

'cemetery-house,' a cemetery. — Śmaśānālaya-vāsini ('na-āl'), f. 'inhabiting cemeteries,' epithet of Kālī or Durgā.

**श्मश्रु śmaśru**, u, n. (according to Uṇādi-s. V. 28. and Nirukta III. 5. fr. śman, 'the face,' + rt. śri), 'growing on the face,' the beard. — Śmaśru-jāta, as, ā, am, one whose beard has grown. — Śmaśru-pravidāki, is, f. the growth of a beard. — Śmaśru-mukhī, f. 'beard-faced,' a woman with a beard (= pālī, pālī). — Śmaśru-varadhaka, as, m. 'a beard-cutter,' a barber.

Śmaśrula, as, ā, am, having a beard, bearded, one who lets his beard grow.

Śmaśrūyamāna, as, ā, am, being as if bearded, having something like a beard.

**श्मसि śmasi**, Ved. for uśmasi, fr. rt. vaś, q. v., (Śāy. = kāmayāmahe, we desire, Ṛig-veda II. 31, 6.)

**श्मील śmīl** (also written smīl; cf. rt. mīl), cl. I. P. smīlati, smīlitum, to wink, contract the eyelids; to twinkle.

Smīlana, am, n. winking; twinkling.

Smīlita, as, ā, am, winked, blinked; (am), n. a wink, winking.

**श्मे śme**, ind. an abbreviation for pārthuraśme, (see pārthuraśma.)

**श्यत् śyat**. See under rt. śo.

**श्यन् śyan**, (in grammar) a technical term for the syllable ya or characteristic sign of the fourth class of roots.

**श्यान śyāna**, &c. See under rt. śyai, col. 3.

**श्यपार्ष्ण śyāparṣa**, ās, m. pl., N. of a family; (as, ā, am), belonging to the Śyāparṣa family.

Śyāparṣi, as, m. a man belonging to the Śyāparṣa race.

Śyāparṣeya, see Gaṇa to Pāṇ. VI. 2, 37.

**श्याम śyāma**, as, ā, am (said to be fr. rt. śyai or connected with rt. śvi; cf. śyeta, sveta), black or dark-coloured, dark-blue, dark-brown, brown; dark-green, green; dark, shady, dusky; (as), m. black, brown, green (the colour); a cloud; the Kokila or Indian cuckoo; a sacred fig-tree at Prayāga or Allahabad; a kind of plant (= vrid-dha-dāraka); epithet of various other trees and plants (= pīlu; = śyāmāka; = damanaka; = gan-dha-tṛiṇā); (ās), m. pl., N. of a Vedic Carāṇa, (a subdivision of the Maitrāyaṇīyas), the thorn-apple, Datura Metel; N. of a son of Sūra; (ā), f. night; shade, shadow; a dark woman; a woman who has not borne children; another kind of woman (described as from eight to sixteen years of age, resembling in complexion the blossom of the Priyangu or in shape its slender stalk); a form of Durgā (much worshipped by the Tāntrikas); a cow; a small singing bird with black plumage (commonly called Sāma, Turdus Macrourus); the female of the Indian cuckoo; a kind of plant (= priyangu); turmeric; the sacred basil; the climbing-plant Ichnocarpus or Echites Frutescens (= sūrīvā); indigo (= nīlīkā); a kind of dark creeper (= kṛishṇa-sārīvā); epithet of various other plants and shrubs (= kṛishṇā; = vāgūṣ; = gudūṣ; = guggulu; = soma-latā; = kṛishṇa-trivṛitā; = gundrā; = kastūri; = vaṭa-patṛi; = vandā; = nīla-punarnavā; = nīla-dūrvā; = pippalī; = śinsapā; = śyāmāka); epithet of the river Yamunā or Jumnā; the seed of the lotus, = padma-vija; (am), n. black pepper; sea-salt; [cf. Gr. klavo-s; Lith. sēlmas; Hib. ciar, 'dark-brown, black.']. — Śyāmā-kaṇṭha, as, m. 'black-throated, blue-throated,' a peacock; a kind of small bird; an epithet of Siva; [cf. nīla-kaṇṭha]. — Śyāmā-kandā, f. a kind of plant (= ati-rishā). — Śyāmā-karṇa, as, ā, am, black-eared; (as), m. a horse suitable for a horse-sacrifice.

— Śyāmā-kāṇḍā, f. a kind of Dūrvā grass (= gaṇḍa-dūrvā). — Śyāmā-granṭhi, is, f. = śyāmā-kāṇḍā. — Śyāmā-tā, f. or śyāmā-iva, am, n. blackness, brownness, darkness. — Śyāmā-deva, as, m. a proper N. — Śyāmā-patṛa, as, m. 'black-leaved,' the Tamāla tree. — Śyāmā-bhās, ās, ās, ās, of a brilliant black, glossy black. — Śyāmā-latū, f. the climbing-plant Ichnocarpus or Echites Frutescens. — Śyāmā-sarala, au, m. du. Yama's two watch-dogs, (see sarala). — Śyāmā-sundara, as, m. 'dark and beautiful,' epithet of Kṛishṇa. — Śyāmā-mārga ('ma-an'), as, ī, am, black-bodied, dark-bodied, black; (as), m. the planet Mercury or its regent. — Śyāmā-pūjā, f. the worship of Śyāmā or Durgā (on the new moon of the month Kārtika). — Śyāmāmūli ('ma-am'), f. a kind of shrub (= nīlāmli). — Śyāmā-rahusya, am, n., N. of a work. — Śyāmī-kṛi, cl. 8. P. -karoti, &c., to make black or dark-coloured. — Śyāmī-bhū, cl. 1. P. -bhavati, &c., to become black or dark-blue.

Śyāmaka, as, m. a kind of edible graia, (Panicum Frumentaceum or Colonum); a gramineous plant; (am), n. a kind of grass (= rohisha-tṛiṇā).

Śyāmala, as, ā, am, blackish, black, dark-blue, brownish, dusky; (as), m. black (the colour); black pepper; the sacred fig-tree; a large bee; (ā), f. N. of Durgā or Pārvatī; epithet of various plants (= aśva-gandhā; = kaṭa-bhi; = jambu; = kastūri). — Śyāmala-cūdā, f. a kind of shrub (= gujā). — Śyāmālekshu ('la-ik'), us, m. a sort of dark sugar-cane.

Śyāmālikā, f. the indigo plant (= nīli).

Śyāmāka, as, m. = śyāmāka above.

Śyāmāya, Nom. A. śyāmāyate, -yitum, to become black or dark-blue or green, to prove impure (as gold).

Śyāmāyani, is, m., N. of a teacher of the Yajurveda.

Śyāmāyanīya, ās, m. pl., N. of a Vedic Carāṇa.

Śyāmāyamāna, as, ā, am, growing dark or dusk, becoming dusky.

Śyāmīkā, f. blackness, impurity, alloy (of metals &c.).

Śyāmīta, as, ā, am, blackened, turned or become black; darkened, discoloured.

Śyāva, as, ā or ī, am (connected with śyāma), brown, bay, of a brown or dark-brown colour, dark, dusky, livid; drawn by bay horses (said of chariots, Ved.); (as), m. brown (the colour); a proper N.; (ās), m. pl. the horses of the Sun; (ī), f., Ved. night (= rātri, Naigh. I. 7); [cf. Russ. sivyī, 'dark-grey.']. — Śyāva-taila, as, m. 'having dark-brown oil,' the mango tree. — Śyāva-dat, an, atī, at, or śyāva-danta or śyāva-dantaka, as, ā, am, one who has naturally brown or discoloured teeth, brown-toothed, black-toothed; (according to some the latter two words may mean 'having a little tooth growing between or over the two front teeth.'). — Śyāvāśva ('va-as'), as, m. 'having brown or bay horses,' N. of a Vedic Ṛishi, (an Ātreya and author of several hymns in the fifth, eighth, and ninth Maṇḍalas of the Ṛig-veda.). — Śyāvāśvi, is, m. a patronymic of the Vedic Ṛishi Andhigu.

Śyāvaka, as, ā, am, brown, bay; (as), m., Ved., N. of a person under the especial protection of Indra; (ās), m. pl. the horses of the Sun.

**श्याल śyāla**, as, m. (also written śyāla), a wife's brother, brother-in-law; a proper N.; (ī), f. a wife's sister; [cf. Gr. ἀδελφός, eīlōvōs.]. — Śyālanāman, ā, &c., called after the name of a brother-in-law.

Śyālaka, as, m. a wife's brother; a poor or miserable brother-in-law; (akī), f. a wife's sister; sister-in-law.

Śyālīkā, f. a wife's sister.

**श्याव śyāva**. See above.

**श्येत śyeta**, as, tā or śyenī, am (probably connected with sveta), white, of a white colour; (as), m. white (the colour). — Śyeta-kolaka, as,

m. the Saphara fish, Cyprinus Saphore (commonly called Puṅṅī).

Śyena, as, m. white (the colour); whiteness, paleness; a hawk, falcon, bird of prey; 'hawk-like conduct,' violence; a horse (Ved.); a particular sacrificial ceremony or imprecatory rite; N. of a Vedic Ṛishi (author of the hymn Ṛig-veda X. 188); (ī), f. white, (see above under śyeta); a female hawk; N. of a daughter of Kāśyapa (regarded as the mother of hawks); a woman (described as resembling a lily-leaf); a species of the Tṛiṣṭubh metre. — Śyena-kaṭotiya, am, n. the story of the hawk and pigeon; [cf. śvi.]. — Śyena-karaṇa, am, n. or śyena-karaṇīkā, f. acting like a hawk (i. e. rashly or desperately); burning on a separate funeral pile. — Śyena-ghaṭṭā, f. a kind of plant (= danti). — Śyena-ūt, t, m. a hawk-feeder, hawk-keeper, falconer; a receptacle shaped like a hawk (for sacrificial fire &c.). — Śyena-jū, t, m. a proper N. — Śyena-jū-ākhyaṇa, am, n., N. of an episode in the Mahā-bhārata. — Śyena-jvīn, ī, m. one who lives by selling or training hawks, a falconer. — Śyena-patvan, ā, arī, a, Ved. going like a hawk or going as fast as a horse. — Śyena-padeśa ('na-up'), as, m. recommendation or injunction to women to burn on a separate funeral pile.

Śyentīkā, f. a kind of metre.

Śyāita, ās, m. pl., N. of a family; (am), n., N. of a Sāman.

Śyainampātā, f. (fr. śyena + pātā), hawking, hunting, the chase.

**श्यै śyai**, cl. 1. A. śyāyate, śāsye, śyās-yate, aśyāsta, śyātum, to go, move; to coagulate, be congealed, freeze; to dry up, wither; Pass. śyāyate; Caus. śyāpayati, -yitum; Desid. śisyāsate; Intens. śāsyaīyate, śāsyeṭi, śāsyaṭi.

Śīta, as, ā, am. See p. 1010, col. 2.

Śīna, as, ā, am. See p. 1010, col. 3.

Śyāna, as, ā, am, gone; coagulated, congealed; viscous, thick, sticky, adhesive (as clarified butter); shrunk up, shrunk; (am), n. smoke. — Śyāna-pulīna, as, ā, am, having shrunk or dry sand-banks (as a river in the hot season).

**श्योनाक śyonāka** or śyonāka, as, m. (said to be fr. rt. śyai), the plant Bignonia or Calosanthus Indica, (see śonāka.)

**श्रङ्क śraṅk** (also written śraṅk, śraṅk), cl. 1. A. śraṅkate, śaśraṅke, śraṅkitum, to go, move, creep.

**श्रङ्ग śraṅg** (also written śraṅg, śvaṅg, śraṅg), cl. 1. P. śraṅgati, &c., to go, move; to shake (?).

**श्रण śraṇ**, cl. 1. P. śraṇati, &c., cl. 10. P. (or Caus.) śraṇayati, śraṇayati, -yitum, Aor. aśiśraṇat and asaśraṇat, to give, grant, present.

**श्रत् śrat**, ind. (a kind of prefix combined or compounded with rt. 1. dhā, and in the Veda with rt. 1. kṛi, and generally implying) faith, trust, belief, (enumerated among the satya-nāmāni in Naigh. III. 10; Śāy. śrat = satyāni, Ṛig-veda VIII. 75, 2; cf. Lat. cred in cred-o.)

Śrad-dadhat, at, atī, at, having faith; trusting, believing; respecting, venerating.

Śrad-dadhāna, as, ā, am, having faith, &c. (= śrad-dadhat); a believer. — Śrad-dadhāna-tā, f. faith, (Manu VII. 86.)

Śrad-dha, as, ā, am, having faith, believing in, trusting; (ā), f. faith, belief, trust, confidence, (said to be also am, n.); belief in the Śāstras or divine revelation; calmness or composure of mind; intimacy; respect, reverence; hope, wish, vehement desire, the longing of a pregnant woman; purity, (the hymn Ṛig-veda X. 151. is attributed to Śrad-dhā Kāmāyanti.). — Śrad-dhā-kṛita, as, ā, am, done with faith. — Śrad-dhā-jāḍya, am, n. blind or obstinate adherence to one's faith. — Śrad-dhā-deva, as,