of all the sources of merit, Sukh. i; -pūrusha, mfn. (a house) containing all men, Hir.; vârtha-darša, m. N. of a Tathāgata, Sukh. ii. Sarshapa-mišra, mfn. mixed with mustard seeds, Hir. Sahasra-putra, mfn. having a thousand sons, JaimUp. Sāmgrāmika, n. pl. (scil. sūktāni) hymns containing charms for use in battle, AV. Pariš. Sātyā-dhivāka, m. (with caitrarathi) N. of a teacher, JaimUp. Sāmnāyyâpidhānī, f. one of the utensils used at the Sāmnāyya offering, BaudhP. Sā-

hapadīna or Sāhavo m. N. of a Sultān, Inscr. Sinha-samvat, a year of the Sinha era (used in Gujarāt and converted into the corresponding A.D. year by the addition of III3-I4; e.g. the Sinha year 96 corresponds to A.D. I209-I0). Sikatô-pôpta, mfn. strewn with sand, Hir. Su-caritin, mfn. well-conducted, moral, MānGṛ. Su-pratīka, (also) m. an elephant, Parāš. Su-varṇa-stainya, n. the stealing of gold, Baudh. Su-hemanta, (also) mfn. having a good winter, MānGṛ. Srish-

târtha, mfn. having power or authority, Sāh. Staru (prob. incorrect; the voc. staro seems to be w.r. for suge). Sthira-sanku-karna, mfn. having upright ears like spikes, Bcar. Snānīyôcohādita-snāta, mfn. one who has bathed and rubbed himself with unguents &c., ĀpGr. Svayam-vakra, mfn. 'crooked by itself,' grown crooked (not artificially bent), Drāhy. Sv-avôkshita, mfn. well-sprinkled, BaudhP.

Havyā, f. N. of a cow, Drāhy.