+rishti; cf. rishva), possessing the same rank or condition or station, having the same power or sublimity; (ayas), m. pl., N. of a Gotra.

Sārshţi-tā, f. equality in rank or condition, equality in power, &cc. (according to Kullūka on Manu IV. 232 = samāna-yati-tā, tulya-tā; in a passage of the Mahā-nārāyana Upanishad, Sāy. explaios sārshţitā by samānatsvarya-tva, which is said to mean here equality with the Supreme Being in power and all the divine attributes; it is regarded as the fourth grade or division of Mukti or final beatitude).

Sārshtya, am, n. the fourth state of Mukti, = sār-

shti-tā above.

साल sāla, as, m. (= śāla, q. v.), the Sal tree or its resin; any tree; a fence or wall surrounding a building; any wall; a kind of fish, Ophio-cephalus Wrahl; (\bar{a}) , f. a house (more usually written sālā). - Sāla-grāma, as, m., N. of a sacred place; the Sāla-grāma stone, (see śāla-grāma.) - Sālagrāma-kshetra, am, n., N. of a district. - Sāla-jya, am, n., N. of a place. - Sāla-niryāsa, see sāla-niryāsa. - Sāla-parņī, see sāla-parņī. - Sāla-pushpa, am, n. a flower of the Sāl tree; the shrub Hibiscus Mutabilis. - Sāla-bhanjikā, see śāla-bhanjikā. - Sāla-rasa, as, m. the resin of the Sal or Sal tree. - Sala-vahana, incorrect for śāli-vāhana. - Sāla-veshṭa, see śāla-veshṭa. - Sāla-śringa, am, n. 'wall-pinnacle,' the coping of a wall. - Sāla-sāra, see sāla-sāra. - Sālā-karī, f. (according to some) 'house-worker,' a female captive (especially one won in battle). - Sālā-vrika, as, m. (see śālā-vṛika), a dog; a jackal; a hyena; a wolf; a wolf-like or cruel man.

Sālana, as, m. the resin of the Sāl or Sāl tree;

resin (in general).

Sālāra, am, n. a pin or peg projecting from a wall, a bracket, shelf.

सालाक sālaki, is, m., N. of a Muni.

साल के sālanga, as, m. a kind of Rāga or musical mode.

सालमु sālamta (sa-ālo), as, ā, am, having a support or prop, supported. Sālambana (sa-āl°), as, ā, am, = sālamba above.

सालस sālasa (sa-al°), as, ā, am, having languor, languid, languishing.

सालात्रीय sālāturīya, as, m. (for śālāturīya, q. v.), N. of Pāṇini.

सालिमञ्जरि sālimanjari, is, m., N. of a

साल्द sālūra, as, m. (said to be fr. rt. sal), a frog $(= s\bar{a}l\bar{u}ra)$.

सालेय sāleya, as, m. a sort of fennel or dill (= śāleya).

सालोका sālokya, am, n. (fr. sa-loka), the being in the same sphere or world (with another), residence in the same heaven with any particular deity (= saloka-tā, q.v.). - Sālokya-tā, f. = sālokya

साल sālva, as, m., N. of a demon-king who was slain by Vishnu, (according to the Sabda-k. he was king of the country of Saubha); N. of a country (more usually written śālva); (ās), m. pl. the inhabitants of Salva; (as, i, am), belonging to the country Sālva. - Sālva-han, ā, m. 'slayer of Sālva,' N. of Vishņu.

सान्त्रिक sālvika, as, m. (probably a corruption of sārikā, q.v.), the Sārikā bird.

साळ्ड sālhri. See under rt. 1. sah.

साच sāva, as, m. (fr. 1. sava), a libation,

in prātaķ-sāva, q. v. Sāvana, as, i, am (fr. 1. savana), relating to or comprising the three Savanas; (as), m. an institutor of a sacrifice or employer of priests at a sacrifice

(=yajamāna); the conclusion of a sacrifice or the | ceremonies by which it is terminated; N. of Varuna; a month of thirty solar days; a particular kind of day; a natural or civil day from sunnise to sunset; a particular kind of year (as distinguished from the solar year); a particular ceremony performed during the Savana month.

सावक sāvaka, as, ikā, am (fr. the Caus. of rt. 4. su), generative, productive, causing birth, &c., obstetric, parturient; the young of any animal (in this sense for sāvaka); (ikā), f. a midwife.

सादकाश sāvakāśa (sa-avo), as, ā, am, having leisure, at leisure; (am), ind. leisurely.

सावग्रह sāvagraha (sa-avo), as, ā, am, having the grammatical mark called Ava-graha, q.v.

सायज्ञ sāvajāa (sa-avo), as, ā, am, feeling contempt, despising, disdainful.

सावद्य sāvadya (sa-avo), am, n., scil. aiśvarya, one of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic, (the other two are called nir-aradya and sūkshma.)

सावधान sāvadhāna (sa-avo), as, ā, am, having or bestowing attention, attentive, heedful, careful, cautious; diligent; (am), ind. cautiously. - Sāvadhāna-tā, f. attention, carefulness.

Sāvadhānī-kri, cl. 8. P. -karoti, &c., to make careful, caution, put on one's guard.

Sāvadhānī-krita, as, ā, am, cautioned, apprized, made aware.

सावधारण sāvadhāraņa (sa-avo), as, ā, am, (in argumentative writings) having a limitation.

सावधि sāvadhi (sa-avo), is, is, i, together with a limit or termination, having a bound or limit, limited (in time), finite, defined, circumscribed,

सावनामिश्र sāvanta-miśra, as, m. a pro-

सावयव sāvayava (sa-av°), as, ā, am, composed of parts (in the Vaiseshika phil. said of all things except the eternal substances).

सावर sāvara, as, m. (= śāvara), fault, offence; sin, wickedness, crime; the Lodhra tree.

सावरण sāvarana (sa-āvo), as, ā, am, having concealment or secrecy, clandestine.

सावणे sāvarņa, as, ī, am (fr. sa-varņa), relating or belonging to one of the same colour or tribe or caste; (as), m. (fr. sa-varnā), a metronymic of the eighth Manu, (see below.) - Sāvarņa-lakshya, am, n. 'mark of sameness of colour or caste,' the skin.

Sāvarni, is, m. a metronymic of the eighth Manu (son of the Sun by Sa-vamā, q. v., and therefore younger brother of the seventh Manu or Vaivasvata: the succeeding Manus to the twelfth, or according to other authorities to the fourteenth, inclusive are also called Savarni; cf. daksha-so, brahma-so,

dharma-s°); (ayas), m. pl., N. of a Gotra. Sāvarņika, as, ā, am, belonging to Sāvarņi, arranged by Sāvarņi (said of a Samhitā).

Sāvarnya, am, n. sameness or similarity of colour; identity of caste or class; the Many-antara presided over by the eighth Manu (in this sense fr. savarni); (as), m., Ved. the eighth Manu (= sāvarni).

सावलच्च sāvalamba (sa-avo), as, ā, am, having a support or prop, supported, leaning for support (on the arm of another).

सावलेप sāvalepa (sa-avo), as, ā, am, full of pride, proud; (am), ind. insolently, arrogantly, haughtily.

सावशेष sāvašesha (sa-avo), as, ā, am, having a remainder, leaving a residue or remainder, remaining; imperfect, incomplete, unfinished. - Sa-

va sesha-bandhana, as, a, am, having bonds still remaining, still bound.

सावष्टम sāvashṭambha (sa-av°), as, ā, am, possessing self-dependence, full of self-confidence; (am), ind. resolutely, courageously.

सावहेल sāvahela (sa-avo), as, ā, am, disdainful, disdaining, despising; (am), ind. disdainfully, contemptuously.

साचित्र sāvitra, as, ī, am (fr. savitṛi), relating or belonging to the sun; descended from the sun, belonging to the solar dynasty; accompanied by the Gayatrī (or sacred verse described below); (as), m. the sun; an embryo or fetus; a Brāhman; N. of Siva; of Karna (as child of the Sun); of a Vasu, q.v.; of the tenth Kalpa (according to the Vayu-Purāṇa); of one of the Nakshatras or lunar asterisms; (i), f. a beam or ray of light, a cluster of solar rays; N. of a celebrated verse of the Rig-veda (III. 62, 10. regarded as the most sacred verse of the Veda, and called Savitri as addressed to the sun; it is repeated by every Brāhman at his morning and evening devotions, and is also called gayatri, see under gāyatra, p. 288); N. of a wife of Brahmā (sometimes regarded as the above verse or prayer deified and represented as mystical mother of the first three twice-born classes; sometimes identified with the daughter of Savitri by his wife Priśni); the ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread, (see upa-naya, p. 164, col. 3); a kind of metre; epithet of Sūryā (daughter of Savitri); of Umā (wife of Siva); of a daughter of Daksha (wife of Dharma); of the wife of Kasyapa; of the wife of Satya-vat (king of Salva; she was daughter of Asva-pati, king of Madra); (am), n. the sacred sacrificial thread worn only by Brahmans and members of the first three classes, (see yajnopavīta; it was called Sāvitra because the repetition of the Gayatri forms part of the ceremony of investiture.)-Savitri-tirtha, am, n., N. of a Tīrtha. - Sāvitrī-patita or sāvitrī-paribhrashṭa, as, m. 'fallen from the Sāvitrī,' a man of one of the first three classes not invested at the proper time with the sacrificial cord. - Sāvitrīmahānāmya, (according to some) the ceremony of investiture accompanied by repetition of the Gäyatrī. - Sāvitrī-vrata, am, n. a particular fast (kept by Hindu women on the fourteenth day of the second half of the month Vaisākba, or of the dark half of Jyaishtha, to preserve them from widowhood). - Sāvitrī-sūtra. am, n. the sacred cord or thread wom by men of the three twice-born classes, (see above.) - Savitryavarajā, f. the younger daughter of Sāvitrī.

साविष्कार sāvishkāra (sa-āvo), as, ā, am, having manifestation, manifest; showing off or making an exhibition of any power or talent, proud, haughty, arrogant (=sāhankāra).

सावतस sāvetasa, as, m., a proper N.

साज्ञास sāśansa (sa-āśo), as, ā, am, full of desire or strong passion, desirous, hopeful; (am), ind, wishfully.

साशङ्क sāśanka (sa-āś°), as, ā, am, feeling fear, apprehensive, disheartened, afraid. - Sāśanka-tā, f. the state of being afraid or apprehensive, fear, terror.

साज्ञन sāśana (sa-aś°), as, ā, am, having food, consisting of nourishment.

साजानार sāśanāra, as, m., N. of a particular Agra-hāra or royal grant to Brāhmans.

साज्ञयन्दक sāśayandaka, as, m. a small house-lizard (=jyeshthi).

साजाक sāśūka, as, m. a blanket (= kambala).

साम्रये sāśćarya (sa-āś°), as, ā, am, wonderful, marvellous, astonishing; (am), ind. with astonishment, with surprise. - Sāscarya-maya, as, i, am, wonderful, full of marvels.