

Sthaurya, m. metr. fr. *sthūrā*, g. *gargādī*.
स्थूरा sthūra, *sthūnā* &c. See p. 1265, col. 3.
स्थूम sthūma, m. (cf. *syūma*) light, L.; the moon, L.
स्थूल sthūl (rather Nom. fr. *sthūla* below), cl. 10. *sthūlayate* (also P. *sthūlayati* accord. to some), to become big or stout or bulky, increase, grow fat, Dhātup. xxxv, 50.
Sthūlā, mf (ā)n. (fr. $\sqrt{sthū}$ = *sthā* and originally identical with *sthūra*) large, thick, stout, massive, bulky, big, huge, AV. &c. &c.; coarse, gross, rough (also fig. = 'not detailed or precisely defined'; cf. *yathā-sthā*), Mn.; MBh. &c.; dense, dull, stolid, doltish, stupid, ignorant (cf. comp.), MBh.; Pañcat.; (in phil.) gross, tangible, material (opp. to *sūkshma*, 'subtle'; cf. *sthūla-sarīra*); m. Artocarpus Integrifolia, L.; N. of one of Śiva's attendants, L.; m. n., g. *ardharcādī*; (ā), f. Scindapsus Officinalis, L.; Cucumis Utilissimus, L.; large cardamoms, L.; n. 'the gross body' (= *sthūla-s*), Up.; MBh. &c.; sour milk, curds, L.; = *kūṭa*, L.; a heap, quantity, W.; a tent (prob. for *i. sthūla*), ib. — **kaṅgu**, m. a sort of grain or corn, L. — **kaṅā**, f. a kind of cumin, ib.; Nigella Indica, MW. — **kaṅtaka**, m. a kind of acacia, L. — **kaṅtakikā**, f. Salmalia Malabarica, ib. — **kaṅtā**, f. the egg-plant, ib. — **kanda**, mfn. having a large bulb, Suśr.; m. Arum or a species of Arum, ib.; = *hastī-k*, ib.; a kind of garlic (= *rakta-laṣuna*) or onion, L. — **kandaka**, m. Arum, L. — **karna**, m. N. of a Rishi, MBh. (v.l. *sthūna-k*). — **kāya**, mfn. large-bodied, corpulent, W. — **kāshṭha-dah** (nom. *-dhak*) or **ṭhāgni**, m. fire made with thick pieces of timber, L. — **keśa**, m. N. of a Rishi, MBh.; Kathās. — **ksheda** (L.) or **-kshveda** (W.), m. an arrow. — **grīva**, mfn. thick-necked, MW. — **m-karāṇa**, mf(ā)n. making big &c., Pañ. iii, 2, 56. — **cañcu**, (prob.) f. a kind of culinary plant, L. — **cāpa**, w.r. for *tūla-c*, L. — **cūda**, mfn. having big tufts of hair (said of the Kirātas), R. — **jaṅghā**, f. N. of one of the 9 Samidhs, Gṛīhyās. — **jihva**, m. 'thick-tongued', N. of a Bhūta, Hariv. — **jiraka**, m. a kind of cumin, L.; Nigella Indica, MW. — **tanḍula**, m. large rice, L. — **tara**, mfn. more bulky, bigger, larger, very large, Pañcat. — **tā**, f. largeness, bigness, bulkiness, ib.; stupidity, clumsiness, ib. — **tāla**, m. Phoenix Paludosa, L. — **tomarin**, mfn. having a thick javelin, Hcat. — **tva**, n. bigness, bulkiness, MW.; stupidity, ib.; (in phil.) grossness, NṛisUp.; Sarvad. — **tvacā**, f. Gmelina Arborea, L. — **daṇḍa**, m. a sort of reed, ib. — **datata**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. — **darbha**, m. Saccharum Munja, Bhpr. — **dalā**, f. Aloe Perfoliata, L. — **deha**, m. n. = *-sarīra*, MW. — **dehin**, mfn. big-bodied, large (opp. to *alpa*), Bhpr. — **dhī**, mfn. dull-witted, stupid, W. — **nāla**, m. a kind of reed, L. — **nāsa**, m. 'large-nosed, thick-n', a boar, L. — **nāsika**, m. id., Śis. — **nīla**, m. a hawk, falcon, L. — **paṭa**, m. n. coarse cloth, MW.; mfn. having coarse cloth or clothes, ib. — **paṭṭa**, m. cotton, L.; n. coarse cloth (accord. to some), MW. — **paṭṭāka**, m. id., L. — **pāda**, mfn. large-footed, club-f, having swelled legs, MW.; m. an elephant, L.; a man who has elephantiasis, MW. — **piṇḍa**, m. N. of a man (see *sthaula-piṇḍī*). — **pushpa**, m. a kind of plant (= *baka*), L.; Aeschynomene Grandiflora, W.; (ā), f. a sort of Aparājītā growing on mountains, L.; Gomphrena Globosa, ib.; (ī), f. a kind of plant (= *yava-tiktā*), ib. (v.l. *sūkshma-pushpī*). — **pūlāsa**, n., g. *rāja-dantādi*. — **prishata** (*sthūla*-), mf(ā)n. composed of large drops, R.; coarsely spotted, VS.; MaitrS. — **prakaraṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **prapañca**, m. the gross or material world, Vedāntas. — **phala**, n. the gross result of a calculation or measurement, MW.; m. 'having large fruit', the silk-cotton tree, L.; (ā), f. a species of Crotonaria, L. — **bāhu**, m. 'strong-armed', N. of a man, Kathās.; (ū), f. N. of a woman, Pañ. iv, 1, 67, Sch. — **buddhi**, mfn. dull-witted, stupid, Kād.; *-mat*, mfn. id., MBh. — **bhadra**, m. N. of one of the six Śrūta-kevalins, Jain. — **bhāva**, m. bigness, coarseness, grossness, tangibility, ŚārngS. — **bhūja**, m. 'strong-armed', N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās. — **bhūta**, n. pl. (in phil.) the five grosser elements (see *sāmkhya*). — **mati**, mfn. = *-buddhi* (accord. to some 'large-minded, intelligent'), VarBṛS. — **madhya**, mf(ā)n. thick in the middle, Suśr. — **maya**, mf(ā)n. consisting of the grosser elements, material, VP. — **marica**, n. a partic.

fragrant berry (= *kakkola*), L. — **māna**, m. gross measure, rough computation, MW. — **mukha**, mfn. thick-mouthed, Pāp. vi, 2, 168. — **mūla**, n. 'large root,' a kind of radish, L. — **m-bhaviṣṭu** or **-m-bhāvuka**, mfn. liable to become large or stout, Pañ. iii, 2, 57. — **roma**, mfn. thick-haired, Cāp. — **laksha** or **-lakshya**, mfn. 'having large aims or attributes,' munificent, liberal, generous, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; wise, learned, W.; mindful of both benefits and injuries, ib.; taking a wide aim, shooting at a large target (*-tva*, n.), Śis. — **lakshī-tā**, f. munificence, liberality, Kām. — **vartma-kṛit**, m. Clerodendrum Siphonantus, L. — **valkala**, m. 'thick-barked,' the red Lodhra, L. — **vālukā**, f. 'having coarse sand,' N. of a river, MBh. — **vishaya**, m. a gross or material object, Vedāntas. — **vṛiksha-phala**, m. a variety of Madana, L. — **vaidehī**, f. Scindapsus Officinalis, L. — **śaṅkhā**, f. a woman having a large vulva, MW. — **śara**, m. a kind of large reed, L. — **sarīra**, n. the gross or material and perishable body with which a soul clad in its subtle body is invested (opp. to *sūkshma* and *linga-s*, qq.vv.), Vedāntas.; RTL. 35; mfn. large-bodied, W. — **śalka**, mfn. large-scaled (as a fish), L. — **śakinī**, f. a kind of vegetable, L. — **śāṭa** and **-śāṭaka**, m., **-śāṭikā** and **-śāṭī**, f. thick or coarse cloth, L. — **śāli**, m. a kind of large rice, L. — **śimbī**, f. a kind of Dolichos, L. — **śiras**, m. 'large-headed,' N. of a Rishi, MBh.; Hariv.; of a Rākshasa, Kathās.; of a Yaksha, ib.; n. a large head or summit, W. — **śirsha**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **śirshikā**, f. 'thick-headed,' a kind of small ant, L. — **śūraṇa**, m. orn. large Arum, Suśr. — **śopha**, mfn. greatly swollen (*-tva*, n.), Suśr. — **śatpāda**, m. a kind of large wasp or bee, L. — **sāyaka**, m. a kind of large reed, L. — **sikta**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Pat. — **sūkshma**, mfn. large and small, VP.; mighty and subtle (as God who sustains the universe and an atom), MW.; *-prakaraṇa*, n. N. of wk.; *-pra-pañca*, m. the gross and the subtle world, Vedāntas.; *-sarīra*, n. the gross and s° body, ib. — **sūraṇa**, see *-śūraṇa*. — **skandha**, m. 'having a thick stem,' Artocarpus Locucha, L. — **sthūla**, mf(ā)n. excessively thick or fat, Kāv. — **hasta**, m. the thick trunk (of an elephant), Megh. 14; a large or coarse hand, ib. (accord. to some). — **sthūlāṅgā**, f. a kind of Curcuma, L. — **sthūlā-karṇa**, w.r. for *sthūnā-k*, q. v. — **sthūlāksha**, m. 'large-eyed,' N. of a Rishi, MBh.; of a Rākshasa, R.; (ā), f. = *veṇu-yashṭī*, Laghuk. — **sthūlāṅga**, mfn. large-bodied (as a fish), L.; m. l° rice, L. — **sthūlācārya**, m. N. of a man, Bhadrab. — **sthūlāntra**, n. the larger intestine near the anus, Yājñ.; Suśr. — **sthūlāmra**, m. the l° mango tree, L. — **sthūlārma**, m. N. of a place, TāṇḍBr. — **sthūlāshṭīva**, m. N. of a man (cf. *sthaulāshṭīva*). — **sthūlāsthūla**, mfn. large and not large (compar. *-tara*), VP. — **sthūlāśya**, m. 'large-mouthed,' a snake, L. — **sthūlēccha**, mfn. having immoderate desires, Bhartr. — **sthūlāraṇḍa**, m. the l° castor-oil plant, L. — **sthūlāilā**, f. large cardamoms, L. — **sthūlōccaya**, m. a rough heap or mass, large fragment of rock, L.; the middle pace of elephants (neither quick nor slow), Śis.; (only L.) incompleteness, deficiency, defect; an eruption of pimples on the face; a hollow at the root of an elephant's tusks. — **sthūlōdara**, mfn. one who has a swollen belly, Bcar. — **sthūlaka**, mfn., g. *rīsyādi*; m. Saccharum Cylindricum, L. — **sthūlin**, m. (cf. *sthūrin*) a camel, L. — **sthūli**, in comp. for *sthūla*. — **karāṇa**, n. the act of making large or bulky, causing erections (of the male organ), Cat. — **kṛita**, mfn. made large, enlarged, fattened, MW. — **bhūta**, mfn. become large or thick, fattened, ib. — **sthaulā**, mf(ā)n. (= or for *sthūla*, of which it is also the Vṛiddhi form in comp.) stout, robust, RV. vi, 44, 7. — **piṇḍī**, m. (fr. *sthūla-piṇḍa*) a patr., Samskārak. — **lakshya**, n. (fr. *sthūla-l*) munificence, liberality, Mn. vii, 211. — **śirsha** (fr. *sthūla-śiras*), Pañ. vi, 1, 62, Sch. — **sthaulāshṭīvi**, m. (fr. *sthūlāshṭīva*) N. of a grammarian, Nir. — **sthaulaka**, mfn. (fr. *sthūla*), g. *rīsyādi*. — **sthaulya**, n. (fr. id.) stoutness, bigness, largeness, thickness, grossness, denseness (opp. to *saukshmya*), Suśr.; BhP.; Sarvad.; excessive size or length, BhP.; doltishness, density of intellect, MW.

स्थेन् stheman, sthairyā &c. See p. 1265.

स्थौणभारिक sthaṇabhārika, sthaṇika &c. See p. 1265, col. 3.

स्थौर sthaura, °rin. See p. 1265, col. 3.

स्ना sna, snapana. See below.

स्नव snava. See p. 1267, col. 3.

स्नस snas, v.l. for \sqrt{snus} , q. v., p. 1268.

स्नसा snasā, f. a tendon, muscle, L.

स्ना 1. *snā* (cf. \sqrt{snu}), cl. 2. P. (Dhātup. xxiv, 44) *snāti*, cl. 4. P. (Nir. vii, 12) *snāyati* (ep. also *snāyate*, Pot. *snāyāt*; ep. also *snāyīta*; pf. *sasnau*, 3. pl. *sasnuh*, MBh.; BhP.; fut. *snātā*, Gr.; *snāsyati*, °le, MBh. &c.; aor. *asnāsīt*, Gr.; Prec. *snāyāt* [cf. above] or *sneyāt*, ib.; inf. *snātum*, Br. &c.; ind. p. *snātāvā*, *-snāya*, RV. &c.; Ved. also *snātāvī*, Pañ. vii, 1, 49), to bathe, perform the ceremony of bathing or certain prescribed oblations (esp. on returning home from the house of a religious preceptor, or on concluding certain vows &c., also with *avabhṛitham*), RV. &c. &c.; to smear one's self with (instr.), Sarvad.: Pass. *snāyate* (aor. *asnāyī*, impers.), Rājat.: Caus. *snāpāyati* or *snāpāyati*, with prep. only *snāp*°, to cause to bathe, wash, cleanse, AV. &c. &c.; to wash away, AV. x, 1, 9; to steep or soak in (loc.), Bhpr.; to bathe with tears, weep for (?), MW.: Desid. *sīsnāsati*, Pañ. viii, 3, 61 (but cf. *sīsnāsu*): Intens. *sāsnāyate*, *sāsnāti*, *sāsneti*, Gr. [Cf. Gk. *vāw*, *vāpu*; Lat. *nare*.]

Sna. See *nadi-shna*.

Snāpana, mf(ā)n. (fr. Caus.) causing to bathe &c.; used for bathing (as water), AV.; n. the act of causing to bathe, bathing, ablution, ŚBr. &c. &c.

Snapita, mfn. (fr. id.) bathed, washed, sprinkled, wetted, cleansed, L.

Snaya, m. bathing, ablution, lustration, L.

2. **Snā** (or *shnā*), mfn. bathing, bathed or immersed in (cf. *ghṛita*-, *su-snā* &c.)

Snātā, mfn. bathed, washed, cleansed or purified from (abl. or comp.), AV. &c. &c. (n. also impers.); immersed or versed in (loc. or comp.), Gaut.; R.; BhP.; m. one who has finished his religion, an initiated householder, GṛŚrS. — **vat**, mfn. having bathed or performed religious ablutions, Śis. — **vasya**, mfn. to be put on after an ablution, KātyŚr. — **vrata**, mfn. = *snātaka-vr*°, R. — **Snātānūlipta**, mfn. one who is both bathed and anointed, Pañ. ii, 1, 49, Sch.

Snātaka, m. one who has bathed or performed ablutions (i.e. a Brāhman who, after performing the ceremonial lustrations required on his finishing his studentship as a Brahma-cārin under a religious teacher, returns home and begins the second period of his life as a Gṛīha-stha, see *samāvartana*; three kinds of Snātakas are named, 1. a *Vidyā-sn*°, q. v., 2. a *Vrata-sn*° [who has completed the vows, such as fasting, continence &c., without the Vedas], 3. a *Vidyā-vrata-sn*° or *Ubhaya-sn*° [who has completed both Vedas and vows], the last is the highest; in a wider sense there may be 9 Snātakas, see Mn. xi, 1), ŚBr.; GṛŚr.; Gaut.; Mn. iii, 4 &c. (IW. 296). — **vrata**, n. the vows and duties of a Snātaka (explained at full length in the Gṛīhya-sūtras and giving a clear notion of what was considered good manners in well-educated persons), ĀśvGṛ.; Kauś.; Mn. &c.; mfn. = next, MBh. — **vratin**, mfn. fulfilling the vows and duties of a Snātaka, MBh.

Snātavya, n. (impers.) it is to be bathed &c., MBh.; Kathās.

Snātri. See *a-snātri*.

Snātra, n. a bath, ablution, bathing, Pārśvan.

Snātva, mfn. fit for ablutions, capable of being used for bathing, RV.; ŚBr.

Snātvā, ind. having bathed &c. (see root). — **kālaka**, mfn., g. *mayūra-vyānsakādī*.

Snāna, n. (ifc. f. ā) bathing, washing, ablution, religious or ceremonial lustration (as of an idol &c.), bathing in sacred waters (considered as one of the six daily duties [cf. *śat-karma*] or as an essential part of some ceremonial, esp. the ablutions performed by a Brahma-cārin on becoming a householder, cf. *snātaka*), GṛŚrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (IW. 242; RTL. 394, n. 1 &c.); washing off, removal by washing, cleansing, BhP.; anything used in ablution (e.g. water, perfumed powder &c.), Kāv.; VarBṛS.; Vet.; BhP. — **kālāsa**, m., **-kumbha**, m. a jar or vessel containing lustral water, Rājat. — **gṛīha**, n. a bathing-house, bath-room, MBh.; Hariv. — **tirtha**, n. a sacred bathing-place, Subh. — **trīṇa**, n. 'b°-grass,' Kuśa grass, L. — **dīpikā**, f. = *-sūtra-d*° (q. v.) — **droṇī**, f. a b°-tub, Rājat. — **puddhati**, f. N. of a Comm. on the