Jāyu, us, us, u, victorious, striving to conquer or gain; (us), m. a medicine, medicament; a physician.

जायन्य jāyenya, as, m., Ved. a kind of disease; [cf. jāyānya.]

जार jāra, jāraka, &c. See p. 350, col. 3. जारुपि jārudhi, is, m., N. of a mountain.

जारूपी jārūthī, f., N. of a river (?); [cf. jarūtha.]

जारूय jārūthya or jāruthya. This word is generally found connected with asva-medha, the horse sacrifice, but the meaning is doubtful.

Jāruttha, as, m. (is said to mean) a sacrifice in which three offerings are made, or in which the sun is thrice worshipped in his southern declination (?).

जातिक jārtika, ās, m. pl. a various reading for jartika.

जाय jārya, as, ā, am, Ved. (according to Say.) 'to be praised' (as if fr. 3. jrī); but perhaps rather (am), n. familiarity, intimacy, (fr. jara.)

जायक jāryaka, as, m. a particular animal.

जाल jāla, am, n. (fr. rt. jal and connected with t. jala), a net (for catching birds &c.); a web, a spider's web, cobweb, net-work, any reticulated or woven texture, a wire net, reticulated or chain-armour, a coat of mail, a helmet made of wire; a lattice, an eyelet or loophole, a window; a collection, multitude, assemblage; the membrane which unites the toes of many water-birds; the membrane between the fingers and toes of divine beings and godlike or heroic personages; a disease of the eyes in which the bloodvessels are filled with blood and look like net-work; an unblown flower; magic; conjuring, illusion, deception; pride, arrogance; (wrong reading for jata), kind; (as), m. the tree Nauclea Cadamba, the young fruit of a gourd or cocumber; (1), f. a small cucumber, Trichosanthes Diœca, any medicament or drug. - Jāla-karman, a, n. the occupation of catching fish, fishing. - Jāla-kāraka, as, m. a web-maker, a spider, a net-maker. - Jāla-kīţa, as, m., N. of an Udīćya-grāma. — Jāla-kshīrya, am, n. a kind of plant containing a poisonous juice. — Jāla-gardabha, as, m. a kind of pimple or boil; [cf. gardabha-gada, &c.] = $J\bar{a}la$ - $gonik\bar{a}$, f. a kind of chuming-vessel. = $J\bar{a}la$ -danda, as, m., Ved. the pole of a net. - Jāla-padī, f., N. of a place. - Jālapād, t, m. a goose ('web-foot'). - Jāla-pāda, as, i, am, having a web-like membrane between the toes, web-footed; (as), m. a web-footed bird; N. of a frog; of a magician. - Jāla-prāyā, f. armour, iron net-work, chain-armour. - Jāla-baddha, as, ā, am, caught in a net, snared. - Jāla-bhuja, as, ā, am, having the rudiments of a web-like membrane between the fingers. - Jāla-vat, ān, atī, at, furnished with a net or net-like texture, reticulated; covered with iron net-work or retiform armour; (according to some) cunning, deceptive. - Jāla-varvūraka, as, m., N. of a plant, a kind of Varvūra. -Jālāksha (°la-ak°), am, n. (?) a loophole, eyelethole, window.

Jālaka, am, n. a net, woven texture, web; multitude, assemblage; a lattice; an eyelet or loophole; a nest; a collection or bundle of buds, a germ, an unblown flower; a plantain, the fruit; illusion; pride; (as), m. a window, a lattice, a loop or eyelethole; N. of a tree; $(ik\bar{a})$, f. a net (for catching birds &c.); chain-armour, armour; a spider; a leech; a kind of cloth or raiment, woollen cloth; plantain; iron; a widow, (perhaps so called from the net or braid worn by widows.) - Jālaka-mālin, ī, inī, i, veiled.

Jālāya, nom. A. jālāyate, to be like a net, to form a net-like enclosure.

Jālika, as, ī, am, one who uses nets to gain a livelihood, a fisherman, a fowler, birdcatcher, any hunter using nets; (as), m. a spider; the president of a district, governor of a province; a cheat, a rogue, a vagabond, a conjurer or juggler.

Jālin, ī, inī, i, having a net; retiform; having a window; illusory, deceptive; (inī), f., scil. pidakā, a term applied to certain boils or pustules which make their appearance in the disease called Pra-meha; a painted room or one omamented with pictures;= śveta-ghoshā, ghoshātakī, kośātakī, a species of melon or gourd (the rind of which is reticulated like

Jālya, as, ā, am, liable to be caught in a net.

जालिक jālaki, ayas, m. pl., N. of a subdivision of the Trigarta people.

Jālakīya, as, m. a prince of the above people.

जालिकनी jālakinī, f. a sheep, an ewe.

जालन्धर jālandhara, as, m. (fr. jalandhara), N. of a country situated in the north-west of India, apparently part of Lahore, and perhaps the modern Jallindhar or Julinder; (ās), m. pl. its inhabitants. - Jālandharopākhyāna (°ra-up°), am, n. title of an episode of the Padma-Purāņa.

Jālandharāyana, a patronymic from Jalan-dhara. Jālandharāyanaka, as, ikā, am, inhabited by

the Jālandharāyaņas.

Jālandhari, is, m., N. of a physician.

Jālahrada, as, m. a patronymic from Jala-hrada.

जालमानि jālamāni, is, m. a patronymic; (ayas), m. pl., N. of a subdivision of the Trigarta people.

Jālamānīya, as, m. a prince of the above people. जालवाल jālavāla, as, m. a kind of fish,

जालाप jālāsha, am, n. (fr. jalāsha), Ved. a particular drug or anodyne with soothing qualities.

নালা jālora, as, m., N. of an Agra-hāra.

जाल्म jālma, as, ī, am, cruel, harsh, severe; inconsiderate, rash, acting without thinking; (as, ī), m. f. a despised or contemptible person, a rogue; a wretch, a miscreant, a low man, one of a degraded tribe or occupation; one who reads or recites badly (Pān. VI. 2, 158); [cf. Hib. galmha, 'hardness, hardihood, rigour, valour.']

Jālmaka, as, ikā, am, base, despised, contempti-

ble, low.

जावड jāvada, as, m., N. of a man; [cf. bhāvada.]

जायत् jā-vat, ān, atī, at, Ved. possessing offspring, granting offspring; (Say.) received by praiseworthy persons (epithet of the Soma).

जायन्य jāvanya, am, n. (fr. javana), quickness, swiftness, rapidity.

जावालि jāvāli. See jābāli.

जापक jäshaka, am, n. (a various reading for jāyaka), a kind of yellow fragrant wood.

जारकमद jāshkamada, as, m., Ved. a particular species of animal.

जासट jāsaļa, as, m., N. of a man.

जास्पति jās-pati, jāspatya. See under jā at p. 343.

जाह jaha, am, n. (used at the end of a comp. and considered as an affix), the root or point of issue of certain parts of the body (e. g. oshthajāha, the point of issue of the lips; cf. akshi-j°, karņa-j°, keśa-j°, nakha-j°.)

जाहक jāhaka, as, m. a kind of animal; a polecat, a cat; Lemur Tardigradus; a leech; a bed, a cot.

· जाह्य jāhusha, as, m., Ved., N. of a man protected by the Aśvins.

जाह्व jāhnava, as, m. (fr. jahnu), a patronymic of Viśvā-mitra; also of Su-ratha; N. of a

Catur-aha ceremony; (i), f. the daughter of Jahnu, an epithet of the river Ganga or Ganges. - Jahnaviphena-lekhā, f. a streak of the foam of the Ganges.

Jāhnavīya, as, ā, am, belonging or relating to the river Ganga.

जि 1. ji, cl. 1. P. A. jayati, -te, jigāya, jigye, jeshyati, -te, ajaishīt, ajeshta, jetum (Ved. Inf. jetave and jishe), to win or acquire by conquest (or in gambling), to conquer, defeat, vanquish, overcome; excel, surpass; to vanquish in a game or in a suit at law; to convict; to conquer the passions; overcome a disease &c.; to expel from (with abl.); to be victorious, to gain the upper hand: Pass. jīyate: Caus. jāpayati, -yitum; Aor. ajījapat, to cause to conquer or win: Pass. of Caus. jāpyate, to be made to conquer: Desid. jigīshati, to wish to win, obtain, conquer, vanquish or excel &c., to vie with, emulate; to seek for prey: Intens. jejīyate, jejayīti, jejeti; [cf. Lith. galu, galybê; Hib. gar, 'profit, advantage, gain, good.']

Jaya, as, ā, am, conquering; (as), m. conquest,

see s. v. at p. 339.

2. ji, is, is, i, victorious, conquering, a victor; (is), m. a Piśāća, a demon.

Jigīshat, an, antī, at, wishing or striving to overcome, emulous, ambitious, a warrior.

Jigishamāņa, as, ā, am, striving to win.

Jigīshā, f. desire of gaining or obtaining; desire of conquering or vanquishing or overpowering; military ardour; wish to excel, emulation, rivalry; eminence; usage, profession or habit of life.

Jigishu, us, us, u, wishing to gain or obtain, seeking for; striving to conquer or overcome, or to excel, vying or contending with; (us), m., N. of a man. - Jigīshu-tā, f. desire of conquering, emulation.

Jigyu, us, us, u, Ved. victorious, triumphant.

Jit, t, t, t, (at the end of a comp.) winning, vanquishing, conquering, removing (e.g. satru-jit, vanquishing enemies); [cf. ananta-jit, abhimāti-j', aśva-j^o, ugra-j^o.] = 1. jit-tama, as, ā, am, (at end of comp.) most victorious, first of conquerors; [cf. 2.

Jita, as, a, am, conquered, vanquished, subdued; surpassed, overcome, subject to, enslaved by (e.g. kāma-jita, under the dominion of lust); won, gained, obtained; (as), m. one of the attendants upon a Jina or Jaina saint; (a wrong form for a-jita.) - Jita-kāśi, is, m. the fist doubled, - Jita-kāśin, ī, inī, i, appearing victorious. - Jita-kopa or jitakrodha, as, a, am, one who has subdued anger, imperturbable, not to be roused to wrath. - Jitaklama, as, ā, am, one who has overcome fatigue. - Jita-nemi, is, m. a staff made of the wood of the religious fig-tree (carried during the performance of certain vows). - Jita-manyu, us, us, u, one who has subdued his wrath; (as), m. an epithet of Vishnu. - Jita-loka, as, a, am, one who has conquered heaven, epithet of a class of manes. - Jitavatī, f., N. of a daughter of Usīnara. - Jita-vrata, as, m., N. of a son of Havir-dhana. - Jita-satru. us, us, u, one whose enemies are conquered, conquering foes, victorious, triumphant; (us), m., N. of a Buddha; the father of A-jita, the second Arhat of the present Ava-sarpini. - Jita-srama, as, m. one who has conquered toil, free from worldly cares, a stoic. - Jita-svarga, as, ā, am, one who has conquered or won heaven. - Jitakshara ("ta-ak"), as, a, am, 'one who has mastered the letters,' reading well or readily. - Jitātman (°ta-āt°), ā, ā, a, selfsubdued, void of passion; (a), m., N. of one of the Visve-devas. - Jitāmitra ("ta-am"), as, ā, am, one who has conquered an enemy, triumphant, victorious; (as), m. an epithet of Vishnu. - Jitari (°ta-ari), is, is, i, triumphaat over an enemy; (is), ni., N. of a son of Avikshit; a Buddha; N. of the father of Sam-bhava, the third Arhat of the present Ava-sarpini. -Jitāhava (°ta-āh°), as, ā, am, one who has won a battle, victorious, triumphant. - Jitāhāra (°ta-ūh°), as, ā, am, one who by abstraction is able to do without food. - Jitendriya ("ta-in"), as, a,