

as, ī, am, 76th. — *Ṣaṭ-saptati*, is, f., 76. — *Ṣaṭ-akshara*, as, ā, am, consisting of six syllables. — *Ṣaṭ-akshina*, as, m. 'six-eyed,' a fish. — *Ṣaṭ-anga*, am, n. six parts of the body collectively, (viz. the two arms, two legs, head, and waist); the six limbs or works auxiliary to the Veda, (see *vedāṅga*); any set of six articles; (as), m. a small kind of Go-kshura plant; (as, ā, am), six-limbed; having six parts or ingredients. — *Ṣaṭ-anga-jit*, t, l, i, subduing the six members; (t), m. epithet of Vishnu. — *Ṣaṭ-anga-pāniya*, am, n. an infusion or decoction of six drugs. — *Ṣaṭ-anḡhri*, is, m. 'having six feet,' a bee. — *Ṣaṭ-adhika*, as, ā, am, exceeded by six. — *Ṣaṭ-adhika-dāsan*, a, m. f. n. pl. ten + six, i. e. sixteen. — *Ṣaṭ-adhikadāsa-nāḡī-śakra*, am, n. the circle of the 16 tubular vessels, (the heart). — *Ṣaṭ-abhijña*, as, m. 'knowing six sciences,' a Buddha or Buddhist deified sage. — *Ṣaṭasūta*, as, ī, am, 56th. — *Ṣaṭ-asūti*, is, f., 86; N. of a work; the sun's entrance into the four signs, Pisces, Gemini, Virgo, and Sagittarius. — *Ṣaṭasūti-śakra*, am, n. a mystical circle shaped like a man for telling good or bad luck when the sun is in the above signs. — *Ṣaṭ-ashtaka*, am, n. (in astronomy) a particular Yoga, q. v. — *Ṣaṭ-aha*, as, m. a period of six days. — *Ṣaṭ-āmana*, as, m. 'six-faced,' epithet of Kārtikeya. — *Ṣaṭ-āmnāya*, as, m. the sixfold Tantra (fabled to have proceeded from the mouth of Siva directed towards six quarters, east, south, west, north, up and down). — *Ṣaṭ-āyatana*, am, n. the seats of the six organs (or senses). — *Ṣaṭ-āvali*, is, f. any row of six objects, (applied to a set of six Satakas in verse, of which the Sūrya-Sataka is one.) — *Ṣaṭ-ūshana*, am, n. six spices collectively, or long pepper, black pepper, dried ginger, the root of long pepper, plumbago, and Cavi; [cf. *pañca-kola*]. — *Ṣaṭ-ṛitu*, avas, m. pl. the six seasons, (see *ṛitu*). — *Ṣaṭ-gata*, as, ā, am, arrived at the sixth, (a term applied to the sixth power of numbers.) — *Ṣaṭ-gayā*, f. the sixfold Gayā, (thus explained in the Vayu-Purāna quoted by Śabda-k., *gayā gajo gayā-dityo gāyatrī śa gadādharaḡ gayā gayāsuras ēaiva ṣaṭ-gayā mukti-dāyikā*). — *Ṣaṭ-gava*, am, n. a yoke of six oxen, (sometimes compounded with the names of other animals to denote a yoke of six, e. g. *asva-ṣaṭgavam*, six horses; cf. *hastishī*.) — *Ṣaṭ-guṇa*, as, ā, am, sixfold, six times; (am), n. an assemblage of six qualities or properties; the six acts or measures to be practised by a king in his military capacity, (viz. *sandhi*, peace; *vigraha*, war; *yāna*, marching; *āsana*, sitting encamped; *dvaidhī-bhāva*, dividing his forces; *samsraya*, seeking the protection of a more powerful king.) — *Ṣaṭ-guru-bhāshya*, am, n., N. of a work. — *Ṣaṭ-guru-sihya*, as, m., N. of the author of the Sarvānukramanī-ṛitti. — *Ṣaṭ-grantha*, as, m. a variety of the *Cæsalpinia Bonducella*; (ā), f. orris root (= *vacā*); white orris root; other plants, = *śufi*; = *mahā-karanja*; (ī), f. orris root. — *Ṣaṭ-granthi*, is, is, ī, six-knotted, having six joints; (ī), n. the root of long pepper. — *Ṣaṭ-granthikā*, f. zedoary, Curcuma Zerumbet. — *Ṣaṭ-jā*, as, m. 'six-born, produced from six,' epithet of the first or, according to some, of the fourth of the seven Svaras or primary notes of music, (so called because it is supposed to be produced by six organs, viz. tongue, teeth, palate, nose, throat, and chest); the other six Svaras are Rishabha, Gāndhāra, Madhyama, Pañcāma, Dhāivata, and Nishāda, of which Nishāda and Gāndhāra are referred to the Udātta, Rishabha and Dhāivata to the An-udātta, while Ṣaṭ-jā and the other two are referred to the Svarita accent; and the sound of the Ṣaṭ-jā is said to resemble the note of peacocks.) — *Ṣaṭ-darsana*, as, m. a man who is versed in the six systems of philosophy, (see *darsana*.) — *Ṣaṭ-dāsana*, as, ā, am, having six teeth. — *Ṣaṭ-durga*, am, n. a collection of six forts (i. e. six kinds of forts, as follow, *dhanva-durga*, *mahī-d*, *giri-d*, *manushya-d*, *mṛid-d*, *vana-d*). — *Ṣaṭ-dhā*, ind. in six ways; [cf. *sho-dhā*].

— *Ṣaṭ-bhāga*, as, m. a sixth part, a sixth. — *Ṣaṭ-bhāga-bhāj*, k, k, k, possessing or entitled to a sixth part. — *Ṣaṭ-bhujā*, as, ā, am, six-armed, six-sided; (as), m. a hexagon; (ā), f. epithet of Durgā; the water-melon. — *Ṣaṭ-rasa*, ās, m. pl. the six flavours or tastes, (see *rasa*), (as, ā, am), having the six Rasas or flavours. — *Ṣaṭ-rātra*, am, n. 'six nights,' a period of six days. — *Ṣaṭ-rekhā*, f. 'having six lines,' a water-melon. — *Ṣaṭ-lavaṇa*, am, n. six kinds of salt; [cf. *pañca-lavaṇa*]. — *Ṣaṭ-valtra*, as, m. 'six-faced,' epithet of Kārtikeya. — *Ṣaṭ-varga*, as, m. a class or aggregate of six things (e. g. of the six faults, desire, wrath, covetousness, bewilderment, pride, and envy). — *Ṣaṭvarga-vaśya*, as, ā, am, subject to the above six faults. — *Ṣaṭvinsa*, as, ī, am, 26th. — *Ṣaṭ-vinsāti*, is, f., 26. — *Ṣaṭvinsa-brāhmaṇa*, am, n., N. of a Brāhmaṇa belonging to the Sāma-veda. — *Ṣaṭ-vidha*, as, ā, am, sixfold, of six sorts or kinds. — *Ṣaṭ-vindu*, us, m. 'having six spots,' epithet of Vishnu; a kind of insect; a sort of medicinal oil. — *Ṣaṭnavata*, as, ī, am, 96th. — *Ṣaṭ-navati*, is, f., 96. — *Ṣaṭ-nāḡī-śakra*, am, n. (in astrology) a particular circular diagram (composed of six Nakshatras, under which a birthday or other great event may take place). — *Ṣaṭ-nāḡī*, is, is, ī, having six navels; six-naved, (a wheel) having six naves or centres. — *Ṣaṭ-mātra*, as, ī, am, containing six Mātras. — *Ṣaṭ-māsa*, as, m. a period of six months, half a year. — *Ṣaṭmāsa-nicāya*, as, m. a collection (of food sufficient) for six months. — *Ṣaṭmāsābhyantare* ('sa-abh'), ind. within the space of six months. — *Ṣaṭmāsika*, as, ā, am, happening every six months, half yearly. — *Ṣaṭmāsya*, six months old, of six months standing; [cf. *ṣaṭmāsya*]. — *Ṣaṭ-mukha*, as, ī, am, having six faces; (as), m. epithet of Kārtikeya; (ā), f. a water-melon. — *Ṣaṭ-akshara*, as, ā, am, Ved. = *ṣaṭ-akshara*. — *Ṣaṭ-āra*, as, ā, am, Ved. having six spokes. — *Ṣo-dāt*, an, m. a young ox with six teeth. — *Ṣo-dānta*, as, m. one who has six teeth. — *Ṣo-dāsa*, as, ī, am, 16th, the 16th; (ī), f. one of the twelve forms of Durgā called Mahā-vidyā. — *Ṣo-dāsaka*, as, ā or ī (?) or ikā, am, 16, consisting of 16, of 16 kinds, (*ṣo-dāsakaḡ kaścha-putaḡ*, a box with 16 compartments.) — *Ṣo-dāsa-kala*, as, ā, am, having 16 parts, sixteenfold (e. g. *ṣo-dāsa-kalaḡ puruṣaḡ*, the sixteenfold spirit); (ās), f. pl. the 16 digits of the moon (named thus, 1. A-mṛitā; 2. Māna-dā; 3. Pūshā; 4. Tushtī; 5. Pushtī; 6. Rati; 7. Dhṛiti; 8. Saśini; 9. Candrikā; 10. Kānti; 11. Jyotsnā; 12. Śrī; 13. Pṛiti; 14. Anga-dā; 15. Pūrṇā; 16. Pūrṇāṛitā). — *Ṣo-dāsakala-vidyā*, f. the science of the sixteenfold (spirit or soul). — *Ṣo-dāsādala*, as, ā, am, having 16 petals (as a lotus). — *Ṣo-dāsādāna*, am, n. the aggregate of 16 kinds of gifts to be given at a Srāddha, &c., (these are said to be 'room, a seat, water, clothes, a lamp, food, betel, a parasol, perfumes, a garland, fruit, a bed, shoes, cows, gold, and silver.') — *Ṣo-dāsa-dhā*, ind. in 16 ways, in 16 parts or divisions. — *Ṣo-dāsan*, a, m. f. n. pl., 16. — *Ṣo-dāsa-paksha-sāyini*, ī, inī, ī, lying torpid during 16 half months of the year (said of a frog). — *Ṣo-dāsa-bhujā*, f. 'the sixteen-armed,' epithet of a form of Durgā (represented with 16 hands). — *Ṣo-dāsa-mātrikā*, ās, f. pl. the 16 divine mothers, (see *mātri*). — *Ṣo-dāsa-rājika*, as, ā, am, treating of or relating to 16 kings. — *Ṣo-dāsaritu-nishā* ('sa-rit'), f. any night out of 16 from the commencement of menstruation. — *Ṣo-dāsaritvik-kṛatu* ('sa-rit'), us, m. a grand sacrifice to be performed by 16 priests, (see *ritu-ty*). — *Ṣo-dāsānsa* ('sa-an'), as, m. a 16th part. — *Ṣo-dāsānsu* ('sa-an'), us, us, u, having 16 rays; (us), m. sixteen-rayed, the planet Venus. — *Ṣo-dāsākshara* ('sa-ak'), as, ā, am, having 16 letters or syllables. — *Ṣo-dāsānga* ('sa-an'), as, ā or ī, am, having 16 parts or ingredients; (as), m. a particular perfume (said to be composed of guggulu, sarala, dāru, pattra, malaya-ja, hrīvera, aguru, kush-

tha, guḡa, sarja-rasa, ghana, haritakī, nakhī, lakṣha, jaṭamānsī, saila-ja, q. q. v. v.). — *Ṣo-dāsāṅgulaka* ('sa-an'), as, ī, am, of 16 fingers' breadth. — *Ṣo-dāsāṅghri* ('sa-an'), is, is, ī, having 16 feet; (is), m. a crab. — *Ṣo-dāsāra* ('sa-ara'), as, ā, am, having 16 spokes or radii; (having 16 petals); (am), n. a kind of lotus; [cf. *ṣo-dāsādala*]. — *Ṣo-dāsārśis* ('sa-ar'), is, is, ī, having 16 rays, sixteen-rayed; (is), m. the planet Venus. — *Ṣo-dāsāvarta* ('sa-āv'), as, ā, am, having 16 twists; (as), m. a conch-shell. — *Ṣo-dāsāikāra* ('kō-ām'), am, n. (according to Śabda-k.) a kind of measure (= *pala-parimāna*). — *Ṣo-dāsāi-graha*, as, m. a libation made in the Ṣo-dāsāni ceremony. — *Ṣo-dāsāni*, ī, m. one of the modifications of the Agni-ṣtoma or Soma ceremony, (others being called Ukthya, Ati-rātra, Vāja-peya, &c.); a particular kind of Soma vessel. — *Ṣo-dāsāmat*, ān, atī, at, having the above ceremony. — *Ṣo-dāsāi-sāstra*, am, n. a hymn or liturgical formula recited during the above ceremony. — *Ṣo-dāsāpādāra* ('sa-up'), as, m. 16 ways of doing homage, (thus enumerated, *āsana, svāgata, pādya, argha, ācamaniya, madhuparka, ācamana, snāna, vasana, ābharana, sugandhi, sumanas, dhūpa, dīpa, naivedya, vandana*, q. q. v. v.). — *Ṣo-lāsan*, Ved. = *sho-dāsan*. — *Ṣo-lāsākshara*, Ved. = *sho-dāsākshara*.
3. *ṣa* at the end of a comp. = *ṣaṣh* (e. g. *pañca-ṣa*, q. v.).
Ṣaṭka, as, ā, am, having six, sixfold, six; (am), n. an aggregate of six.
Ṣaṣṭa, as, ī, am, 60th, (but only in comps. after another numeral, e. g. *eka-ṣaṣṭa*, one and sixtieth or sixty-first; cf. *dvi-ṣh*, *dvā-ṣh*, *tri-ṣh*, &c.)
Ṣaṣṭī, is, f., 60. — *Ṣaṣṭī-tama*, as, ī, am, 60th, (this is the only form of this ordinal allowed except in comps. after another numeral, cf. *ṣaṣṭa* above.) — *Ṣaṣṭī-dhā*, ind. in 60 ways. — *Ṣaṣṭī-patha*, 60 paths, (thought by some to apply to the first 60 Adhyāyas of the Satapatha-Brāhmaṇa.) — *Ṣaṣṭī-bhāga*, as, m. epithet of Siva. — *Ṣaṣṭī-matta*, as, m. an elephant who has reached the age of 60 years (or is in rut at that period; this is supposed to end the first half of his life, cf. *ṣaṣṭī-hāyana*). — *Ṣaṣṭī-gojani*, f. a journey or extent of 60 Yojanas. — *Ṣaṣṭī-latā*, f. a kind of plant (= *bhramara-māri*). — *Ṣaṣṭī-varahin*, ī, inī, ī, having 60 years, 60 years old. — *Ṣaṣṭī-samvat-sara*, as, m. a period of 60 years or the 60th year (from birth &c.). — *Ṣaṣṭī-hāyana*, as, m. a period of 60 years or the 60th year (from birth &c.); (as, ā, am), 60 years old; (as), m. an elephant; a kind of rice, (see *ṣaṣṭīka*). — *Ṣaṣṭīy-adhika*, as, ā, am, exceeded by 60. — *Ṣaṣṭīy-adhika-sata*, am, n., 160.
Ṣaṣṭīka, as, ā, am, bought with 60; (as, ā), m. f. a kind of rice of quick growth (ripening in about 60 days).
Ṣaṣṭīkya, as, ā, am, (a field &c.) fit for sowing with the above rice; (am), n. a field sown with this rice.
Ṣaṣṭha, as, ī, am, sixth, the sixth; (as), m., scil. *akshara*, the sixth letter, i. e. the vowel ī (in the Rig-veda Prāṭīkhyā); (ī), f. the sixth day of a lunar fortnight; a particular Tithi when rites are performed to the sixth lunar digit; the sixth or genitive case; an epithet of Durgā in the form Kātyāyanti or of one of the 16 divine mothers; [cf. *Zend kshtra* for *kshvasta*; Gr. *ἕκτος*; Lat. *sextus*; Goth. *sachsta(n)*; Angl. Sax. *sixta*; Lith. *szesztas*; Slav. *ses-ty*; Hib. *seisedh*]. — *Ṣaṣṭhādi* ('tha-ādī'), is, is, ī, beginning with the sixth letter, i. e. with the vowel ī (in Vedic grammar). — *Ṣaṣṭhāna* ('tha-an'), am, n. the sixth meal. — *Ṣaṣṭhāna-kāla* or *ṣaṣṭhāna-kāla*, am, n. taking food 't the sixth period, i. e. once in three days as an act of penance, (also written *ṣaṣṭhāna-kāla*). — *Ṣaṣṭhānnakāla-tā*, f. eating only at the time of the sixth meal, i. e. once in three days or on the evening of every third day. — *Ṣaṣṭhī-jāya*,