

ifc.; cf. *vana* and *ṣṛiksha-sh*<sup>o</sup>); any group or multitude, heap, quantity, collection, BhP.; m. a bull set at liberty (-*tva*, n.), Un. i, 101; 113, Sch. (cf. *nila-sh*<sup>o</sup>); a breeding bull, L.; N. of a serpent-demon, TāṇḍBr.; Lāty.; n. = *linga* (used in explaining *pāṣaṇḍa*), BhP. — *kāpālika*, m. N. of a teacher (v. l. *caṇḍa-k*<sup>o</sup>), Cat. — *tā*, f. state of a bull, &c.; -*yogya*, m. a bull fit for breeding, L. — *tila*, -*tva*, w. r. for *ṣaṇḍha-t*.

**Ṣaṣṭaka**, **ṣaṣṭaya**, w. r. for *ṣaṇḍh*<sup>o</sup>.

**Ṣaṣṭā-maka** (Kām.), **Ṣaṣṭā-mārka** (MairS.), w. r. for *śaṇḍā-mārka*.

**Ṣaṣṭāli**, f. (only L.) a wanton woman; a pond, pool; a partic. measure of oil (called Chataḥ).

**Ṣaṣṭika**, m. N. of a man, MairS. (*khaṇḍ*<sup>o</sup>, ŚBr.)

**Ṣaṣṭiya**, w. r. *ṣaṇḍhīya*.

**षड** *ṣaṣṭhu*, m. (often wrongly written *ṣaṇḍa*, *ṣaṇḍa*, *ṣaṇḍha*) a eunuch, hermaphrodite (14 or even 20 classes are enumerated by some writers), GrSṛS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (ṛ), f. (with *yonī*) the vulva of a woman that has no menstrual periods and no breasts, Suśr.; m. or n. (in gram.) the neuter gender, L.; m. N. of Śiva, L.; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. — *tā*, f., -*tva*, n. the state of being a eunuch, impotence, weakness, Kathās. — *tila*, m. barren sesamum (met. 'a useless person'), MBh. — *vesha*, mfn. clothed like a eunuch, MBh.

**Ṣaṣṭhaya**, Nom. P. *yati*, to castrate, emasculate, unman, HYogay.

**Ṣaṣṭhitā**, f. (with *yonī*) = *ṣaṇḍhī yonih* (see under *ṣaṇḍha*), ŚārngS.

**Ṣaṣṭhiya**, Nom. P. *yati* (fr. *ṣaṇḍha*), Pat.

**षराजिम** *ṣarājima*, *ṣarāñjima*, and *ṣārīja*, N. of places, Cat.

**षरूर** *ṣarjūra* (perhaps for *kharjūra*), N. of a place, Cat.

**षलायु** *ṣalāgru*, N. of a place, Cat.

**ष** *ṣaṣh*, mfn. pl. (prob. for orig. *ṣaksh*; nom. acc. *ṣhāt*, instr. *ṣhaḍbhīs*, dat. abl. *ṣhaḍbhīyās*, gen. *ṣhaṇām*, loc. *ṣhaṣṭū*; in comp. *ṣaṣh* becomes *ṣhaṭ* before hard letters, *ṣhaḍ* before soft, *ṣho* before *d*, which is changed into *ḍ*, and *n* before nasals) six (with the counted object in apposition or exceptionally in gen. or ifc., e.g. *ṣhaḍ rītavaḥ* or *ṣhaḍ rītūnām*, 'the six seasons,' *ṣhaṣṭu ṣhaṣṭu māseshu*, 'at periods of six months,' Mn. viii, 403; at the end of a Bahuvrīhi compound it is declined like other words ending in *sh*, e.g. *ṣhīya-ṣhaṣṭas*, nom. pl., Pāṇ. vii, 1, 22 schol.; among the words used as expressions for the number six (esp. in giving dates) are *ṅga*, *darśana*, *tarka*, *rasa*, *ritu*, *vajra-koṇa*, *kāritīkeya-mukha*), RV. &c. &c.; (ingram.) a tech. N. for numerals ending in *sh* and *n* and words like *kati*, Pāṇ. i, 1, 24, 25; (*ṣhaṭ*), ind. six times, ŚBr. [Cf. Gk. ἕξ; Lat. *sex*; Goth. *saihs*; Germ. *sēhs*, *sechs*; Eng. *six*.]

3. **Ṣa**, mfn. = *ṣaṣh*, ifc. (in *pañca-ṣa*, q. v.)

**Ṣhaṭ**, in comp. for *ṣaṣh*. — **kapāla** (*ṣhāt*-), mfn. distributed in six cups (as an oblation), ŚBr. — **karna**, mfn. six-eared, MW.; heard by six ears (said of secret counsel which has been unfortunately heard by a third person), Pañcat.; Hit.; Vet. &c.; m. a sort of lute, W. — **karman**, n. the six duties of Brāhman (viz. *adhyayana*, 'studying or repeating the Veda,' *adhyāpana*, 'teaching the V<sup>o</sup>,' *yajana*, 'offering sacrifices,' *yājana*, 'conducting them for others,' *dāna*, 'giving,' and *pratigraha*, 'accepting gifts'), ŚāṅkhGr.; Mn. &c. (the six daily duties, accord. to the later law-books, are, *snāna*, 'religious bathing,' *saṃdhyā-japa*, 'repetition of prayers at the three Saṃdhyās,' *brahma-yajña*, 'worship of the Supreme Being by repeating the first words of sacred books,' *tarpana*, 'daily oblations of water to the gods, sages, and Pitṛis,' *homa*, 'oblations of fuel, rice &c. to fire,' *deva-pūjā*, 'worship of the secondary gods either in the domestic sanctuary or in temples'), Parās.; RTL. 394; six acts any one of which is allowable to a Brāhman householder as a means of subsistence (viz. *ṛita*, 'gleaning,' *amṛita*, 'unsolicited alms,' *mṛita*, 'solicited alms,' *karshana*, 'agriculture,' *satyāṇṛita*, 'commerce or trade,' *śva-vṛitti*, 'servitude,' the last being condemned), Mn. iv, 4, 5, 6, 9; six acts belonging to the practice of Yoga (viz. *dhauti*, *vastī*, *neti*, *trāṭaka*, *naulika*, *kapāla-bhātī*, these consist of suppressions of the breath and self-mortifications

of various kinds), Cat.; six acts for inflicting various kinds of injury on enemies (viz. *sānti*, *vaśya*, *stambhana*, *vidvesha*, *uccātana*, *māraṇa*, qq. vv.; these acts consist in repeating certain magical spells and texts taught in the Tantras), ib.; m. a performer of the above six acts, a Brāhman who is an adept in the Tantra magical formularies, Mn.; MBh.; *ma-kṛit*, m. a Brāhman, L.; *ma-dīpikā*, f., *ma-prayoga*, m. N. of wks.; *ma-vaṭ*, m. a Brāhman, Kād.; *ma-vidhi*, m., *ma-viveka*, m., *ma-vyākhyāna-cintāmanī*, m. N. of wks. — **kala**, mfn. lasting for six Kalās, KātyŚr., Sch. — **kāraka**, n. N. of a wk. on the use of six cases (consisting of 14 Śloka), — *praticchandaka*, m., *praticchandasa*, -*bheda*, m., -*vivecana*, n. N. of gram. wks. — **kukshi**, mfn. six-beilled, TĀr., Sch. — **kulīya**, mfn. belonging to six families or tribes, Cat. — **kūṭa-ślokanām arthāh**, N. of wk. — **kūtā**, f. a form of Bhairavī, Cat. — **kṛitvas**, ind. six times, Kauś.; Lāty. — **koṇa**, mfn. six-angled; n. a <sup>o</sup>a-<sup>o</sup> figure, RāmatUp.; Pañcar.; the thunderbolt of Indra, L.; a diamond, L.; the sixth astrological house, L. — **khaṇḍa**, mfn. consisting of six parts, Dharmasarm. — **khetaka**, n. N. of a town, Cat. — **cakra**, n. sg. the six mystical circles of the body (*mūlādihāra*, *svādhishtāna*, *manipūra*, *anāhata*, *viśuddha*, *ājñākhya*), Pañcar.; N. of wk.; -*krama*, m., -*dīpikā*, f., -*dhyāna-pad-dhati*, f., -*nirūpana*, n., -*nilaya*, m., -*prabheda*, m., -*bheda*, m., -*bheda-tippaṇī* or -*bheda-vivṛiti-tikā*, f., -*vivṛiti-t*<sup>o</sup>, f., -*sva-rūpa*, n., -*cakrādī-saṅgraha*, m., -*cakrōpanishad-dīpikā*, f. N. of wks. — **catvāriṅśa**, mf(ā)n. the 46th (ch. of MBh. and R.) — **catvāriṅśaka**, mfn. id., Yājñ. — **catvāriṅśat**, f. 46, Nir.; ŚāṅkhŚr. — **carana**, mfn. six-footed; m. a bee, Kāv.; VarBṛS.; Vās.; a louse, L.; a locust, MW.; -*tā*, f. the state or nature of a bee, VarBṛS.; *nāya*, Nom. A. *nāyate*, to represent or act like a bee, Kathās. — **citi**, mfn. consisting of six layers or strata, Jaim. — **citika** (*ṣhāt*-), mfn. id., ŚBr. — **takra-taila**, n. a partic. medicinal compound, Bhpr. — **tantrī**, f. N. of the six philosophical systems, Cat.; -*sāra*, m. N. of wk. — **tāla**, m. a kind of measure, Saṃgīt. — **tila-dāna**, n. a partic. ceremony, W. (cf. next). — **tilin**, mfn. one who on certain festivals performs six acts with Tila or sesamum, Hcat.; Tithyād. — **triṅśā**, mf(ā)n. consisting of 36, RV.; Pañcar.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; provided with the Stoma of 36 parts, Br.; Lāty.; the 36th (f. du. 'the 35th and 36th,' ŚBr.), MBh.; R.; Rājat.; 36 (in *śōna*, 'diminished by 36'), Lāty.; Nidānas. — **triṅśacchatya** (for *ṅśatsatya*), mf(ā)n. consisting of 36 hundreds, KātyŚr. — **triṅśat** (*ṣhāt*-), f. sg. 36 (with pl. of the counted object in the same case or in gen.), TS.; Br. &c.; N. of wk.; -*tattva*, n., -*padaka-jñāna*, n. N. of wks.; -*saṃvatsara*, mfn. 36 years old, Maś.; KātyŚr.; -*sahasra*, mf(ā)n. consisting of 36 thousands, ŚāṅkhŚr. — **triṅśati**, f. 36, ĀpŚr. — **triṅśatika**, mfn. consisting of 36, Kām. — **triṅśad** (for *triṅśat*); -*akshara* (*ṣhāt*-), mf(ā)n. having 36 syllables, Br.; -*aha*, mfn. lasting 36 days, AitBr.; -*aha-śas*, ind. always in 36 days, KātyŚr.; -*ābdika*, mfn. lasting 36 years, Mn. iii, 1; -*iṣṭaka* (*ṣhāt*-), mfn. consisting of 36 bricks, ŚBr.; -*ūna*, mfn. diminished by 36, Lāty.; -*dīpikā*, f. N. of wk.; -*rātra*, mfn. lasting 36 days, KātyŚr.; -*vikrama* (*ṣhāt*-), mf(ā)n. 36 steps long, ŚBr. — **triṅśan** (for *triṅśat*); -*mata*, n. a collection of the precepts of 36 Munis (held to be authors of as many law-books), Hcat.; Saṃskarak. — **triṅśika**, mfn. consisting of 36 lengths or 36 long, Śulbas. — **tva**, n. a hexade, Vārtt. on Pāṇ. v, 2, 29. — **paksha** (*ṣhāt*-), mf(ā)n. provided with six side-posts, AV. — **pañca-varsha**, mfn. six or five years old, BhP. — **pañcāsa**, mfn. the 56th, Rājat. — **pañcāsāt** (*ṣhāt*-), f. sg. 56, ŚBr.; -*tama*, mfn. the 56th, MW.; *śad-dhorā-vṛitti*, f. N. of wk. — **pañcāsatikā-horā**, f., -**pañcāsatikā**, f., -**pañcāsikā**, f., -**pañcāsikā-vṛitti**, f. N. of wks. — **pattra**, mfn. six-leaved, NṛisUp. — **pad** (*ṣhāt*-; strong base -*pād*), mf(*pādī*)n. six-footed, AV.; one who advances or has advanced six steps, TS.; ĀsvGr.; (a verse) consisting of six divisions or Pādas (nom. f. -*pāt*), AV. Anukr.; (*adī*), f. (cf. under *pada*) a louse, L.; a kind of composition, Saṃgīt. — **pada** (*ṣhāt*-), mf(ā)n. having six places or quarters (as a town), MBh.; six-footed, ib.; (a verse) consisting of six divisions or Pādas, VS.; Br. &c.; m. a six-footed animal, insect, Cat.; (ifc. f. *ā*) a bee, ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a louse, L.; (*ā*), f. a class of Prākṛit metres, Col.; (*ā*), f. a female bee, MW.; a louse, ib.; the six states

(scil. hunger, thirst, sorrow, disordered intellect, old age, death, or [accord. to Nilak.] *kāma-krodhau*, *śoka-mohau*, *mada-mānau*), MBh.; N. of two wks. (-*stotra*, n. N. of a hymn); n. a partic. advantageous position in chess, L.; -*jya*, mfn. 'having bees for a string,' N. of Kāma-deva's bow, Megh.; -*priya*, m. 'beloved by bees,' Mesua Roxburghii, L.; *dātithi*, m. 'having bees as guests,' the Mango tree, L.; *Michelia Champaka*, L.; *dānanda-wardhana*, m. 'increasing the joy of bees,' red and yellow amaranth, L.; *Jonesia Asoka*, L.; a kind of acacia, L.; *dābhidharma*, m., *dārtha-vivaraṇa*, n. N. of wks.; *dālī*, f. a line of bees, Ragh.; *dēshṭa*, m. 'dear to bees,' *Nauclea Cadamba*, L. — **padikā**, f. a class of Prākṛit metres, Col. — **palaka**, n. a partic. ointment, Suśr. — **palika**, mfn. having the weight of six Palas, ib. — **pāda**, mfn. six-footed, GopBr.; m. a bee, Hariv. — **pāramitā-nirdeśa**, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. — **pāramitā-paripūrṇa**, m. 'endowed with the six transcendental virtues,' N. of Buddha, Divyāv. — **pārāyana-vidhi**, m., -**piṇḍa-vidhi**, m. N. of wks. — **pitā-putraka**, m. a kind of time (in music), L. — **putra**, mfn. having six sons, JaimBr. — **pura**, n. N. of an Asura town, Hariv. — **pragātha**, n. a hymn consisting of six Pragāthas, ŚrS. — **prajña**, mfn. (only L.) acquainted with the six objects (viz. *dharma*, *artha*, *kāma*, *moksha*, *lokārtha*, and *sat-tvārtha*), m. a dissolute man; a good-hearted neighbour. — **praśnōpanishad**, f. N. of an Upanishad, = *praśn*<sup>o</sup>; -*bhāshya*, n. N. of Comm. on it. — **sata** (*ṣhāt*-), n. 106, ŚBr.; Vait.; (sg. or pl.) 600, AmṛitabUp.; MBh.; (ṛ), f. 600, Jyot.; VarBr.; mfn. consisting of or numbering 600, Mn. viii, 198; 367. — **samī**, f. having the length of six Śamyās, Kauś. — **śas**, ind. sixfold, six times, Pañcar. — **sāstra-vidyāra**, m. N. of wk. — **sāstrin**, m. one who has studied the six Śāstras or six systems of philosophy, MW. — **shasṭa**, mfn. the 66th (ch. of MBh.); increased by 66, Lāty. — **shasṭi**, f. (sg. or pl.) 66, MBh.; Śatr.; -*tama*, mfn. the 66th (ch. of R.) — **sho-ḍaśin**, mfn. consisting of six Stomas each of which has 16 parts, Pañcar. — **sapta**, mfn. pl. six or seven, Rājat. — **saptata**, mfn. the 76th (ch. of MBh.) — **saptati**, f. 76, ib.; -*tama*, mfn. 76th (ch. of R.) — **sahasrā**, mfn. pl. numbering 6000, AV.; (ṛ), f. N. of wk. (*ra-kāra*, m., Pratāp., Sch.); -*sata*, (ibc.) 600,000, MBh. — **sāhasrī**, f., -**sūtra**, n., -**sthala-nirṇaya**, m., -**sthala-mahiman**, m., -**sthālānubhava**, m., -**sthānaka-vṛitti**, f. N. of wks.

**Ṣhaṭka**, mfn. consisting of six, Lāty.; RPrāt.; Suśr. &c. (*ḍvi-ṣhaṭka* = 12, MBh.); bought for six &c., Pāṇ. v, 1, 22; occurring for the sixth time, doing anything for the sixth time; ib. v, 2, 77; Vārtt.; m. six, Gaṇit.; n. a hexade or aggregate of six (ifc. after another numeral, e.g. *nava-ṣhaṭka*, 'consisting of nine hexades'), Nir.; ĀsvŚr.; MBh. &c.; the six passions collectively (viz. *kāma*, *mada*, *māna*, *lobha*, *harsha*, and *rushā*), L. — **pañcāsikā**, f. N. of wk. — **māsika**, mfn. hired for six months, Pāṇ.; ib., Vārtt., Sch.

**Ṣhaṭtaya**, mfn. of six different sorts or kinds, in six ways, ŚāṅkhBr.; ĀpŚr.

**Ṣhaḍ**, in comp. for *ṣaṣh*. — **ansa**, m. a sixth part, Ragh.; mfn. consisting of six parts (-*tā*, f.), Śarvad. — **anḥri**, m. = *anḥri*, Bhartṛ. (v. l.) — **akshā**, mfn. six-eyed, RV.; ŚBr. — **akshara** (*ṣhāt*- or *ṣhāt*-), mf(ā)n. consisting of six syllables (*ri-mahā-vidyā*, Pañcar.; Kāraṇḍ.), VS.; ŚāṅkhGr. &c.; -*maya*, mf(ā)n. id., Hcat.; -*stotra*, n. N. of wk.; -*akshari-deva*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **akshina**, m. 'six-eyed,' a fish, L. — **aṅga**, n. sg. the six principal parts of the body (viz. the two arms, two legs, head, and waist), L.; six auspicious things, i. e. the six things obtained from a cow (*go-mūtram*, *go-mayam*, *kshiram*, *sarpir*, *dadhi*, *ca*, *rocana*), A.; pl. the six limbs or works auxiliary to the Veda, six Vedāngas, Gaut.; Mn. &c.; any set of six articles, MW.; = *rudra* (q. v.); (ṛ), f. the six Vedāngas, L.; mfn. six-limbed, having six parts, Br.; AmṛitabUp.; Suśr.; VarBṛS.; having six Vedāngas, PārGr.; Āpast.; R.; m. a kind of Asteracantha, L.; -*gug-gulu*, m. a partic. mixture, L.; -*jūt*, mfn. subduing the six members, MW.; m. N. of Vishṇu, L.; -*pā-nīya*, n. an infusion or decoction of six drugs, W.; -*rudra*, N. of partic. verses taken from the VS. and used at the bathing of an image of Śiva; -*vid*, mfn. knowing the six Vedāngas, Mn. iii, 185; -*samarv-āgata*, m. 'provided with the six chief requisites,' N. of Buddha, Divyāv. — **aṅgaka**, n. the body con-