

Śṛṅgāraka, mfn. horned, having a horn or crest, L.; m. love &c. (= *śṛṅgāra*), MW.; (*ikā*), f. N. of a Surāṅganā, Sindhās.; n. red-lead, L.

Śṛṅgārana, n. (with Pāsupatas) feigning love, amatory gesture or behaviour, Sarvad.

Śṛṅgārīta, mfn. affected by love, impassioned, MW.; stained with red-lead, reddened, ib.; adorned, decorated, embellished, Śiś.

Śṛṅgārīn, mfn. feeling love or amorous passion, enamoured, impassioned, Kāv., Sch.; erotic, relating to love, Daśar.; adorned, beautifully dressed, Vās.; stained with red-lead, W.; m. an impassioned lover, ib.; dress, decoration, ib.; an elephant, L.; the betel-nut tree, L.; a ruby (?), Pracand.; (*inī*), f. a mistress, wife, Inscr.

Śṛṅgārīya, Nom. P. °yati, to long for love, Śāntiś.

1. **Śṛṅgi**, f. (= *śṛṅgī*) a species of fish, L.; gold used for ornaments (also *-kanaka*), W.

2. **Śṛṅgi**, in comp. for *śṛṅgin*. — **putra**, m. N. of a preceptor, Cat. — **vara**, m. N. of a man, ib.

Śṛṅgika, m. a partic. vegetable poison, L.; m. or f. (only ifc., f. *ikā*) a kind of missile or catapult, MBh. iii, 363 (Nilak.); (*ikā*), f., see *śṛṅgika*.

Śṛṅgīna, mfn. horned, W.; m. a wild ram, L.; (*ī*), f., see next.

Śṛṅgin, mfn. horned, crested, peaked (ifc. having horns of —), RV. &c. &c.; tusked, MBh.; having a sting (see *viśha-śṛ*°); breasted (in *cāru-śṛ*°, beautifully breasted), Bhp.; m. 'a horned or tusked animal,' a bull, L.; elephant, L.; a mountain, L.; Ficus Infectoria, L.; Spondias Mangifera, L.; a partic. bulbous plant (= *vriśhabha*), L.; N. of a mythical mountain or mountain-range forming one of the boundaries of the earth (see *sāila*), VP.; of a Rishi, MBh.; Hariv.; (*inī*), f. a cow, L.; Cardiospermum Halicacabum, L.; Jasminum Sambac, L.

Śṛṅgī, f. (g. *gaurādi*) a sort of Silurus or sheat fish, Bhp.; N. of various plants (Trapa Bispinosa, Ficus Infectoria or Indica &c.), ib.; Suśr.; a kind of vessel (?), Hcat.; = *kanaka*, L. — **kanaka**, n. a kind of gold used for making ornaments, L. — **viśha**, n. a kind of plant having a poisonous root, Suśr.

Śṛṅgerī or **Śṛṅgerī**, (prob.) f. (for *śṛṅga-giri*) N. of a hill and town in Mysore, RTL. 55. — **pura**, n. id., ib. — **maṭha**, f. N. of a monastery (founded by Śaṅkara), ib.

Śṛṅgya, mfn. horn-like, horny, g. *sākhādi*.

शृङ्गायिका *śṛṅghāyikā*. See *śṛṅghāyikā*.

शृत *śṛtā*, mfn. (fr. √*śrā*; cf. *śrātā*) cooked, boiled (opp. to *āma*, 'raw,' and esp. said of water, milk, and ghee), RV. &c. &c.; n. cooked food, (esp.) boiled milk, Br.; ĀśvŚr.; (*ām*), ind., see below. — **kāma** (*śṛtā*), mfn. liking boiled milk, TBr.; Kāth. — **tvā**, n. the being cooked or boiled, TS.; TBr.; Kāth. — **pā**, mfn. one who drinks boiled milk, RV. — **pāka**, mfn. thoroughly cooked or boiled, ib. — **sīta**, mfn. boiled and cooled again, ĀpŚr.; VarBṛS.; Suśr. **Śṛtātānyā**, mfn. to be curdled or coagulated in boiled milk, TS.; ĀpŚr. **Śṛtāvādāna**, n. a wooden implement for distributing the Puroḍāśa (q. v.), KātyŚr. **Śṛtōshṇa**, mfn. cooked and (still) hot, Bhp.

Śṛtām, in comp. for *śṛtām*. — **kartṛī**, mfn. one who cooks thoroughly, TS. — **kāra**, m. pl. N. of texts containing the word *śṛta*, ĀpŚr. — **kṛita** (*śṛtām*), mfn. cooked thoroughly, TBr. — **kṛitya**, mfn. to be cooked thoroughly, TS.

शृद्ध *śṛdh*, cl. 1. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xviii, 21; xxxiii, 61) *sārdhati*, °te (pr. p. Ved. *sārdhat* and *sārdhamāna*; Gr. also pf. *śāśṛdhe*; aor. *asṛdhat* or *asārdhishta*; fut. *śāśṛsyati* or *śārdhishtyate*; inf. *śārdhitum*; ind. p. *śārdhitvā* or *śṛiddhvā*), to break wind downwards (in *ava*- and *vi*-√*śṛdh*, q. v.); to mock at, ridicule, defy (with gen.), RV.; VS.; to moisten, become moist or wet, Dhātup. xxi, 9; Caus. *śārdhayati* (only in *ati-pra-śārdhayat*), RV. viii, 13, 6; Desid. *śiśārdhishtate*, *śiśṛtsati*, Gr.: Intens. *śāśṛdhyate*, *śāśṛdhitī*, *śāśṛdhdhi*, ib.

Śārdha, **śārdhana** &c. See p. 1058, col. 2.

Śārdhat or **śārdhamāna**, mfn. mocking, defiant, bold, RV.; VS.

Śṛiddha, mfn. expelled from the body downwards (as wind), MW.; moistened, ib.

Śṛidhu, m. f. the anus, L.; = *buddhi*, L.

Śṛidhū, f. the anus, Uṇ. i, 93, Sch.

Śṛidhyā, f. boldness, defiance, RV.

श्रु *śṛ*, cl. 9. P. (Dhātup. xxxi, 18) *śṛi-ḥ nāti* (pr. p. Ā. *śṛinānā*, RV.; Impv. *śṛiṇa*, AV.; pf. *śāśāra*, 2. sg. *śāśāritha*, 3. pl. *śāśaruḥ* or *śāśruḥ*, Gr.; *śāśre*, AV.; aor. *asārit*, *asārait*, AV.; *asārīt*, Gr.; Prec. *śṛyāt*, ib.; fut. *śāśītā*, *śāśishyati*, ib.; *śāśishyate*, Br.; inf. *śāśitum*, Gr.; *śāśitos*, RV.; *śāśitos*, AitBr.; ind. p. *-śṛya*, Br.); to crush, rend, break (Ā. with reference to self, as 'to break one's own arm'), RV.; AV.; Br.; to kill (game), Kir. xiv, 13; Pass. *śṛyate* (m. c. also °*ti*; aor. *asāri*, *sāri*), to be crushed or broken or rent or shattered, RV. &c. &c.; to fall out or off, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be worn out, decay, wither, fade, ŚBr.; Hariv. &c.; Caus. *śārayati* (aor. *asāśarat*), Gr.: Desid. *śiśāśishati*, *śiśīrshati*, ib.: Intens. *śeśṛyate*, *śāśarti*, ib.

Śṛnā, **śṛta**, **śṛtā**. See s. v.

शुकु *śeku*, *śeku-śṛṭha*, Pān. viii, 3, 97.

शेखर *śekhara*, m. (fr. or connected with *śikhara*) the top or crown of the head, Kathās.; a chaplet or wreath of flowers worn on the top of the head, crown, diadem, crest, Hariv.; Kām.; Pur. &c.; a peak, summit, crest (of a mountain), ib.; Rājat.; (mostly ifc.) the highest part, chief or head or best or most beautiful of (*-tā*, f.), Rīt.; Caurap.; Dhūrtas.; (in music) a partic. Dhruva or introductory verse of a song (recurring as a kind of refrain); N. of an author (with *bhaṭṭa*), Cat.; of a grammatical work, ib.; (*ī*), f. Vanda Roxburghii, L.; n. cloves, L.; the root of Moringa Pterygosperma, L. — **vyākhyā**, f. N. of a king, Kathās. — **vyākhyā**, f. N. of a grammatical wk. (see above). **Śekharāpīda-yojana**, n. N. of one of the 64 Kalās or arts, Bhp., Sch.

Śekharaka, m. N. of the Viṭa (q. v.) in the drama Nāgānanda.

Śekharaya, Nom. P. °yati, to make into a chaplet or diadem, Kāv.

Śekharāya, Nom. Ā. °yate, to become a chaplet or diadem &c., Nalac.

Śekharita, mfn. made into or serving for a chaplet or diadem &c., Bhp.; crested, peaked, tipped with (comp.), Śiś.

Śekharī, in comp. for *śekhara*. — √*kṛi*, P. *-karoti*, to make into a chaplet or diadem, Kād. — **bhāva**, m. the becoming a d°, Balar. — √*bhū*, P. *-bhavati*, to become a diadem, VP.

शेड *śeḍa* or *śeḍḍa*, (prob.) N. of a place, Rājat.

शेणवी *śeṇavī* or *śeṇā*, f. (cf. *ratna-śeṇā*) N. of wk.

शेत्या *śetya*, mfn. = *śetavya*, TāṇḍyaBr. (Sch.)

शेष *śeṣa*, m. (said to be fr. √*i. śi*, and connected with *śiva* and √*svi*) the male organ, penis, RV.; AV.; VS.; TS.; a tail (cf. *paru-ccheṣa*, *śu-nah-śeṣa*), RV. [Cf. Lat. *cippus*.] — **hārshana**, mf(ī)n. causing erection of the male organ, AV.

Śēpas, n. the male organ, AV.; ŚāṅkhBr.; Car.; the scrotum or a testicle, Uṇ. iv, 200.

Śēpya. See *muyūra-śēpya*.

Śēpyā, f. the skin which covers the tail, Kauś. (Sch.) — **vat**, mfn. tailed, AV.

Śēpha, m. (cf. *saphā*, *siphā*) = *śeṣa*, the male organ, TS. (v. l.); MBh.; the scrotum (du. 'the testicles'), AitBr.

Śēphaḥ-stambha, m. (fr. *śēphas* + *st*°) morbid rigidity and erection of the male organ, Car.

Śēphas, n. the male organ, Suśr.; VarBṛS.

शेषान *śēpāna*. See √*śap*, p. 1052, col. 1.

शेषाल *śēpāla*, m. n. Vitex Negundo, L.

Śēphālī or °**lī**, f. id., L.

Śēphālīkā, f. id., Suśr.; Ritus. &c. (accord. to some also 'the fruit of the above tree'; accord. to others 'Nyctanthes Arbor Tristis').

शेमुषी *śemushī*, f. (fr. pf. p. of √*i. śam*) understanding, intellect, wisdom, Vās.; Rājat.; resolve, purpose, intention (ifc. °*śhīka*), Rājat.; BrahmaP. — **mush**, mfn. robbing wisdom, Hcar.

शेष *śeṣa*, n. impers. (fr. √*i. śi*) it is to be lain or slept, Pān. vii, 4, 22, Sch.

Śēyya. See *saha-śēyya*.

शेभ *śerabha* and °*bhaka*, m. (cf. *śarabha*) N. of serpents, AV.

शेल *śel* (also written *sel*), cl. 1. P. *śelati*, to go, Dhātup. xv, 36.

Śelāya, Nom. P. °yati, g. *kaṇḍv-ādi*.

शेलग *śelaga*, m. (cf. *śelaga*) N. of a man, Pravar.

शेलु *śelu*, m. Cordia Myxa, Suśr.

शेव *śev* (cf. √*sev*), cl. 1. Ā. *śevate*, to worship, serve, Dhātup. xiv, 36.

शेव *śeva*, mfn. (prob. fr. √*svi*, and connected with *śavas* and *śiva*) dear, precious, RV.; AV.; m. (only L.) the male organ (cf. *śeṣa*); a serpent; a fish; height, elevation; treasure, wealth; N. of Agni; (*ā*), f. the form of the Liṅga, L.; n. prosperity, happiness, W.; hail, homage (an exclamation or salutation addressed to the deities), ib. — **dhī**, m. (L. also n.) 'treasure-receptacle,' wealth, treasure, jewel, RV. &c. &c.; treasury, an inexhaustible quantity (of good or evil), Sindhās.; one of the nine treasures of Kubera, MW.; — **pā**, mfn. guarding treasure, RV.

Śēvas. See *su-śēvas*.

Śēvāra, m. (prob. for *śeva-vāra*) a treasury, RV. viii, 1, 22.

Śēvīdha or **śēvīdhā**, mfn. (prob. for *śeva-vidha*) 'increasing felicity,' dear, precious, RV.; m. a kind of snake (also °*dhaka*), AV.

Śēvyā, mfn. dear (as a friend), RV.

शेवरक *śevāraka*, m. N. of an Asura, Kathās.

शेवल *śeṣala*, mfn. (√*i. śi*) slimy (?), AV. i, 11, 4; m. (?) in comp. forming proper names, Pān. v, 3, 84; n. (cf. *śaivala*) Blyxa Octandra, L.

— **datta**, m. N. of a man, Pān. v, 3, 84, Sch. **Śeva-lēndra-datta**, m. N. of a man, Pān. ib., Kās.

Śeṣalika, m. (an endearing form) for *śeṣala-datta*, Pān. v, 3, 84.

Śeṣalinī, f. (cf. *śaivalinī*) a river, L.

Śeṣaliya or °**līla**, m. = *śeṣalika*, Pān. v, 3, 84.

Śeṣāla, m. n. Blyxa Octandra, Dharmasarm. — **ghosha**, m. N. of a mountain, Sindhās.; (*ī*), f. spikenard, L.

Śeṣālī, ind. (with √*kṛi* &c.) g. *ūry-ādi*.

शेषियत *śeṣiyata*, °*ta-vat*. See √*i. śi*.

शेषीयमान *śeṣīyamāna*. See √*svi*.

शेष *śeṣa*, m. n. (fr. √*2. śiśh*) remainder, that which remains or is left, leavings, residue (pl. 'all the others'), surplus, balance, the rest (*śeṣe*, loc. 'for the rest,' 'in all other cases'; *śeṣe rātrau*, 'during the rest of the night'; *mama śeṣam asti*, 'there remains something to happen to me'); that which has to be supplied (e. g. any word or words which have been omitted in a sentence; *iti śeṣaḥ*, 'so it was left to be supplied,' a phrase commonly used by Comm. in supplying any words necessary to elucidate the text); that which is saved or spared or allowed to escape (nom. with √*as* or √*bhū*, 'to be spared'; *śeṣam √kṛi*, 'to spare,' 'allow to escape'; *śeṣam avāp*, 'to escape'), Mn.; MBh.; R. &c.; remaining (used as an adj. at the end of adj. comp. [f. *ā*], cf. *kathā-ś*°, *kṛitya-ś*°), AitBr. &c. &c.; remaining out of or from, left from (with abl. or loc., e. g. *prayātebhyo ye śeṣāḥ*, 'the persons left out of those who had departed'; but mostly ifc. after a pp. in comp., e. g. *bhukta-śeṣa*, 'remaining from a meal,' 'remnant of food'; *hata-śeṣāḥ*, 'those left out of the slain,' 'the survivors' &c.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; end, issue, conclusion, finish, result, RV. 77, 15; last, last-mentioned, Rājat.; a supplement, appendix, Nir. iii, 13; a keepsake, token of remembrance, Daś.; secondary matter, accident, KātyŚr., Sch.; death, destruction, W.; m. N. of a celebrated mythological thousand-headed serpent regarded as the emblem of eternity (whence he is also called An-anta, 'the infinite'; in the Vishṇu-Purāṇa he and the serpents Vāsuki and Takshaka are described as sons of Kadru, but in one place Śeṣa alone is called king of the Nāgas or snakes inhabiting Pātāla, while elsewhere Vāsuki also is described as king of the Nāgas and Takshaka of the serpents; the thousand-