number of people or inhabitants living together. — Sangha-gupta, as, m. a proper N., (also read sinha-gupta.) — Sangha-cārin, ī, m. 'going in shoals,' a fish.— Sungha-jīvin, ī, m. 'living by multitudes of people,' a hired labourer, porter, cooly.— Sangha-tala, as, m. the two hands joined with the open palms brought together.— Sangha-pushpī, f. a particular plant (=dhātahī).— Sangha-vritti, is, f. a state of close combination.— Sangha-vritti-tā, f. combined action.— Sungha-sas, ind. collectively, all together; by troops, in flocks, in shoals, in companies.

Sun-ghāta, as, m. close combination, union, association, counection, confederacy; a collection, quantity, assemblage, multitude, heap, cluster, band; a collection of mucus, phlegm [cf. san-ghāṇaka]; composition of words, formation of compounds; striking, killing, hurting; a particular gait or mode of walking (in the drama); N. of a division of the infernal regions; [cf. sam-hāta.] = Sanghāta-ka-thina, as, ā, am, compactly or solidly hard, hard from solidity or compactness. = Sanghāta-pattrīkā, f. a sort of fennel (= śatta-pushpā). = Sanghāta-vat, ān, atī, at, having close union, possessing a heap or multitude, closely compacted or combined.

संहरण sam-harana. See under sam-hri.

संहर्षे 1. sam-harsha, as, m. (for san-ghorsha, q.v.; for 2. see under sam-hṛish), rubbing, grinding, trituration; envy, emniation; air, wind.

संहवन sam-havana, am, n. (fr. rt. hu with sam), the act of sacrificing or offering oblatious together; sacrificing in a proper manner; a quadrangle, group of four houses; [cf. san javana.]

सहा sam-hā, cl. 3. A. -jihīte, &c., to go together, proceed; to obtain.

San-jihāna, as, ā, am, going, moving.

संहात saṃhāta, as, m. (probably for san-ghāta, q.v.), one of the twenty-one hells (mentioned in Manu IV. 89).

संहार sam-hāra. See under sam-hri.

संहि sam-hi, cl. 5. P. -hinoti, &c., to send forth, utter.

संहित sam-hita. See under san-dhā.

संहति sam-huti. See under sam-hve.

The sam-hri, cl. 1. P. A. -harati, -te, -hartum, to bring or draw together; to contract, abridge, compress; to close, cleenb (the fists &c.); to crush together, crumple up, destroy, aunihilate, (opposed to srij); to bring together, collect, accumulate; to draw together, unite, bind by obligations; to draw aside (a curtain &c.), withdraw, withhold, hold back, take back; to restrain, suppress, curb; to lay hold of, seize, subtract, take: Pass. -hriyate, to be drawn together, be contracted or abridged; to be destroyed; to be finished or concluded; to be restrained, &c.: Desid. -jihīrshati, to wish to draw together or destroy or annihilate.

Sam-hara, as, ā, am, drawing together, bringing together; contracting; destroying, &c. = Samharakkya (°ra-ākh°), as, m. 'called Samhara,' the fire Payaka

Sam-harana, am, n. the act of drawing or bringing together; contracting; crumpling together, destroying, destruction, ruin; collecting, accumulating; withdrawing; restraining, checking; seizing, taking.

Sam-hartri, tā, trī, trī, one who draws together or contracts, &c.; destroying, a destroyer.

Sam-hāra, as, m. drawing together, contraction, abridgement, comprehensive description, abbreviation, compression; a fault in pronunciation, (opposed to vi-hāra); close, end, conclusion, (hāvya-sam-hāra, as, m. 'the close of a poem,' epithet of the benediction at the conclusion of a drama); destruction, loss; the periodical destruction of the universe at the end of a Kalpa; collection, assemblage, accu-

mulation; withdrawing, withholding, restraining, suppressing; a charm or spell for restraining magical weapons or bringing them back after discharging them; seizing, laying hold of, taking [cf. venī-s]; a division of the infernal regions; practice, skill.—Saṃhāra-bhairava, as, m. one of the eight forms of Bhairava, q.v.—Saṃhāra-mudrā, f., N. of a particular posture in the Tantra worship (= visarjana-mudrā).

San-hāraka, as, ikā, am, drawing together, compressing, closing; destructive, ruinous; a de-

stroyer.

Śam-hārya, as, ā, am, to be drawn together or contracted, to be abridged; to be destroyed, &c.; to be restrained or curbed or suppressed.

Sam-hrita. as, ā, am, drawn together; contracted, compressed, abridged; closed; destroyed, scattered; collected, assembled; withdrawn, withheld; restrained, curbed; seized, laid hold of.

Sam-hriti, is, f. contraction, compression, abridgement; destruction, loss, disappearance; collection; restraint; taking, seizure.

Sam-hritya, ind. having drawn together or contracted, having abridged; having closed or clenched (the fist); having destroyed.

ties sam-hrish, cl. 4. P. -hrishyati, -har-shitum, to bristle, stand erect (as the hair of the body from joy or fright); to thrill with delight, be glad, rejoice.

2. sam-harsha, as, m. bristling or erection of the hair of the body (either from rapture or terror), thrill of delight, joy, pleasure; ardour, emulation, (perhaps for san-gharsha); air, wind; trituration, rubbing together, (for san-gharsha.)—Samharshayogin, i, ini, i, possessing joy, enraptured.

yogin, ī, inī, i, possessing joy, enraptured. Sam-hrishṭa, as, ā, am, thrilled, enraptured, rejoiced, delighted, glad; bristling, shuddering; fired with ardour or emulation. — Samhṛishṭa-roman, ā, ā, a, or samhṛishṭa-romānga (°ma-an°), as, ā, am, having the hair of the body bristling (with joy or fright), thrilling with joy.

संहोत sam-hotra, Ved. = samīćīna-yajna, Rig-veda X. 86, 10.

संहाद sam-hrāda, as, m. (fr. rt. hrad with sam), a loud noise, uproar, sound, noise.

Sam-hrādin, ī, inī, i, sounding together, making a noise, tumultuous, noisy. — Samhrādi-kantha, as, am, m. n. a sounding throat.

संही sam-hrī, cl. 3. P. -jihreti, &c., to be quite ashamed.

Sum-hrina, as, ā, am, altogether ashamed; bashful, modest.

संद्वाद sam-hlāda, as, m., N. of a son of Hiranya-kasipu (and brother of Pra-hlāda, q. v.).

(Ved. Inf. -hvayitavai), to call out loudly, shout together; to call out, tell, relate, make known.

Sam-hūti, is, f. shouting or calling out together, general shout or clamour, exclamation, tumultuous exultation.

सक saka, as, m. (a diminutive fr. sa, the base of nom. sing. of tadl), he, that man; (\bar{a}) , f. she, (Rig-veda I. 191, 11.)

H時で sa-kaṭa, as, ā, am, bad, vile; (as), m. the small tree Trophis Aspera (=śākhoṭa). −Sakaṭānna (°ṭa-an°), am, n. inspure food (according to some).

सकारक sa-kaṇṭaka, as, ā, am, having thorns, thorny, prickly; troublesome, perilous; (as), m. the aquatic plant Vallisneria (=saivāla); a kind of Karanja.

सकपटम् sa-kapaṭam, ind. with fraud or dissimulation, fraudulently.

सकमल sa-kamala, as, ā, am, having lotuses, abounding in lotuses.

सकम्प sa-kampa, as, ā, am, having tremor,

Sa-kampana, as, ā, am, having tremor, trembling; accompanied with earthquakes; (according to Nila-kantha) = sa-vidyut.

सकर 1. sa-kara, as, ā, am (see 1. kara), having hands; possessing a trunk (as an elephant).

মজাহ 2. sa-kara, as, ā, am (see 2. kara), having rays, full of rays; having or bearing tax, bringing in toll, liable to pay taxes.

सकरण sa-karuṇa, as, ā, am, having pity, tender, compassionate; (am), ind. compassionately, tenderly.

सक्या sa-karna, as, ā or ī, am, having cars; hearing, listening; accompanied by Karna.

सकतृक sa-kartrika, as, ā, am, having an agent.

Sa-karmaka, as, m. having or performing any act; (in grammar) having an object,' the transitive or active verb.

Sa-karman, \bar{a} , \bar{a} , a, performing any act or rite; following similar business.

 $Sa-k\bar{a}rana$, as, \bar{a} , am, having a cause, originating from a cause.

মন্ত I. sa-kala, as, ā, am (fr. sa and kalā), together with parts or portions; all, whole, entire; (am), n. everything; the whole; [cf. Lith. cźiela-s; Russ. zielyi; Slav. ziel; Pol. saly, salki; perhaps Goth. hail-s; Old Norse heil; Angl. Sax. hall—Sakala-siddhi-da, as, ā, am, giving all perfection.—I. sakala-hansa-gana, as, ā, am, having entire or unbroken flocks of geese.—Sakalārtha-sāstra-sāra (°la-ar°), as, ā, am, containing the essence of precepts about all things.—Sakalendu (°la-in°), us, m. the full moon.—Sakalenda-mukha, as, ī, am, having a face like the full moon.

सकल 2. sa-kala, as, ā, am, having a soft or low sound.

सकलङ्क sa-kalanka, as, ā, am, having spots or stains, stained, contaminated.

सন্ধলন sa-kalatra, as, ā, am, accompanied by a wife.

सकलह sa-kalaha, as, ā, am, having quarrels, quarrelsome, quarrelling.

सकलहंसगण 2. sa-kalahansa-gana, as, ā, am, having flocks of Kala-hansas.

HARCH sa-kalpa, as, \bar{a} , am, having the ritual or ceremonial part of the Veda, along with the ritual, (Manu II. 140); having rites or ceremonies; (as), m. epithet of Siva.

सकरच sa-kavaća, as, ā, am, having armour or mail, clad in armour, mailed.

सकाकोल su-kākola, as, m. one of the twenty-one hells (mentioned in Manu IV. 89).

HANTA sa- $k\bar{a}tara$, as, \bar{a} , am, cowardly, dastardly; (am), ind. with cowardice, in a cowardly manner

सकाम sa-kāma, as, ā, am, having love or affection, full of love, loving, a lover; one who has obtained his wish, contented, satisfied, humoured, gratified; (am), ind. with pleasure; contentedly, assuredly, indeed.—Sakāmāri ("ma-ari), is, n. 'enemy of lovers,' epithet of Siva.

सकार sa-kāra. See under 1. sa.

सकामुंक sa-kārmuka, as, ā, am, having a bow, armed with a bow.

सकाल sa-kāla, as, ā, am, seasonable; (am), ind. seasonably, betimes, early in the morning.

सकाली sakālī, f., N. of a place. - Sakālīsamudra, N. of a place.