

Valayin, mfn. provided with a bracelet, BhP.; (ifc.) encircled by, studded with (see *jyotir-lekhā-v°*).

Valayī, in comp. for *valaya*. — **✓kṛi**, P.-*karoti*, to make into or use as a bracelet, Śiś. — **kṛita**, mfn. made into or used as a br°; **vāsuki**, m. ‘one who has made the serpent Vāsuki his br°’, N. of Śiva, MW.; **°tāhi**, mfn. girdled with a serpent as with a br° (as Śiva’s hand), Kum. — **✓bhū**, P.-*bhavati*, to become a circle or circular enclosure, Kir.

Valāka &c. See *balāka*.

Vali (cf. *bali* and *valī*), f. (once m.) a fold of the skin, wrinkle, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. *tri-v°*); a line or stroke made with fragrant unguents on the person, L.; the edge of a roof, VP.; sulphur, L.; a partic. musical instrument, L. — **mat**, mfn. wrinkled, shrivelled, BhP. — **mukha**, m. ‘having a wrinkled face’, a monkey, L.

Valika, m. n. the edge of a thatched roof, W.

Valita, mfn. bent round, turned (n. impers.), Kāv.; turned back again, Uttamac.; broken forth, appeared, Git.; (ifc.) surrounded or accompanied by, connected with; Ritus.; Pañcar.; wrinkled, MW.; m. a partic. position of the hands in dancing, Cat.; n. black pepper, L. — **kamdhara**, mfn. having the neck bent, Mālatīm. — **grīva**, mfn. id., Kathās. — **dṛis**, mfn. having the eyes turned towards, Kathās. — **Valitā-nana**, mfn. having the face turned, ib. — **Valitā-pāṅga**, mf(ī)n. having the (corners of the) eyes turned or directed towards anything, ib.

Valitaka, m. a kind of ornament, Buddh.

Valina, mfn. shrivelled, wrinkled, flaccid, Śāṅkhśr.

Valibha, mfn. id., Śiś. (cf. Pān. v, 2, 139).

Valira, mfn. squint-eyed, squinting, L.

Valī, f. = *valī*, a fold, wrinkle, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a wave, L. — **palita**, n. wrinkles and grey hair, Mn. vi, 2. — **bhrīt**, mfn. curled, having curls (as hair), R. (B.) — **mat**, mfn. curled, Ragh. — **mukha**, m. = *valī-m°*, R.; N. of a monkey, Kathās.; n. the sixth change which takes place in warm milk when mixed with Takra, L.; *-mukha*, m. pl. N. of a people, Pracāṇḍ. — **vadana**, m. a monkey, Mālatīm.

Valika, ifc. = *valī* (cf. *tri-valīka*); n. a projecting thatch, Kauś.; Gaut.; reed, sedge (used for a torch), Kauś.

Valinaka, m. Pandanus Odoratissimus, L.

Valūka, mfn. (Un. iv, 40) red or black, Pañcar. Br.; SrS. (Sch.); m. a bird, L.; m. n. the root of a lotus, L.

Valūla. See *balūla*, p. 723, col. 2.

वलक्ष *valaksha* &c. See *balaksha*.

वलग्न *va-lagna*, m. n. = *ava-lagna*, the waist, middle, L.

वलस्त्र *va-lamba*, m. = *ava-lamba*, a perpendicular, W.

वलम्भ *valambha*, m. or n. (?) N. of a country, Cat.

वलाक *valāka* &c. See *balāka*.

वलाट *valāṭa*, m. Phaseolus Mungo, L.

वलासक *valāsaka*, m. (prob. for *ava-l°*) the koīl or Indian cuckoo, W.; a frog, L.

वलाहक *valāhaka*. See *balāhaka*.

वलिवण्ड *valivāṇḍa*, m. N. of a king, Cat.

वलिशा *valiśā*, °si, °śi. See *balīśā*.

वलिशान *valiśānā*, m. a cloud, Naigh. i, 10.

वल्क *valk*, cl. 10. P. *valkayati*, to speak, Dhātup. xxxii, 35.

1. **Valka**, m. (for 2. see below) = *vaktri*, a speaker, Śāmk. on BrĀrUp. (in explaining *Yajñavalka*).

2. **valka**, m. n. (prob. connected with *✓val*, ‘to cover;’ for 1. see above) ‘covering,’ the bark of a tree, TS. &c. &c.; n. the scales of a fish, L. — **ja**, m. pl. N. of a people, VP. — **taru**, m. the Areca palm, Areca Catechu, L. — **druma**, m. Betula Bhojpatra, L. — **pattra**, m. Phoenix Paludosa, L. — **phala**, m. the pomegranate tree, L. — **rodhra** or **-lodhra**, m. a kind of Lodhra tree, L. — **vat**, mfn. having bark or scales, W.; m. a fish, L. — **vāsas**, n. clothing made of bark, Ragh.; Kir.

Valkala, m. n. (ifc. f. ā) the bark of a tree, a garment made of bark (worn by ascetics &c.), Yajñ.; MBh. &c.; m. = *valka-rodhra*, L.; N. of a Daitya, BhP. (prob. w. r. for *balvala*); pl. N. of a school of

the Bahv-ṛicas (cf. *bāshkala*), Divyāv.; (ā), f. = *śilā-valka*, a medicinal substance said to be of cooling and lithonthryptic properties, Suśr.; n. the bark of Cassia, L. — **kshetra**, n. N. of a sacred district; **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **cīrin**, m. N. of a man, HParī. — **vat**, mfn. clad in bark, Ragh. — **sam-vīta**, mfn. clothed in a bark dress, MW. — **Valkalā-jina-dhāraṇa**, n. the wearing of clothes of bark and deer-skin, R. — **Valkalājina-vāsas**, mfn. clad in bark and deer-skin, R. — **Valkalājina-sam-vīta**, mfn. id., MW.

Valkalin, mfn. yielding bark (as a branch), Bhart̄.; clothed in a bark-dress, MBh.; Ragh.

Valkita, m. a thorn, L.

Valkuta, n. bark, rind, L.

वल्कल *valkala* &c. See col. I.

वल्ग *valg*, cl. I. P. (Dhātup. v, 35) **vál-gati** (m. c. also °te; pf. *vavalga*, MBh.; aor. *avalgit*, Gr.; fut. *valgitā*, *gishyati*, ib.), to spring, bound, leap, dance (also of inanimate objects), VS. &c. &c.; to sound, Pañcat. i, 71 (v.l.); (A.) to take food, eat, Śiś. xiv, 29 (*vavalgire*, v.l. *vavalbhire*).

Valgaka, m. a jumper, dancer, Mālav.

Valgana, n. bounding, jumping, galloping, Ragh.

Valgā, f. a bridle, rein, Mṛicch.; Rājat.; N. of a woman, Rājat. — **ñka (valgāñka)**, mfn. holding a bridle, MW. — **matha**, m. the college founded by Valgā, Rājat.

Valgita, mfn. leaped, jumped, gone by bounds or leaps (n. impers.), Hariv.; VarBrS.; fluttering, moving to and fro, Kāvyād.; BhP.; sounding well, Hariv.; n. a bound, jump, spring, gallop of a horse, MBh.; R.; motion, gesture, Bhar.; leaping for joy, MBh.; Śiś.; shaking, fluttering, BhP. — **kantha**, mfn. uttering a pleasant sound (in the throat), BhP. — **bhrū**, mfn. moving the eyebrows playfully, Kāvyād.

Valgū, mfn. (Un. i, 20) handsome, beautiful, lovely, attractive (ī, ind. beautifully), RV. &c. &c.; m. a goat, L.; N. of one of the four tutelary deities of the Bodhi tree, Lalit.; (prob.) N. of a place, g. *varanāḍi*; n. an eyelash, L. — **ja**, m. or -jā, f. = *a-valguja*, L. — **jaṅgha**, m. ‘handsome-legged,’ N. of a son of Viśvāmitra, MBh. — **danti-suta**, m. metron. of Indra, Sch. on Kām. — **nāda**, mfn. singing sweetly (said of a bird), R. — **pattrā**, m. Phaseolus Trilobus, L. — **podakī**, f. Amaranthus Polygamus or Oleraceus, L.

Valguka, mfn. = *valgu*, handsome, beautiful, L.; m. a kind of tree, Pañcar.; n. (only L.) sandal; a wood; price (= *pāna*).

Valgula, m. the flying fox, W.; (ā) f. a species of night-bird, L.; (ī), f. id. or a kind of bat, VarBrS.; Suśr.

Valgulikā, f. a box, chest, Kathās.; = *valguli*, Nalac.

Valgūya, Nom. P. °yāti, to treat kindly, RV. iv, 50, 7; to exult, Bhaṭṭ.

वल्म *valbh*, cl. I. Ā. to take food, eat, Dhātup. x, 31 (cf. *✓valg*).

Valbhana, n. the act of eating, L.; food, W.

Valbhita, mfn. eaten, W.

वल्मी *valmī*, f. (cf. *vamra* and *vamrī* for *varmī*; often w. r. for *vallī*) an ant. — **kalpa**, m. N. of the 11th day in the dark half of Brahmā’s month, L. (cf. under *kalpa*). — **kūṭa**, n. an ant-hill (cf. *vamrī-kūṭa*), L.

Valmika or **ki**, m. n. an ant-hill, L.

Valmika, m. and n. (g. *ardharāḍi*) an ant-hill, mole-hill, a hillock or ground thrown up by white ants or by moles (cf. *vamrī-kūṭa*) &c., VS. &c. &c.; swelling of the neck or of the chest and other parts of the body, elephantiasis, Suśr.; m. = *sātapa meghah* or *sūryah*, Megh., Sch.; N. of the father of Vālmiki, BhP.; the poet Vālmiki, L.; n. N. of a place, Kathās.

— **janman** and **-bhava**, m. patr. of Vālmiki, Kāv.

— **bhauma**, n. an ant-hill, ShadvBr. — **māṭra**, mfn. having the size of an ant-hill, MW. — **rāsi**, m. (Kauś.),

— **vapā**, f. (TS.) an ant-hill. — **śirsha**, n. antimony, L. — **śringa**, n. (the top of) an ant-hill; -vat, ind. like an ant-hill, Kāśikh. — **sambhavā**, f. a kind of cucumber, L. — **Valmikāgra**, n. N. of a peak of Rāma-giri, Megh.

वल्युल *valyula* or *oyūla*, Nom. P. °layati = *palyula*, Dhātup. xxxv, 29, Vop.

वल्ल *vall* (prob. artificial; cf. *✓val* and *vell*), cl. I. P. *vallate*, ‘to be covered’ or ‘to go,’ Dhātup. xiv, 21.

Valla, n. a kind of wheat, VarBrS.; Śāmk.; a partic. weight (3 or 2 or 1½ Guñjas), ŚārṅgS.; Līl.; covering, W.; winnowing corn, ib.; prohibiting, ib.

— **karaṇja**, m. Pongamia Glabra, L. — **brahmaśūtra-bhāshya** (?), n., — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wks.

Vallaka, m. a sea-monster, Divyāv. (cf. *vallabha*).

Vallaki, f. a kind of lute (often mentioned with the *Viñā*), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (also °ki); N. of a partic. configuration of the stars caused by the position of the planets in seven houses, VarBrS.; Boswellia Thurifera, L.

Vallana, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

Vallabha, mf(ā)n. (Un. iii, 125) beloved above all, desired, dear to (gen., loc., or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; dearer than (abl.), Pañcat. iv, 27; supreme, superintending, L.; a favourite, friend, lover, husband, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; a cowherd, L. (prob. w. r. for *ballava*); a horse (esp. one with good marks or a favourite horse), L.; a kind of Agallochum, Gal.; N. of a son of Balākāśva, MBh.; of the founder of a Vaishṇava sect = *Vallabhācārya*, q.v.); of a grammarian and various other writers and teachers (also with *gaṇaka* and *nyāyācārya*), Cat.; (ā), f. a beloved female, wife, mistress, R.; Kālid.; N. of two plants (= *ativisha* and *priyangū*), L.; (ī), f. N. of a city in Gujarāt (the capital of a line of kings).

— **gāni**, m. N. of a lexicographer, Cat. — **jana**, m. a beloved person, mistress, Ragh. — **jī**, m. N. of various authors (also = *Vallabhācārya*), Cat. — **tama**, mfn. most beloved, dearest, Bhart̄. — **tara**, mfn. more or most beloved, Caurap. (-tā, f., Kād.)

— **tā**, f. (MBh. &c.), — **tva**, n. (Mālav.) the being beloved or a favourite, love, favouritiship, popularity with (gen., loc., or comp.) — **dāsa**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **dīkṣhita**, m. N. of a teacher (= *Vallabhācārya*), Cat. — **deva**, m. N. of a poet and others (esp. of the compiler of the *Subhāshitāvalī*, 16th cent.)

— **nrīśin̄ha**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **pāla** (Śiś.) or **-pālaka** (L.), m. a horse-keeper, groom. — **pura**, n. N. of a town and of a village, Kshitiś. — **rāja-deva** (Inscr.), — **sakti** (Kathās.), m. N. of kings.

— **siddhānta-tīkā**, f. N. of a wk. on Bhakti. — **svāmin**, m. N. of a teacher, Cat. **Vallabhākhyāna**, n. N. of a wk. in Prākrit (by Gopāla-dāsa).

Vallabhācārya, m. N. of a celebrated Vaishṇava teacher (successor of a less celebrated teacher Vishṇu-svāmin; he was born, it is said, in the forest of Cam-pāranya in 1479; at an early age he began travelling to propagate his doctrines, and at the court of Krishnadeva, king of Vijaya-nagara, succeeded so well in his controversies with the Śaivas that the Vaishṇavas chose him as their chief; he then went to other parts of India, and finally settled down at Benares, where he composed seventeen works, the most im-

portant of which were a commentary on the Vedānta and Mimānsā Sūtras and another on the Bhāgavata-Purāṇa, on which last the sect rest their doctrines; he left behind eighty-four disciples, of each of whom some story is told, and these stories are often repeated on festive occasions. He taught a non-ascetical view of religion and deprecated all self-mortification as dishonouring the body which contained a portion of the supreme Spirit. His followers in Bombay and Gujarāt, and their leaders, are called Mahā-rājas; they are called the epicureans of India), RTL. 134-137; — **vāṇśāvalī**, f. N. of wk. **Vallabhānanda**, m. N. of a grammarian, Cat. **Vallabhāśṭaka**, n. N. of a Stotra (by Viñhala-dīkṣhita); — **vivṛiti**, f. N. of Comm. on it. **Vallabhēndra**, m. N. of two authors, Cat. **Vallabhēśvara**, m