विषय vishaya (probably vi-kshi+a), m. 1. A collection of villages. 2. A country, Râjat. 5, 51; Pańch. 129, 14; a kingdom, Bhartr, 2, 12; Râm, 3, 54, 28 (yama-, The lower regions, death); a place, Çâk. 104, 14; Kir. 5, 38. 3. Anything indigenous or peculiar to a province. 4. Home, province, department, sphere, Vikr. 39, 14; Pańch. 4, 17 (jivitavya-, Duration of life); Pańch: 227, 22 (application); element, that which is peculiarly known to those who occupy themselves with it or live therein. 5. Horizon, sight, a place which may be looked over by somebody, reach, Man. 8, 148; Hit. 28, 3, M.M.; Megh. 35; 101. 6. Anything perceivable by the senses, an object of sense, Man. 1, 15; Vikr. d. 9. 7. An object in general, Bhâshâp. 36; atra vishaye, Concerning this object, Pańch, 114, 20; dhanavishaye, Concerning wealth, Pańch. 139, 3; strinam vishaye, Concerning women, 27, 18; an object of art, Mâlav. d. 29. 8. Worldly object, affair, business, enjoyment, etc., Pańch. iii. d. 244; sensual enjoyment, Hit. iii. d. 116. 9. Aim, Çiç. 9, 40. 10. A religious observance. 11. Refuge, asylum. 12. A lover, a husband.—Comp. A., I. adj. unacquainted with worldly objects, Çâk. 55, 20. II. m. 1. not being an object, Mâlat. 17, 2. 2. invisibility, Hit. ii. d. 77. An-anya-, adj. having, or referring to, no other object, Vikr. d. 1. Avakâça-, adj., f. yâ, literally, having as its sphere space, room, i.e. demanding a place (which it cannot get because the heart is filled with pride, etc.), Pańch. iii. d. 264. Chakshurvishaya, i.e. chakshus-, m. sight, Man. 2, 298. A-chakshus-, adj. not distinguishable by one's eye, Man. 4, 77. Guna-samudaya-avâpti-, adj., f. yâ, having as its object the acquirement of a multitude of good qualities, Hit. i. d. 174, M.M. Nis-, I. m. no home, not being a dwelling-place, Hariv. 3654. II. adj. 1. having no home, banished, Râm. 3, 79, 47. 2. not attached to worldly objects, Bhâg. P. 2, 1, 19. Nîti-, m. sphere of prudent conduct, Pańch. 112, 19. Palâyana-, adj., f. yâ, having flight as its object, i.e. advising flight, Pańch. 247, 6. Mitra-, m. friendship, Pańch. 131, 11. Yuvati-, m. a woman, Megh. 80. Çruti-, m. 1. an object of hearing, i.e. sound, Çâk. d. 1. 2. an object of the Vedas. Sva-, m. one's own country, Hit. i. d. 170, M.M.

বিষয় খিন vishayâyin, i.e. vishaya +yin (for vin), m. 1. A king. 2. An organ of sense. 3. Kâma. 4. A sensualist. 5. A materialist. 6. A man of business.

বিষ্টিৰ vishayin, i.e. vishaya+in, I. adj., f. nî. 1. Attached to sensual objects, carnal, sensual, Hit. ii. d. 144; voluptuary, Çâk. 68, 14. 2. Conversant with worldly occupations, Hit. 13, 7, M.M. II. m. 1. A king. 2. Kâma. 3. A sensualist. 4. A materialist. 5. A man of business.

বিঘন্ত vishahara, i.e. visha-hṛi+a, I. adj. Removing venom. II. f. râ and ri, The goddess of the serpent race, the sister of Vâsuki.

विषा $vish + \hat{a}$, I. f. Excrement, Amarak. II. ind. Intellect.

[auw vishāṇa, i.e. vi-so + ana, m. (f. ṇî), and n. 1. The horn of an animal, Bhartr. 2, 5; Pańch. i. d. 311. 2. The tusks of an elephant or boar, Lass. 2. ed. 46, 24; Draup. 8, 21. II. f. ṇî, The name of two plants. III. n. Costus speciosus. — Comp. Nis-, adj. without tusks, MBh. 6, 4677. Çaça-, and çaçaka-, n. the horn of a hare;