness.

Śiśayishu, *us*, *us*, *u*, wishing to lie down, sleepy, drowsy.

शिशान *śiśāna*. See under rt. *ī*, *śi*, p. 1004.

शिशिर *śiśira*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (according to Upādi-s. I. 54. fr. rt. *śas*; probably connected with rt. *śrī* or *rt. śo*), cool, chilly, cold, frigid, freezing; (*as*), m., N. of the seventh month of the year (according to one reckoning); N. of a mountain; of a teacher of the Rīg-veda (a pupil or descendant of Śākalya Veda-mitra); (*as*, *am*), m. n. hoar frost, dew, coolness, cold; the cool or dewy season (comprising two months, Māgha and Phālguna, or from about the middle of January to that of March, see *ritu*).

—*Śiśira-kāla*, *as*, m., the dewy season.—*Śiśira-gṇa*, *as*, *ī*, *am*, destroying frost; (*as*), m., epithet of Agni or fire.—*Śiśira-tara*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, more cool, very refreshing.—*Śiśira-mathita*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, pinched by cold.—*Śiśirartu* (°*ra-ritu*), *us*, m., the dewy season.—*Śiśirāṅsu* (°*ra-aṅ*°), *us*, m., 'having cold rays,' the moon.—*Śiśirāṅsu-tva*, *am*, n., the state of having cold rays.—*Śiśiri-bhū*, cl. I. P. *-bhavati*, &c., to become cool.—*Śiśira-śhṇa-varsha* (°*ra-ush*°), *ās*, *f*. pl. the dewy, hot, and rainy seasons.

शिशु *śiśu*, *us*, m. (a reduplicated form of *ī*, *śu* for rt. *śvi*; according to Upādi-s. I. 21. fr. rt. *śo*; Ved. *śiśvah* = *śiśvoh*, *śiśvā* = *śiśunā*), a child, infant; the young of any animal (as a calf, puppy, &c.); a boy under eight years of age; a lad under sixteen; a pupil, scholar; N. of a descendant of Angiras (author of Rīg-veda IX. 112).—*Śiśu-kāla*, *as*, m., childhood.—*Śiśu-kraṇḍa*, *as*, m., or *śiśu-kraṇḍana*, *am*, n., the weeping of a child or infant.—*Śiśu-kraṇḍiṇya*, *us*, m., scil. *grantha*, a book treating of infantile complaints or (perhaps) a book suitable for naughty children, (Pān. IV. 3. 88.)—*Śiśu-gandhā*, *f*, double jasmine.—*Śiśu-cāndrā-yaṇa*, *am*, n., the lunar penance of children, (eating

four mouthfuls at sunrise and four mouthfuls at sunset for a month, Manu XI. 219.)—*Śiśu-tva*, *am*, n. or *śiśu-tā*, *f*, childhood, boyhood, the period up to eight years of age; pupilage, the period before sixteen.—*Śiśu-dasya*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, being in the place of a child, not far from or almost a child.—*Śiśu-nāga*, *as*, m., a young elephant; a kind of Rākshasa or demon; N. of a king of Magadhā (the founder of a dynasty).—*Śiśu-pāla*, *as*, m., 'child-cherisher,' N. of the king of the Cedis inhabiting a country in central India, probably the same as Bundeikhand, (see *cedi*); he was son of Dama-ghoṣha, and is also called Su-nitha; his impiety in opposing the worship of Krishna is described in the Sabhā-parvan of the Mahā-bhārata; when Yudhi-śthira was about to perform a Rājāsīya sacrifice, numerous princes attended, and Bhiṣma proposed that especial honour should be paid to Krishna, who was also present, but Śiśu-pāla objected, and after denouncing Krishna as a contemptible person challenged him to fight, whereupon Krishna struck off his head with his discus; the Vishnu-Purāṇa identifies this impious monarch with the demons Hiranya-kaśipu and Rāvaṇa; his death forms the subject of Māgha's celebrated poem called Śiśupāla-vadhā).—*Śiśupālaka*, *as*, *ikā*, *am*, protecting or cherishing children; (*as*), m., N. of a king (= *śiśu-pāla*); the plant *Nauclea Cordifolia*.—*Śiśupāla-badhā* or *śiśupāla-vadhā*, *as*, m., 'the slaying of Śiśu-pāla,' N. of a part of the Mahā-bhārata (see below) and of an epic poem by Māgha on the subject of Śiśu-pāla's death by the hand of Krishna.—*Śiśupāla-badhā-parvan*, *a*, n., N. of a section of the Mahā-bhārata (contained in the Sabhā-parvan 1418-1627, see above).—*Śiśupāla-han*, *ā*, m., 'destroyer of Śiśu-pāla,' an epithet of Krishna.—*Śiśu-bhāva*, *as*, m., the state of childhood, infancy.—*Śiśu-mat*, *ān*, *atī*, *at*, Ved. infantine, childish, (according to Śāy. on Rīg-veda I. 140, 10. *śiśumatir* = *śaiśavavātir jvālāh*).—*Śiśu-māra*, *as*, m., 'child-killing,' the Gangetic porpoise, *Delphinus Gangeticus*; 'the heavenly porpoise,' a form of Vishṇu (described as a collection of the stars and planets); N. or a form of Vishṇu.—*Śiśumāra-śiras*, *as*, n., the dolphin's head, a part of the heavens studded with stars, the north-east point.—*Śiśu-vāhaka* or *śiśu-vāhyaka*, *as*, m., 'child-carrier,' a wild goat.—*Śiśu-hatyā*, *f*, child-murder.

Śiśuka, *as*, m., a child; the young of any animal; a porpoise; a fish resembling a porpoise; a tree.

Śiśūla, *as*, m., Ved. a child or a young animal, (Śāy. = *śiśu*.)

Śiśvan in *saṃ-śiśvan*, *q. v.*; (according to Śāy. on Rīg-veda I. 65, 5. *śiśvā* may either = *tanū-kṛitāh*, 'attenuated,' as if fr. rt. *śo*, or = *śiśunā*, *inst. c.* of *śiśu*.)

Śiśvāyati in Rīg-veda X. 95, 13 = *śive*, i. e. *kal-yāne samupasthite sati* (according to Śāy.).

Śiśvi, *is*, *is*, *i*, swelling, increasing, thriving, &c., in *su-śiśvi*, *q. v.*

शिश्र *śiśra*, *as*, m. (according to Yāska fr. rt. *śnath*; according to others fr. rt. *śas*), the male generative organ, (also *am*, n. in Ved.); (*am*), m., Ved. a tail; thread steeped in rice-water, (said by Śāy. to be fr. rt. *mā*, Rīg-veda I. 105, 8.)—*Śiśna-dera*, *as*, m., 'having the generative organ for a god' or 'sporting with that organ,' a lustful or unchaste man, (Śāy. *śiśnena divyanti kṛidanti itī śiśna-devāh abrahmacaryāh ity arthaḥ*); a tailed or priapic demon.—*Śiśnodara-parāyaṇa* (°*na-ud*°), *as*, *ā*, *am*, addicted to lust and gluttony.

शिश्रियार *śiśriyāna*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (fr. rt. *śrī*), Ved. seeking refuge, taking refuge.

शिश्रिदान *śiśridāna*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (according to Upādi-s. II. 93. fr. rt. *śvit*, 'to be white,' with substitution of *d* for *t* and elision of the desiderative affix *ṣ*), 'being pure,' innocent, virtuous (= *śukla-karman*); guilty, sinful, wicked (= *krishṇa-karman* according to some).

शिश 1. *śiśh*, cl. I. P. *śeshati*, *śiśesha*, *śekshyati*, *aśikshat*, *śeshṭum*, to hurt, injure, kill.

शिश 2. *śiśh*, cl. 7. P. *śinashṭi*, *śiśesha*, *śekshyati*, *aśishat*, *śeshṭum*, to leave, leave remaining; to distinguish from others, individualize; (according to some also) cl. I. P. *śeshati*, &c., to leave a residue, allow to remain, spare: Pass. *śiśhyate*, (for *śiśhyate*, Pass. of rt. *ī*, *śās*, see p. 1003), to be left remaining, remain: Caus. (or cl. 10) *śeshayati*, *-yitum*, Aor. *aśiśhat*, to cause to remain, leave, allow to remain, spare: Desid. *śiśhshati*: Intens. *śeśiśhyate*, *śeśeśhṭi*; [cf. Lat. *quæso*, *quæro*, *quæstor*, perhaps *cura*: Goth. *qvistains*, *qvistjan*, *fra-qvistains*, *fra-qvistjan*, *fra-qvistnan*, *us-qvistjan* (based on noun *qvist* = *śiśhṭi*, in the sense of 'leaving, abandoning'), *us-haista*.]

1. *śiśhṭa*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, left, remaining, residual, anything that remains or is left.—1. *śiśh(a)-tā*, *f*, or *śiśhṭa-tva*, *am*, n., the being left, the being residual.

शिश्ट 2. *śiśhṭa*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (fr. rt. *ī*, *śās*), ordered, commanded; disciplined, well regulated, educated, trained; tamed, obedient, docile; orderly, correct, learned, wise, good; select, (perhaps referrible to 1. *śiśhṭa*); eminent, excellent, superior, principal, chief; (*as*), m., a chief; a courtier, counsellor.—2. *śiśhṭa-tā*, *f*, or *śiśhṭa-tva*, *am*, n., docility; good behaviour, urbanity, civility.—*Śiśhṭa-sabhā*, *f*, an assembly of chiefs, council of state.—*Śiśhṭa-sabhādāra* (°*bhā-ād*°), *as*, m., history or tradition of eminent persons.—*Śiśhṭa-sammata*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, approved or loved by the learned, (Manu III. 39.)—*Śiśhṭācāraṇa* (°*ta-ād*°), *as*, m., n., the conduct or procedure of the virtuous, practice of the good, gentlemanly behaviour.—*Śiśhṭācāra* (°*ta-ād*°), *as*, m., the practice or traditional usages of the virtuous; (*as*, *ā*, *am*), well-behaved; the approved conduct of the wise and good, good manners, gentlemanly conduct, proper behaviour.—*Śiśhṭācāra-viruddha*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, opposed to the practice of the virtuous.—*Śiśhṭācāra-viruddha* (°*ra-av*°), *as*, *ā*, *am*, not opposed to the practice of the virtuous.

Śiśhṭi, *is*, *f*, ruling, governing, commanding; an order, command; correction, punishment, chastisement.

Śiśhṭvā, *ind*, having governed or regulated or trained; having ordered or decreed.

Śiśhya, *as*, *ā*, *am*, to be taught, docile [cf. *a-śr*°]; (*as*), m., a scholar, pupil, disciple, (*ku-śiśhya*, a bad or wicked pupil); passion, anger, violence.—*Śiśhya-tā*, *f*, or *śiśhya-tva*, *am*, n., the state or character of a pupil, pupilage, instruction.—*Śiśhya-param-parā*, *f*, a series or succession of pupils or disciples.—*Śiśhya-putra*, *as*, m., a pupil equal to a son.—*Śiśhya-pradeya*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, to be delivered or imparted to pupils.—*Śiśhya-śiśhṭi*, *is*, *f*, chastisement or correction of a pupil.

Śiśhyamāna, *as*, *ā*, *am*, being ruled or controlled; being instructed or trained.

शिश *śiśha* or *śiśhaka*, *as*, m. (also written *śiśha*, *q. v.*), olibanum, benzoin, Indian incense (= *śilā-rasa*).

Śiśhana, *as*, m., N. of the author of the Śānti-śataka, (sometimes written *śiśhana*.)

शी 1. *śī* (perhaps connected with rt. *śad*), cl. 2. A. *śete* (1st du. *śevāhe*, 3rd du. *śayāte*, 1st pl. *śemahe*, 3rd pl. *śerate*, Ved. cl. I. *śayate*, but *śaye* = *śete*, Rīg-veda III. 55, 4, cf. Pān. VII. 1, 41; Ved. and ep. also P. in some senses), Impf. *aśeta* (P. *aśayat*, Ved. 2nd du. P. *aśāyatam*, 3rd du. A. *aśāyātām*, 3rd pl. *aśerata*), Pot. *śayīta* (ep. *śayet*), Impv. *śetām* (2nd sing. *śeshva*, 1st du. *śayāvahai*, 3rd pl. *śeratām*), *śiśye*, *śayishyate* (ep. *śeshyati*), *aśayishṭa*, *śayitum* (Ved. Inf. *śayadhyaṭi*), to lie, lie down, lie on the ground, recline; to rest, repose; to sleep: Pass. *śayyate*, Aor. *aśāyī*: Caus. *śāyayati*, *-yitum*, to cause to lie down, put down, throw down; to throw, put;