

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

**Ṣaṇḍaka**, **ṣaṇḍaya**, w. r. for *ṣaṇḍh*°.

**Ṣaṇḍā-maka** (Kām.), **Ṣaṇḍā-mārka** (MaitrS.), w. r. for *ṣaṇḍā-mārka*.

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

**Ṣaṇḍika**, m. N. of a man, MaitrS. (*khaṇḍ*°, ŚBr.)

**Ṣaṇḍīya**, w. r. *ṣaṇḍhīya*.

**षड** *ṣaḍhu*, m. (often wrongly written *ṣaṇḍa*, *ṣaṇḍa*, *ṣaṇḍha*) a eunuch, hermaphrodite (14 or even 20 classes are enumerated by some writers), GrŚrS.; 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 Dhṛitarāshṭra, 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.

**Ṣaṇḍhaya**, Nom. P. °*yati*, to castrate, emasculate, unman, HYogay.

**Ṣaṇḍhitā**, f. (with *yonī*) = *ṣaṇḍhī yonīḥ* (see under *ṣaṇḍha*), ŚārngS.

**Ṣaṇḍhīya**, Nom. P. °*yati* (fr. *ṣaṇḍha*), Pat.

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

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

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

**षष्** *ṣaṣh*, mfn. pl. (prob. for orig. *ṣaṣh*; nom. acc. *ṣaṣt*, instr. *ṣaṣbhis*, dat. abl. *ṣaṣbhyās*, gen. *ṣaṣām*, loc. *ṣaṣsu*; in comp. *ṣaṣh* becomes *ṣaṣt* before hard letters, *ṣaṣ* before soft, *ṣo* before *d*, which is changed into *ḍ*, and *ṣ* before nasals) six (with the counted object in apposition or exceptionally in gen. or ifc., e. g. *ṣaḍ ṛitavah* or *ṣaḍ ṛitūnām*, 'the six seasons,' *ṣaṣsu ṣaṣsu 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. *priya-shaṣas*, nom. pl., Pāṇ. vii, 1, 22 schol.; among the words used as expressions for the number six (esp. in giving dates) are *aṅga*, *darśana*, *tarka*, *rasa*, *ṛitu*, *vajra-koṇa*, *kārttikeya-mukha*), RV. &c. &c.; (in gram.) a tech. N. for numerals ending in *sh* and *n* and words like *katī*, Pāṇ. i, 1, 24, 25; (*ṣaṣt*), ind. six times, ŚBr. [Cf. Gk. ἕξ; Lat. *sex*; Goth. *saihs*; Germ. *sēhs*, *sechs*; Eng. *six*.]

3. **Sha**, mfn. = *shash*, ifc. (in *pañca-sha*, q. v.)

**Shaṣ**, in comp. for *shash*. — **kapāla** (*ṣaṣt*-), 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 Brāhmanas (viz. *adhyayana*, 'studying or repeating the Veda,' *adhyāpana*, 'teaching the V°,' *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,' *saṁdhyā-japa*, 'repetition of prayers at the three Saṁdhyās,' *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,' *karshaṇa*, 'agriculture,' *satyānṛita*, '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. *dhautī*, *vastī*, *netī*, *trātaka*, *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*, *uccāṭana*, *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-vat*, m. a Brāhman, Kād.; °*ma-vidhi*, m., °*ma-viveka*, m., °*ma-vyākhyāna-cintāmani*, 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 Ślokas); -*praticchandaka*, m., *praticchandasa*, -*bheda*, m., -*vivecana*, n. N. of gram. wks. — **kukshi**, mfn. six-bellied, TĀr., Sch. — **kulīya**, mfn. belonging to six families or tribes, Cat. — **kūṭa-ślokānām arthāḥ**, N. of wk. — **kūṭā**, f. a form of Bhairavi, Cat. — **kṛitvas**, ind. six times, Kauś.; Lāṭy. — **koṇa**, mfn. six-angled; n. as °-a° 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 (*mūlādharma*, *svādhisthāna*, *maṇipūra*, *anāhata*, *viśuddha*, *ājñākhya*), Pañcar.; N. of wk.; -*krama*, m., -*dīpikā*, f., -*dhyāna-pad-dhati*, f., -*nirūpana*, n., -*nilaya*, m., -*prabheda*, m., -*bheda*, m., -*bheda-tippaṇi* or -*bheda-vivṛiti-tikā*, f., -*vivṛiti-ḷ*°, f., -*sva-rūpa*, n., -*cakrādisamgraha*, m., -*cakrōpanishad-dīpikā*, f. N. of wks. — **catvāriṅśa**, mf(ī)n. the 46th (ch. of MBh. and R.) — **catvāriṅśaka**, mfn. id., Yājñ. — **catvāriṅśat**, f. 46, Nir.; ŚāṅkhŚr. — **carāṇa**, 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** (*ṣaṣt*-), 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, Saṁgit. — **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(ī)n. consisting of 36, RV.; PañcavBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; provided with the Stoma of 36 parts, Br.; Lāṭy.; the 36th (f. du. 'the 35th and 36th,' ŚBr.), MBh.; R.; Rājat.; 36 (in °*śna*, 'diminished by 36'), Lāṭy.; Nidānas. — **triṅśacchatya** (for °*ṣaṣatya*), mf(ā)n. consisting of 36 hundreds, KātyŚr. — **triṅśat** (*ṣaṣt*-), f. sg. 36 (with pl. of the counted object in the same case or in gen.), TS.; Br. &c.; N. of wk.; -*tatva*, n., -*padaka-jñāna*, n. N. of wks.; -*saṁvatsara*, mfn. 36 years old, Maś.; KātyŚr.; -*sahasra*, mf(ā)n. consisting of 36 thousands, ŚāṅkhŚr. — **triṅśati**, f. 36, ĀpŚr. — **triṅśatka**, mfn. consisting of 36, Kām. — **triṅśad** (for *triṅśat*); -*akshara* (*ṣaṣt*-), 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* (*ṣaṣt*-), mfn. consisting of 36 bricks, ŚBr.; -*ūna*, mfn. diminished by 36, Lāṭy.; -*dīpikā*, f. N. of wk.; -*rātra*, mfn. lasting 36 days, KātyŚr.; -*vikrama* (*ṣaṣt*-), 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.; Saṁskarak. — **triṅśika**, mfn. consisting of 36 lengths or 36 long, Śulbas. — **tva**, n. a hexade, Vārtt. on Pāṇ. v, 2, 29. — **paksha** (*ṣaṣt*-), mf(ā)n. provided with six side-posts, AV. — **pañca-varsha**, mfn. six or five years old, BhP. — **pañcāśa**, mfn. the 56th, Rājat. — **pañcāśat** (*ṣaṣt*-), f. sg. 56, ŚBr.; -*tama*, mfn. the 56th, MW.; °*śad-dhorā-vṛitti*, f. N. of wk. — **pañcāśatikāhorā**, f., -**pañcāśatikā**, f., -**pañcāśikā**, f., -**pañcāśikā-vṛitti**, f. N. of wks. — **patra**, mfn. six-leafed, NṛisUp. — **pad** (*ṣaṣt*-; strong base -*pād*), mf(*pādī*)n. six-footed, AV.; one who advances or has advanced six steps, TS.; ĀśvGr.; (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, Saṁgit. — **pada** (*ṣaṣt*-), 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.; (ṛ), 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-varadhana*, m. 'increasing the joy of bees,' red and yellow amaranth, L.; Jonesia Asoka, L.; a kind of acacia, L.; °*dābhidharma*, m., °*dārtha-vivarāṇa*, 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 *tat-tvārtha*); m. a dissolute man; a good-hearted neighbour. — **praśnōpanishad**, f. N. of an Upanishad, = *praśn*°; -*bhāshya*, n. N. of Comm. on it. — **sata** (*ṣaṣt*-), n. 106, ŚBr.; Vait.; (sg. or pl.) 600, AmṛitabUp.; MBh.; (ṛ), f. 600, Jyot.; VarBṛ.; 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-vicāra**, m. N. of wk. — **sāstrin**, m. one who has studied the six Śāstras or six systems of philosophy, MW. — **shashta**, mfn. the 66th (ch. of MBh.); increased by 66, Lāṭy. — **shashti**, f. (sg. or pl.) 66, MBh.; Śatr.; -*tama*, mfn. the 66th (ch. of R.). — **shoḍaśin**, mfn. consisting of six Stomas each of which has 16 parts, PañcavBr. — **sapta**, mfn. pl. six or seven, Rājat. — **saptata**, mfn. the 76th (ch. of MBh.) — **saptati**, f. 76, ib.; -*tama*, mfn. 76th (ch. of R.) — **sahasra**, mfn. pl. numbering 6000, AV.; (ṛ), f. N. of wk. (°*ra-kāra*, m., Pratāp., Sch.); -*śata*, (ibc.) 600,000, MBh. — **sāhasrī**, f., -**sūtra**, n., -**sthala-nirṇaya**, m., -**sthala-mahiman**, m., -**sthala-nubhava**, m., -**sthānaka-vṛitti**, f. N. of wks.

**Shaṭka**, mfn. consisting of six, Lāṭy.; RPrāt.; Suśr. &c. (*dvī-ṣaṭka* = 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-ṣaṭka*, 'consisting of nine hexades'), Nir.; ĀśvŚr.; MBh. &c.; the six passions collectively (viz. *kāma*, *mada*, *māna*, *lobha*, *harsha*, and *rushā*), L. — **pañcāśikā**, f. N. of wk. — **māsika**, mfn. hired for six months, Pāṇ.; ib., Vārtt., Sch.

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

**Ṣaḍ**, in comp. for *shash*. — **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** (*ṣaṣt*- or *ṣaṣt*-), mf(ī)n. consisting of six syllables (°*rīmahā-vidyā*, Pañcar.; Kāraṇḍ.), VS.; ŚāṅkhGr. &c.; -*maya*, mf(ī)n. id., Hcat.; -*stotra*, n. N. of wk.; -*aksharī-deva*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **akshīna**, 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-mayaṁ kshīram*, *sarpīr dadhi*, *ca rocanā*), A.; pl. the six limbs or works auxiliary to the Veda, six Vedāṅgas, Gaut.; Mn. &c.; any set of six articles, MW.; = *rudra* (q. v.); (ṛ), f. the six Vedāṅgas, L.; mfn. six-limbed, having six parts, Br.; AmṛitabUp.; Suśr.; VarBṛS.; having six Vedāṅgas, PārGr.; Āpast.; R.; m. a kind of Asteracantha, L.; -*gug-gulu*, m. a partic. mixture, L.; -*jīṭ*, 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 Vedāṅgas, Mn. iii, 185; -*samanv-āgata*, m. 'provided with the six chief requisites,' N. of Buddha, Divyāv. — **aṅgaka**, n. the body con-