शुष्प çashpa, and शुष्प çaspa, Pańch. 9, 6 (probably from vb. ças; cf. vi-ças and çastra, properly, grass which may be cut), n. 1. Young grass, Ragh. 2, 26; Vikr. d. 120 (read çashpa instead of çashya, Boll., and çasya, Calc.). 2. Loss of intellect.—Cf. Lat. cespes, i.e. cespo + vit = çaspa + vant, Endowed with young grass.

ग्रमभुज çashpa-bhuj, adj. sbst. A beast feeding on grass, Pańch. 102, 4.

त्रम ÇAS (akin to çam, cf. e.g. yas and yam), i. 1, Par. To hurt, to kill, MBh. 3, 1638; cf. sas.—With the prep. अभि abhi, To hurt, Râm. 2, 11, 16 (figurat. To overpower by deceit); abhiçasta, Hurt, Man. 11, 112.—With प्र pra, praçasta, Destroyed, removed, MBh. 12, 5067. — With वि vi, 1. To dissect, Râm. 1, 13, 35. 2. To sacrifice, MBh. 3, 10495. 3. To kill, Nal. 11, 28. viçasita, 1. Cut, dissected. 2. Hurt, killed.—Cf. Lat. hostia; Goth. hunsl; A.S. husel.

श्रमन ças+ana, n. Immolation.

TE ças+tra, I. n. A sword, a scimitar, Pańch. 34, 15; Chr. 18, 33; 2. II. f. tri, A knife, Bhartr. 1, 89. III. n. 1. A weapon in general, Vikr. 87, 2; Pańch. 263, 6; Nal. 11, 28 (an arrow). 2. Iron. 3. Steel. 4. A hymn.—Comp. Ati, adj. surpassing weapons, Ragh. 12, 73. Nis-, adj. disarmed, unarmed, Râjat. 5, 406. Nyasta-, i.e. ni-asta-, adj. one who has laid down his weapons, epithet of the Manes, Man. 3, 192. Mahâ-, n. an excellent weapon, Chr. 25, 53. Vi-, adj. disarmed, unarmed.—Cf. Lat. castrare.

ग्रह्मर çastra-dhara, and ग्रह्मस्त् çastra-bhri+t, m. A warrior, Chr. 13, 5 (-bhrit).

ग्रहाह्यस्व çastrâstrabhrittva, i.e.

castra-astra-bhri+t+tva, n. Bearing arms for striking and throwing, Man. 10, 79.

\$ম্ভিক -çastrika, substituted for çastra, as latter part of a comp. adj., Daçak. in Chr. 189, 6 in kantha -nyasta-, Having put a knife to (his) throat, and 201, 10, a-lakshya- (my) sword not being noticed (properly against grammar, which prescribes çastraka with a, but perhaps for çastrin + ka).

ग्रह्मिन् çastrin, i.e. çastra + in, adj., f. iµî, Armed, Râjat. 5, 58.

श्रास्य çaspa, see çashpa.

श्रस्थ çasya, see çams.

nd) n. A potherb, any vegetable, Man. 2, 246; Hit. i. d. 67, M.M. II. m. 1. Power. 2. One of the seven Dvipas. 3. An era, especially that of Çâlivâhana, beginning seventy-six or seventy-eight years after the Christian.—Comp. Utpala-, m. the name of a plant, Râjat. 5, 49. Kâla-, n. Ocimum sanctum, Man. 3, 272. Tikta-, m. 1. a bitter vegetable, Râjat. 5, 49 (?). 2. the name of several plants. Patra-, m. a potherb, Man. 12, 65.

भाकट çâkața, i.e. çakața + a, I. adj. Relating to a cart. II. m. A draught ox.

शाकटीन çâkaţina, i.e. çakaţa+ îna, I. adj. Relating to a cart. II. m. A cart-load as a measure of weight or value.

श्वाकल çâkala, adj. Epithet of a kind of sacrifice, Man. 11, 200; cf. 256.

श्राकलहोमीय çâkalahomîya, i.e. çâkala-homa+îya, adj. Belonging to the Çâkalahoma, Man. 11, 256 (cf. the last).