

killed by Rāma, R.; Ragh.; (°ra) BhP. ix, 10, 9; n. (with *rakshas*) id., R. i, 1, 45; a Rakshas, L.; Kuberā, L. — *śīla*, n. 3 stones, Kauś. — *śīrsha*, mfn. three-headed, MBh. (Śiva, xii); Hariv.; — *guhā* & °*śhākhya-g*, f. N. of a cavern in Kailāsa, Kathās. cviii f.; °*sha-vat*, mfn. having 3 crowns (or vertices), R. (B) v, 35, 18. — *śīrshaka*, n. a trident, L. — *śīrshān*, mfn. three-headed (T vāshtra, *dāsa*, &c.), RV. x; AV. v, 23, 9; Kāth.; ŚBr. (tri-ś) ŚāṅkhŚr. xiv. — *śukra* (tri-), mfn. triply pure, TBr. ii. — *śukriya*, mfn. id., Kāth.; ŚaḍvBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. — *śukla*, m. (= °*kra*) Śiva, MBh. — *śūc*, mfn. triply shining, VS. xxxviii; (—*śrut*, ĀsvŚr. v, 13, 6). — *śūla*, n. a trident, MBh. &c. (Śiva's weapon, iii, 5009; Hariv.; MatsyaP. xi, 20); m. N. of a mountain; — *khāta*, n. N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii; — *gaṅgā*, f. N. of a river; — *purī*, f. N. of a town; — *vara-pānin* & — *hastā*, mfn. bearing the trident in his hand (Śiva), xii, xiv; °*lāṅka*, m. 'trident-marked,' Śiva, Śaḍgurus.; °*lāya*, Nom. Ā. to resemble Śiva's trident, Venis. i, §. — *śūlikā*, f. a small trident, Kād. — *śūlin*, m. 'bearing the trident,' Śiva, W.; (—*īnī*), f. Durgā, Hariv. 9428; Tantras.ii. — *śrīṅga*, m. 'three-horned,' a triangle, Śārasam.; N. of a mountain (= —*kūṭa*, L.), Hariv. 12853; R.; BhP.; the membrum virile, MantraBr. i, 1, 4, Sch. — *śrīṅgin*, m. the fish *Cyprinus Rohita*, L. — *śōka*, mfn. = —*śūc*, RV. x, 29, 2; m. N. of a Rishi (author of viii, 45), i, 112, 12; viii, 45, 30; AV. iv, 29, 6. — *śyeta*, mf(ā)n. = *trih-śveta*, MānŚr. i, 7, 2. — *śrut*, see —*śūc*. — *śruti*, mfn. (in music) containing 3 intervals. — *shamyuktā* (sam-), mfn. triply connected, ŚBr. xii; (n. scil. *havis* or *kārman*) v & KātyŚr. xv. — *shamvatsara*, mfn. lasting 3 years, KātyŚr.; (—*samv*) Lāty. & ŚāṅkhŚr. — *shatya* (tri-), mfn. trebly truthful (in thought, word, and deed), MaitrS.; TS. vi; TBr. iii; Kāth. (also —*satya*); ŚaḍvBr. — *shadhasthā*, mf(ā)n. having a triple seat (*sadh* = *barhis*), RV. (also °*dhastha*, vi); n. a triple seat, v, x. — *shamdhi* (tri-), mfn. 'having 3 joints (*samdhi*),' composed of 3 parts, AV. xi, 9 f. (also m. a kind of snake); ŚBr. xi; AitBr. i, 25; Kauś.; n. N. of a Sāman. — *shaptā*, pl. m(ās)fn. = —*saptā*, AV. i, xiii; Kāth. xxxvii; °*ptiya*, n. the hymn AV. i, 1, Kauś. — *shama*, mfn. 'triply even,' small, Naigh. iii, 2 (v.l.). — *shavana*, mfn. connected with 3 Soma libations, ŚBr. xii, 2 (—*sav*); ŚāṅkhŚr.; n. pl. the 3 Soma libations, MBh. iii (—*sav*); sg. (with or without *snāna*) the 3 ablations (at dawn, noon, and sunset (also *trih-snāna*, Kām. ii, 28), xiii; Mn. &c. (—*sav*, MārKP. xxiii); (—*am*), ind. at dawn, noon, and sunset, Āp.; MānGr.; m. N. of a man, BrahmaP. ii, 12 & 18, 19; —*snāyin*, mfn. performing the 3 ablations, MBh. xiii; Yājñ. iii. — *shash*, mfn. pl. 3 × 6, BhP. xii, 7, 24. — *shashṭā*, mf(ā)n. the 63rd (chs. of MBh.) — *shashṭī*, f. 63, Pāṇ. vi; —*tama*, mfn. = °*shṭa* (chs. of MBh. ii & R.); —*dhā*, ind. in 63 parts, Suśr. i; —*śalākā-puruṣa-carita*, n. 'lives of the 63 great personages,' N. of a work by Hemac. — *shāhasra* (tri-), mfn. (= —*sāh*) consisting of 3000, TS. v; Śulbas. — *shuvarcaka*, see —*śuv*. — *shṭā-vārūtrī*, see *tvashṭ*. — *shṭūk* &c. (in the nom. and before consonantic terminations as well as in comp.) for —*shṭūp* &c.; *trishṭūn-mukha*, mfn. beginning with a Tri-shṭubh, TS. vii. — *shṭūp-chandas*, mfn. having Tri-shṭubh as metre, MaitrS. ii, 3, 3; AV. vi, 48, 3. — *shṭūbh*, f. a metre of 4 × 11 syllables (RPrāt. xvi, 41 ff.; Nir. vii, 12), RV. viii ff.; VS. &c. (°*bhām arkau*, N. of 2 Sāmans); (in the later metrical system) any metre of 4 × 11 syllables. — *shṭoma*, mfn. containing 3 Stomas, ŚāṅkhŚr. xvi; m. N. of an Ekāha sacrifice, xv; KātyŚr. xv, 9. — *shṭhā*, mfn. (Pāṇ. viii, 3, 97) = —*vandhurā*, RV. i, 34, 5. — *shṭhīn*, mfn. = —*pratiśṭhita*, VS. xxx, 14. — *samvatsara*, see —*shamv*. — *satya*, see *shatya*; n. a triple oath, Pañcat. (v.l.) — *samdhi*, mfn., see —*shamdhi*; f. = °*dhya-kusumā*, L. — *samdhi*, mfn. occurring at the 3 divisions of the day, Yavanēśv. — *samdhi*, f. = °*dhya-kusumā*, Npr. — *samdhya*, n. the 3 divisions of the day (dawn, noon, and sunset), Tithyād; (—*ī*), f. id., L., Sch.; (—*ā*), f. id., W.; = —*kusumā*, L.; Durgā, MatsyaP. xiii, 37; (—*am*), ind. at dawn, noon, and sunset, ŚāṅkhGr.; PārGr.; MBh. iii.; Kathās.; Śatr.; —*kusumā*, f. Hibiscus rosa sinensis, L. — *saptā*, mfn. pl. 3 × 7, RV. i, 133, 6 & TS. v (instr. °*ptals*); MBh. ix (instr. °*ptabis*); (in comp.) Hcat. i, 6, 331; see *trih-s*. — *saptaka*, in comp. 3 × 7, VarBrS. lvi. — *saptata*, mfn. the 73rd (chs. of MBh. & Hariv.). — *saptati*, f. (Pāṇ. vi) 73, KātyŚr., Sch.; —*tama*, mfn. = °*ptata* (chs. of MBh. ii & R.). — *sama*, mfn. having 3 equal sides

(a quadrangle); having 3 equal parts of the body, R. (B) v, 35, 17; n. an aggregate of equal parts of 3 substances (yellow myrobalan, ginger, and molasses), L. — *samṛiddha* (for *trih-s*), mfn. (a cow) triply fortunate (not obstinate, milk-giving, and fertile), Hcat. i, 7. — *sara*, m. n. = *kris*, L.; a triple pearl-string (in Prākṛit *tiś* & *tisaraya* [*tri-saraka*], Jain.), Pañcat. (—*ī*), f. N. of a stringed instrument. — *saraka*, see °*ra*; n. 'thrice enjoying spirituous liquors,' v.l. for —*rasaka*. — *sarga*, m. the creation of the 3 Guṇas, BhP. i, 1, 1. — *savana*, see —*shav*. — *sāmvatsara*, mfn. = —*vatsā*, ŚāṅkhBr. — *sādhana*, mf(ā)n. having a threefold causality, Ragh. iii, 13. — *sānu*, see —*bhānu*. — *sāman*, mfn. singing 3 Sāmans, MBh. xii. — *sāmā*, f. N. of a river, VP. ii, 3, 13; BhP. v, 19. — *sāmā*, n. equilibrium of the 3 Guṇas, ii, 7, 40. — *sāhasra*, n. 3000, x, 58, 50; mf(ā)n. consisting of 3000, KātyŚr.; —*mahā-sāhasra*, m. (with or without *loka-dhātu*) N. of a world, Lalit. xix, xxi; —*mahāsāhasrika*, mfn. governing that world, xix. — *sītā*, f. = —*sarkarā*, L. — *sītya*, mfn. thrice ploughed, L. — *sugandha*, m. n. = —*jāta*, Hcat. ii. — *sugandhi* (n., L.), °*dhika*, id., Suśr. vi; Bhpr. — *sundara*, m. N. of a mixture, Rasēndrac. — *suparna* (tri-), m. N. of RV. x, 114, 3–5 (or of TAr. x, 48–50), TAr. x, 48–50; mfn. familiar with or reciting those verses, Āp. ii; Gaut.; Mn. iii, 185; Yājñ. i (°*rnaka*); MBh. xiii; VP. iii, 15, 1; MārKP. — *suvarcaka*, m. 'triply splendid,' N. of a man, MBh. iii (—*shuv* B). — *sūtra*, mfn. having 3 threads, MaitrUp. vi; CūlUp.; (—*ī*), f. 3 Sūtras, Nyāyas., Sch.; °*tri-karaṇa*, n. N. of a performance, Śārad. v, 5. — *saugandhya*, n. = —*sugandha*, Suśr. i, 44, 19. — *sauparna*, mfn. relating to the Tri-suparṇa verses, MBh. xii. — *skandha*, n. 'consisting of 3 Skandhas,' the Jyotiḥ-sāstra, Āryabh., Sch. Introd.; —*patha-daisika*, m. Buddha, Buddh. L. — *skandhaka*, N. of a Buddh. Sūtra, Buddh. L. — *stana*, mfn. milked from 3 nipples, KātyŚr.; (—*ī*), f. (a woman) having 3 breasts, MBh. iii; Pañcat. v; (a cow) having 3 nipples, Hcat. i, 7, 469. — *sthalī*, f. the 3 (sacred) places; —*setu*, m. N. of a work. — *sthāna*, mfn. having 3 dwelling-places, DhyānabUp.; extending through the 3 worlds, Nir. ix, 25; n. *Mahēśvara-sya*, N. of a Tirtha, MBh. xiii, 702. — *sthūpa*, mfn. having (the humours as the) 3 supports, v, 1070; Suśr. i, 21, 1; Laghuj. ii, 16. — *srotas*, f. 'three-streamed,' the Ganges, Śak. vii; Kum. vii, 15; Ragh. x, 64; N. of another river, L. — *srotasī*, f. N. of a river, MBh. ii, 375. — *halikā-grāma*, m. N. of a Tirtha, Vishṇ. lxxxv, 24. — *halya*, mfn. = —*sītya*, L. — *haviṣ-ka*, mf(ā)n. = °*vis*, ĀsvŚr., Sch. — *havis* (tri-), mfn. connected with 3 oblations, ŚBr. xiii; ĀsvŚr. ii. — *hāyana*, mf(ā)n. = —*vatsā*, KātyŚr.; Kauś.; Anup.; Śulbas.; Yājñ.; MBh. iii f., vii; ? BrahmavP. — *Trīndriya*, mfn. having 3 organs of sensation, Hemac. — *Trīrāvātika*, mfn. watered by 3 Irāvati rivers, Pāṇ. i, 4, 1, Vārtt. 19, Pat. — *Trīshu*, mfn. furnished with 3 arrows, ŚāṅkhŚr. — *Trīshuka*, mfn. id., KātyŚr. xxv, 4, 47. — *Trīshṭakā*, mfn. furnished with 3 bricks, ŚBr. x, 5, 2, 21. — *Trīṅsa* mf(ā)n. the 30th (chs. of MBh. & R.); + 30, Pāṇ. v, 2, 46; m. 'a Stoma consisting of 30 parts,' mfn. connected with that Stoma, TāṇḍyaBr.; Lāty.; m. = °*sāṅsa*, Laghuj. — *Trīṅsaṅsa*, °*saka*, m. 3rd of a zodiacal sign, degree, VarBr.; Laghuj. iv. — *Trīṅsaka*, mfn. consisting of 30 parts, MBh. iii, 10644; bought for or worth 30 &c., Pāṇ. v, 1, 24; n. 30, Supadm.; (—*ikā*), f. N. of a work, Param., Sch. — *Trīṅsac-chata* (°*t-s*), n. 130, RV. vi, 27, 6. — *Trīṅsac-chloki*, f. '30 Slokas,' N. of a work. — *Trīṅsat*, f. (Pāṇ. v, 1, 59) 30, RV. &c. (pl., MBh. vi, xiii; with the objects in the same case, once [Rājat. i, 286] in the gen.; acc. °*sat*, Hcat. i, 8). — *tamā*, mf(ā)n. the 30th, ŚBr. viii–x; (chs. of MBh. xii, xv & Hariv.) — *tvā*, n. the condition of 30, MaitrS. i, 10; Kāth. xxxvi, 10. — *pattra*, n. 'thirty-leaved,' the blossom of *Nymphaea esculenta*, L. — *sāhasra*, mf(ā)n. pl. 30,000, R. (G) ii, 100, 44. — *Trīṅsati*, f. 30, Kām. viii, 38; Rājat. i, 348 (with gen.) — *Trīṅsatka*, n. id., Kām. viii, 37. — *Trīṅsad*, = °*sāt*. — *akshara* (°*sād*-), mf(ā)n. having 30 syllables, ŚBr. iii, vii. — *aṅga* (°*sād*-), mfn. having 30 parts, AV. xiii, 3, 8. — *ara* (°*sād*-), mfn. having 30 fellies, iv, 35, 4. — *yogāvallī*, f. N. of a work. — *rātra*, n. a ceremony lasting 30 days, ŚāṅkhŚr. xiii. — *viṅśa*, mfn. pl. between 20 and 30, Rājat. v, 214; viii, 1084. — *vikrama* (°*sād*-), mf(ā)n. 30 paces long, ŚBr. iii, 5, 1, 7. — *varsha*, mfn. 30 years old, Mn. ix, 94.

Triṅsin, mfn. (Pāṇ. v, 2, 37, Kār., Pat.) containing 30, TāṇḍyaBr. xvi, xxiv (Vi-rāj); Lāty. x, 10 (month).

Triḥ, = *tris*. — **pratihāram**, ind. so as to touch thrice, Kauś. — **prasruta-mada**, mfn. = *tri-prasruta*, MBh. i, 151, 4. — **śukla**, mfn. 'triply white,' having 3 white lines, Kauś. 29. — **śrāvāna**, n. N. of a work, Āp. — **śrenī**, mfn. forming 3 rows, AitBr. iii, 39, 2. — **śveta**, mf(ā)n. white on 3 spots, ŚāṅkhGr. i, 22, 8; Gobh. ii, 7, 8. — **shamṛiddha**, mfn. 'well furnished with 3 things,' only abstr. — *tvā* (also *trih-sam*), Pāṇ. viii, 3, 106, Kās.), TS. ii, 4, 11, 5. — **sapta**, mfn. pl. = *tri-s*, ĀpGr. ix, 5; —*krītvās*, ind. 21 times, MBh. i; Hariv. (v.l. *tri-s*); R. v; BhP. i. — **samṛiddha-tva**, see —*sham*. — **saha-vacana**, n. N. of a text, Āp. — **snāna**, n., see *tri-shavana*.

Trikā, mfn. triple, threefold, forming a triad, RV. x, 59, 9; Lāty. (Stoma; cf. *eka*); Śulbas. i; Suśr. &c.; happening the 3rd time, Pāṇ. v, 2, 77; (with or without *śata*) 3 per cent., Mn. viii, 152, Kull.; m. (n., L.) a place where 3 roads meet, Hariv.; Jain.; m. = *tri-kaṭa*, Npr.; *Trapa bispinosa*, ib.; n. a triad (cf. *kaṭu*, *taurya*, *tri*, *pañca*), Mn. ii, vii; Pat. & Kās.; VarBrS.; the loins, regio sacra, hips, Hariv.; Pañcat.; Suśr. (also 'the part between the shoulder-blades') &c.; the triple Vyāhṛiti, W.; (—*ā*), f. a triangular frame across the mouth of a well, L. — **traya**, n. the 3 triads (*tri-phalā*, *kaṭu*, & *mada*), L. — **vedanā**, f. pain in the loins, Suśr. — **sāra**, N. of a work. — **sthāna**, n. the loins, L. — **hṛidaya**, n. N. of a work. — **Trikaṅni-kālā**, m. Rudra, ŚatarUp. (interpol.) — **Trikaṅka**, m. = *ekatrika*, ŚāṅkhŚr. xiv, 42, 7. — **Tricā**, see *trīcā*.

Tritā, m. 'third' (τρίτος), N. of a Vedic deity (associated with the Maruts, Vāyu, and Indra; fighting like the latter with Tvāshṭra, Vṛitra, and other demons; called Āptya [q. v.], 'water-deity,' and supposed to reside in the remotest regions of the world, whence [RV. viii, 47, 13–15; AV.] the idea of wishing to remove calamity to T°, and the view of the Tritas being the keepers of nectar [RV. vi, 44, 23], similarly [RV. ii, 34, 10; TS. i; TBr. i] the notion of Trita's bestowing long life; also conceived as an inferior deity conquering the demons by order and with the help of Indra [RV. ii; viii, 52, 1; x]; fallen into a well he begged aid from the gods [i, 105, 17; x, 8, 7]; as to this last myth Śāy. on i, 105 relates that 3 Rishis, Ekata, Dvita, and Trita, parched with thirst, looked about and found a well, and when T° began to draw water, the other two, desirous of his property, pushed him down and closed up the well with a wheel; shut up there, T° composed a hymn to the gods, and managed miraculously to prepare the sacrificial Soma, that he might drink it himself, or offer it to the deities and so be extricated; this is alluded to in RV. ix, 34, 4 [cf. 32, 2; 38, 2; 102, 2] and described in MBh. ix, 2095; also Nir. iv, 6 makes him a Rishi, and he is the supposed author of RV. i, 105; viii, 36; ix, 33 f. & 102; x, 1–7; in epic legends [MBh. ix, xii f.] Ekata, Dvita, and T° are described as 3 brothers, sons of Gautama or of Prajā-pati or Brahmā; elsewhere T° is one of the 12 sons of Manu Cākshusha by Nadvālā, BhP. iv, 13, 16; cf. *trai-tanā*; *Zend Thrīta*; *Trīrow*, τριρο-γενής, &c.); n. triplet of young (three-twin), TS., Sch. — **kūpa**, m. 'T°'s well,' N. of a Tirtha, BhP. x, 78, 19.

Tritaya, n. (Pāṇ. v, 2, 42 f.) a triad, Yājñ. &c.

Triy, for *try*. — **aksha**, see *try*. — **adhvan**, n. the 3 times (pf., p., fut.), Buddh. L. — **ambaka**, see *try*. — **avastha**, mfn. having 3 conditions, BhP. xi. — **avi**, see *try*. — **rica**, n. = *trīcā*, Kāth. xxxiv, 1.

Trir, = *tris*. — **akshara**, mfn. consisting of 3 sounds, DhyānabUp. — **āsri**, mfn. three-cornered, RV. i, 152, 2. — **unnata**, mfn. having 3 parts of the body stretched upwards, SvetUp. ii, 8. — **vyūha**, mfn. triply appearing, MBh. xii, 348, 57.

Tris, ind. (Pāṇ. v, 4, 18) thrice, 3 times, RV. (*saptā*, 3 × 7, i, iv, vii ff.; *āhnas* or *āhan*, 'thrice a day,' i, iii f., ix f.; cf. Pāṇ. ii, 3, 64); ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn. (*abdasya*, 'thrice a year,' iii, xi) &c.; before gutturals and palatals [cf. RV. viii, 91, 7] *h* may be substituted by *sh*, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 43. — **tāvā**, f. (a Vēdi) 3 times as great (fr. *tāvat*), Pāṇ. v, 4, 84.

त्रिह *trih*, cl. 1. P. for *trāṅkh*, W.

त्रिच *trīcā*. See *trīcā*.

त्रिण *trīṇa*, n. for *trīṇa*, grass, VarP.

त्रिणत *tri-ṇata*, -*ṇavā*, &c. See *trī*.