

Śārīrakiya, as, ī, am, corporeal, psychological (as a book treating of the incorporate soul).

Śārīrīka, as, ī, am, relating to the body, corporeal, personal, material, contained in the body, incorporate, psychological.

शासक śārūka. See p. 1001, col. 3.

शार्क śārka, as, m. (said to be fr. rt. śrī, connected with śarkarā, q. v.), clayed or candied sugar.

Śārka, as, m. clayed or candied sugar; a lump of sugar; a lump or ball of meat; the froth of milk, syllabub; cream.

Śārka, as, ī, am (fr. śarkarā), gravelly, stony; made of sugar, sugary; (as), m. a stony or gravelly place; the froth or skim of milk; cream [cf. śārka]; (am), n. a kind of metre (= śākkarā).

Śārkaraka or śārkarīka, as, ī, am, gravelly, stony, &c.; (as), m. a place abounding in stones or gravel.

Śārkarāksha, as, m. (probably fr. śarkarāksha), a patronymic.

Śārkarākshī, ayas, m. pl., N. of a Gotra.

Śārkarīya, as, ī, am, stony, gravelly, &c.

शागल śārgāla, as, ī, am (fr. śrīgāla), of or belonging to a jackal.

शार्ङ्ग śārngā, as, ī, am (fr. śrīngā), made of horn, horny, cornuous; (as), m. a bow, (according to some am, n.); N. of the bow of Vishṇu; N. of a bird; a patronymic of several Vedic Rishis; (am), n. ginger (= ādraka). — Śārngā-deva, as, m., N. of the author of the Sangīta-ratnākara.

— Śārngā-dhanvan, ā, m. epithet of Vishṇu.

— Śārngā-dhara, as, m., N. of the author of the Vaidya-vallabha; of the author of the works mentioned below.

— Śārngadhara-paddhati, īs, f., N. of an anthology of didactic verses. — Śārngadhara-saṃhitā, f., N. of a medical work. — Śārngā-pāṇi, īs, m. 'bow-handed,' N. of Vishṇu; of the father of Vishṇu; of a chief of the Vaishṇava sect. — Śārngā-bhrū, ī, m. 'carrying the bow Śārngā,' epithet of Vishṇu.

— Śārngākā, f. a kind of bird; [cf. lapitā.]

— Śārngin, ī, m. a Bowman, an archer; epithet of Vishṇu; of Siva.

शार्ङ्गरव śārngarava, as, m. (fr. śrīngarava), a Śārngarava man, see Pāp. IV. 1, 73; (ī), f. a Śārngarava woman.

शार्ङ्गहा śārngashthā, f. a kind of tree (= mahā-karaṇja; also written śāngoshthā).

शार्दूल śārdūla, as, m. (said to be fr. rt. śrī), a tiger; a panther or leopard (= śitraka); any eminent person, best, excellent, pre-eminent (at the end of comps., see vyāghra); another kind of animal (= śarabha); a Rākshasa; a sort of bird; a variety of the Dhṛiti metre, (see below); a species of the Atidhṛiti metre, (see below); (ās), m. pl., N. of a Śākha or school of the Sāma-veda; [cf. perhaps Gr. párdos (for kárdos), párdalis; Lat. pardus, pardalis; Lith. pardas.] — Śārdūla-carman, ā, n. a tiger's skin. — Śārdūla-mṛiga-sevita, as, ā, am, frequented by tigers and deer. — Śārdūla-lalita, am, n. 'tiger's sport,' a variety of the Dhṛiti metre (consisting of four Pādas of eighteen syllables each). — Śārdūla-vāhana, as, m. 'riding on a tiger.' N. of one of the twenty-five Pūrva-jinas. — Śārdūla-vikṛīḍita, am, n. 'tiger's play,' a species of the Atidhṛiti metre (having four Pādas of nineteen syllables each). — Śārdūla-sama-vikrama, as, ā, am, having prowess equal to a tiger, as bold as a tiger.

शार्यात śāryāta, as, m. (fr. śāryāti), N. of a Vedic Rishi (author of Rīg-veda X. 92, and having the patronymic Mānava); (ās), m. pl. the sons of Śāryāta, q. v.

शार्व śārva, as, ī, am (fr. śarva), belonging to Sarva or Siva.

शार्वर śārvara, as, ī, am (fr. śarvārī), belonging to night, nocturnal; murderous, mischievous, pernicious; (am), n. darkness, gloom; (ī), f. night. — Śārvarin, ī, m., N. of the thirty-fourth year of Jupiter's cycle of sixty years.

शाल śāl [cf. rt. śāḍ], cl. 1. A. śālate, śālitum, to flatter, praise, coax; to boast; to shine or be endowed with [see Mallīnātha's commentary to Kirāt. V. 44].

शाल śāla, as, m. (said to be fr. rt. śāl or rt. śāl or rt. śo; in some senses also written śāla, q. v.), a particular tree, the Shorea Robusta or Valeria Robusta (said to be one of the most valuable Indian timber trees, = sarja, cf. śāla); a tree (in general); an enclosure, court, fence (= prākāra); a kind of fish, Ophiocephalus Wrahl; N. of a river; of king Śālī-vāhana; (ā), f. a large branch, the upper or main branch of a tree; a hall, saloon, large room, apartment, room; a house; a stable; [cf. Engl. Sax. heal, 'a hall'; Mod. Germ. Saal, Halle.] — Śāla-grāma, as, m., N. of a sacred place or district; a particular sacred stone worshipped by the Vaishṇavas, (it is said to be a kind of black ammonite, and its various circular formations are supposed to have a mystical significance and to be typical of Vishṇu; these stones are chiefly found in or near the river Gaṇḍakī, and the circles or spirals they contain are thought by some to be formed by the Vajra-kīṭa or other insects; cf. śāla-grāma.) — Śālagrāma-gīri, īs, m., N. of a mountain producing the Śāla-grāma. — Śālagrāma-tīrtha, am, n., N. of a Tīrtha. — Śāla-grāma-śilā, f. the Śāla-grāma stone. — Śāla-ja, as, m. a kind of fish, (see above). — Śāla-niryāsa, as, m. resin, the resinous exudation of the Śāl tree or Shorea Robusta. — Śāla-parṇi, f. 'having Śāl leaves,' the shrub Hedysarum Gangeticum, (also written śāla-parṇi). — Śāla-pota, as, m. a young Śāl tree. — Śāla-bhañjīkā, f. a doll, wooden puppet; a courtesan, harlot; a kind of game played in the east of India; [cf. śāla-bhañjīkā]. — Śālabhañjīkā-prakhyā, as, ā, am, resembling the game called Śāla-bhañjīkā. — Śāla-bhañjī, f. a doll, wooden puppet (as made of Śāl wood). — Śāla-veshṭa, as, m. the resin of the Śāl tree (used as incense &c.), resin (in general). — Śāla-sāra, as, m. a tree; Asa Fetida, (also written śāla-sāra). — Śālaṅki (°lā-an°), f. a doll, puppet. — Śālañjira (°lā-aj°), as, am, m. n. a hollow earthen cup or saucer. — Śāla-dvāra, am, n. the door or entrance of a hall. — Śāladvārya, as, m., scil. agni, a kind of sacred or sacrificial fire. — Śāla-mṛiga, as, m. 'house-animal,' a jackal (as prowling near houses?). — Śāla-vatī, f., N. of one of the wives of Viśvā-mitra and mother of Hiranyāksha. — Śālavatya, ās, m. pl., N. of a family descended from Viśvā-mitra. — Śāla-vṛika, as, m. 'house-wolf,' a dog; a cat; a jackal; a wolf; a deer; a monkey; a particular class of evil or malicious beings, (Mahā-bhārata, Śānti-parvan 1188). — Śāla-vṛikeya, as, m. the offering of a Śāla-vṛika.

— Śāla-śāla, as, m., N. of a man (perhaps a jester in a play).

— Śālaśkha, ās, m. pl., N. of a family or Gotra.

— Śālaṅi, f. the shrub Hedysarum Gangeticum.

— Śālara, am, n. a ladder, flight of stairs or steps; a bird-cage; the claw of an elephant.

— Śālika, as, ī, am, relating or belonging to the Śāl tree; belonging to a hall, &c.; (as), m. a weaver; a village of artificers; a toll, tax; (ā), f. the shrub Hedysarum Gangeticum; N. of a Mīmāṃsā work by Śālikā-nātha (= prakaraṇa-pāñcīkā).

— Śālikā-nātha, as, m., N. of the author of the Śālikā and of the Prasāsta-pāda-bhāshya-vyākhyāna commentary.

— Śālin, ī, inī, ī, belonging to a house, domestic, &c.; endowed with, possessed of, possessing, having; shining or resplendent with (generally at the end of comps., cf. vīrya-ś; in this sense apparently connected with rt. śāl). — (inī), f. a mistress of a house, housekeeper; a kind of metre, four times — — — — —

— — — — —; a proper N. — 1. śālī-tā, f. or śālī-

tva, am, n. the being endowed with, possession; confidence in.

— Śālīna, as, ā, am, for śālīna below. — Śālīni-karaṇa, see śālīni-karaṇa.

— Śālī, f. a kind of plant (= kṛishṇa-jiraka).

— Śālīna, as, ā, am, attached to the house or to one's own room, domestic, bashful, humble, retiring, ashamed; like, resembling; (as), m. a householder, one who devotes himself to household or worldly affairs; (ā), f. a sort of fennel (= misṛeyā). — Śālīnātā, f. or śālīna-tva, am, n. bashfulness, modesty. — Śālīnātva-vivarjīta, as, ā, am, devoid of modesty, immodest. — Śālīna-śīla, as, ā, am, of a bashful disposition or retiring nature. — Śālīnaśīla-tā, f. bashfulness. — Śālīni-karaṇa, am, n. the making humble, humbling; abuse, reproach. — Śālīni-kṛī, cl. 8. P. -karoti, &c., to make humble, humiliate.

— Śālīya, as, ā, am, of or belonging to a hall; (as), m., N. of a Muni.

शालक śālaka, as, m., N. of a Rākshasa (son of Śālankajānka, wife of Viduytkeśin; the N. is also written Śāla-kāṭanka).

शालक्यायन śālankāyana, as, m., N. of a Muni; of Siva's attendant Nandin; (ās), m. pl., N. of a family (descendants of Viśvā-mitra). — Śālankāyana-gotra, am, n. the family of the Śālankāyanas. — Śālankāyana-jīvasū, ūs, f. epithet of the mother of Vyāsa. — Śālankāyani-putra, as, m., Ved., N. of a teacher.

— Śālankāyanin, inas, m. pl., N. of a school.

— Śālankī, īs, m., N. of a Muni.

शालाञ्च śālāñca, as, m. = śālāñci below.

शालाक śālāka (fr. śālākā), Ved. a fragment or splinter of wood, a chip.

— Śālākin, ī, m. a spearman, one armed with a javelin or dart; a surgeon; a barber.

— Śālāhya, am, n. a branch of surgery or medicine (comprising the inquiry into diseases of the head and its organs; cf. āyur-veda). — Śālāhya-tantra, am, n., N. of the fourth part of the Aṣṭāṅga-hṛidaya-saṃhitā (treating of diseases of the head).

शालाञ्चि śālāñci, īs, f. = śālīñca, p. 1003.

शालातुरीय śālāturiya, as, m. (fr. śālātura), epithet of Paṇini.

शालालुक śālāluka, as, ī, am (fr. śālālu), purchased with the perfume called Śālālu.

शालि śālī, īs, m. (said to be fr. rt. śāl or fr. rt. śrī, cf. Upādī-s. IV. 127), rice (of which there are said to be ten varieties; but especially two kinds, one white, growing in deep water, and the other red, requiring only a moist soil); the civet-cat, pole-cat; N. of a Yaksha transformed into a lion, (see śālī-vāhana); (ayas), m. pl. grains of rice, rice. — Śālīkana, am, n. a grain of rice. — Śālī-ūrna, as, am, m. n. rice-flower, ground rice. — 2. śālī-tā, f. or śālī-tva, am, n. the state or condition of rice. — Śālī-parṇi, f. a kind of leguminous shrub (= māsha-parṇi). — Śālī-pishṭa, am, n. 'flour of rice,' crystal. — Śālī-bhavana, am, n. a rice field. — Śālī-vāh, vāt, -lyūhi, vāt, see Vopa-deva IV. 12. — Śālī-vāha, as, m. a proper N. — Śālī-vāhana, as, m., N. of a celebrated sovereign of India (said to be so called either from having in his infancy ridden on a Yaksha called Śālī, or from Śālī for Śāla, the Śāl tree, Śālī-vāhana being represented as borne on a cross made of that or other wood; he was the enemy of Vikramāditya and institutor of the era now called Śaka, commencing from his birth, seventy-eight years after Christ; his capital was Prati-śhāna on the Godāvāri). — Śālī-śūka, as, m., N. of a king of the Maurya dynasty (a descendant of Candragupta). — Śālī-hotra, as, m. 'receiving oblations of rice or com,' a horse; N. of a writer on veterinary subjects. — Śālīhotra-jña, as, ā, am, knowing (the precepts of) Śālī-hotra, skilled in veterinary surgery. — Śālī-hotrin, ī, m. a horse. — Śālyo-dana, as, am, m. n. rice-gruel.