(one) in blame.

क्षणीय a. Liable to be blamed, corrupted, vitiated &c; see दृद्य,

स्वायन m. A corrupter, violator. दाय:-पी f. The rheum of the eyes.

ৰ্থিকা 1 A pencil, paint-brush. -2 A kind of rice .- 3 Rheum of the

दाचित a. [दुव-णिच-क्त] 1 Corrupted, defiled, spoiled. -2 (a) Hurt, injured. (b) Marred, spoiled, frustrated; S. 5. 9. (c) Blinded, scured, injured; Ku.4.8.-3 Damaged, demoralized. -4 Blamed, censured. -5 Falsely accused, traduced, vilified. -ar A girl who has been violated. -तं A fault, offence; U. 4. 14.

द्षीका =द्धि q. v.

बुष्य a. [दुष् कमें नि ण्यत्] 1 Corruptible. -2 Condemnable, culpable, blamable. - szi 1 Matter, pus. -2 Poison. -3 Cotton. -4 A garment, clothes. -5 A tent; Si. 12. 65. - say Leathern girth of an elephant.

वोष: [दष भावे करणे वा घञ] 1 (a) A fault, blame, censure, defect, blemish, weak point; पत्रं नैव यदा करी-रविटपे दोषो वसंतस्य कि Bh. 2. 93 ; Pt. 1. 242; नात्र कुलपतिर्दोषं महीध्यति S. 3 ' will not find fault or take exception '; so पुनहक्त दोषा R. 14. 9. (b) An error, a mistake. -2 A crime, sin, guilt, offence : जायामदोषामृत संत्य-जामि R. 14, 34; Ms. 8. 205; Y. 3. 79. -3 Noxious quality, badness, injurious nature or quality; as in आहारदोष. -4 Harm, evil, danger, injury; बहदीया हि शर्वरी Mk. 1. 58; को दोष: 'what harm is there'.- 5 Bad or injurious consequence, detrimental effect: तत्किमयमातपदोष: स्यात S. 3; अवाता वंशवीयेण कर्मवीयाहरित्र-सा Chân, 48; Ms. 10. 14. -6 Morbid affection, disease. -7 Disorder of the three humours of the body, or the three humours when in a disordered state. -8 (In Nyâya &c.) A fault of a definition; (i. e. अञ्यासि, अतिच्याति and असंभव). -9 (In Rhet.) A fault or defect of composition (such as पददोष, पदांशदोष, वाक्यदोष, रस-दोष, and अर्थदोष which are defined and illustrated in the 7th Ullasa of K.P.).

ing, dusk; cf. होषा. -Comp. -आकर a. faulty. - write: charge, accusation. -एकद्रश् a. fault-finding censorious, picking holes. - art, -arter, - art a. causing evil, hurtful. - प्रस्त a. convicted, guilty. -2. full of faults or defects. — बाहिन् a. 1. malicious, malignant. -2, censorious. - ज्ञ a. knowing faults &c. (-ज्ञ:) 1. a wise or learned man; R. 1.93. -2. a physician. - अयं disorder or vitiation of the three humours of the body; (i.e. बात. पित्त and कक). -इष्टि a. censorious, - प्रसंग: attaching blame, condemnation, censure. —भाज a. faulty, guilty, wrong. - भे-T: a peculiar modification of the vitiation of the three humours.

दोषकः A calf.

होषणं A charge, an accusation. होबल a. Faulty, defective, corrupt, sinful.

रोषिक a. (की f.) Faulty; defective, bad. -a: Sickness, disease.

दोषिन् a. (णी f.) [द्रष्-णिनि] 1 Impure, corrupt, defiled, contaminated. -2 Faulty, defective. -3 Criminal, wicked, sinful, guilty, bad.

हुन्द्र ind. 1 Ill, bad. -2 Improperly, incorrectly, wrongly.

दुष्यंत: N. of a king of the lunar race, descendant of Puru, husband of Sakuntala and father of Bharata. Once upon a time Dushyanta, while hunting in the forest, went to the hermitage of the sage Kanva, while pursuing a deer. There he was hospitably received by Sakunlala, the adopted daughter of the sage, and her transcendent beauty made so great an impression on his mind that he prevailed on her to become his queen, and married her according to the Gandharva form of marriage. Having passed some time in her company the king returned to his capital. After some months Sakuntala was delivered of a son, and her father thought it advisable to send her with the boy to her husband. But when they went and stood before Dushyanta, he (for fear of public scandal) denied all knowledge of having ever before seen or married her. But a heavenly voice told him that she was his lawful wife, and he thereupon admitted her, along with the boy, into his harem, and made her first queen. The happy pair lived to a good old age, and committing the realm to the care of Bharata, retired to the woods. Such is the account of Du--10 A calf.-11 Refutation.-12 Even- shyanta and Sakuntala given in the Ma-

habharata; the story told by Kalidasa differs in several important respects; see " Sakuntala. " 1.

दस A prefix to nouns and sometimes to verbs meaning 'bad, evil, wicked, inferior, hard or difficult, &c.' (N. B. The स of दूस is changed to t before vowels and soft consonants; see दूर ; to a Visarga before sibilants, to ज before च and छ, and to q before क् and प्). -Comp. - कर a 1. wicked, acting badly. -2. hard to be done or accomplished, arduous, difficult ; वक्तं सकरं कते दुष्करं 'sooner said than done '; Amaru. 41; Mk. 3. 1.; Ms. 7. 55. (-t) 1. a difficult or painful task or act, a difficulty. -2. atmosphere , ether. - कमन n. 1. any bad act, sin, crime. -2. any difficult or painful act. -are: 1. bad times : Mu. 7. 5. -2. the time of universal destruction. -3. an epithet of Siva. - 事帝 a bad or low family ; (आवदीत) स्त्रीरनं द-ब्कलाइपि Ms. 2. 238. —कुलीन a. low-born. - ਜ਼ੁਰੂ m. a wicked person. — कतं, -क्राति: f. a sin, misdeed; उभे सुकृतदुष्कृते Bg. 2. 50. - क्रम α. ill-arranged, unmethodical, unsystematic. 一环 a misdemeanour, bad act. - T a. 1. hard to be performed or accomplished, arduous, difficult : R. 8. 79; Ku. 7. 65. -2. inaccessible, unapproachable. -3. acting ill, behaving wickedly.(-t:) 1. a bear. -2. a bi-valve shell. our-रिन a, practising very austere penance. -चरित a. wicked, ill-behaved, abandoned. (-तं) misbehaviour, ill-conduct. —चर्मन् a. affected with a disease of the skin, leprous. (-m.) 1. a circumcised man, or one whose prepuce is naturally wanting. — चिकित्स्य a. difficult to be cured, incurable. - -ष्टितं misconduct, error. —च्यवन: an epithet of Indra. — च्याव: an epithet of Siva. - 5 a. difficult to be clothed, tattered. -तर a. (दृष्टर or इस्तर) 1. difficult to be crossed : R. 1. 2; Ms. 4. 242; Pt. 1. 111. -2. difficult to be subdued, insuperable, invincible.-3, not to be surpassed or excelled. -4. difficult to be borne or endured. - तक: false reasoning. — पच (कुष्पच) a. difficult to be digested. - पतनं 1. falling badly. -2. a word of abuse, abusive epithet