ग<u>्र</u>ेसासिन्

sha Flowers and other things that have been offered to an idol (and are then distributed amongst the worshippers), Sav. 1, 27.—Comp. A. as former part of comp. words, often: remaining, cf. çeska-çarira, çeska-bhâga. B. A., adj., f. sha, entire, all, every, Mûlat. 2, 3; Ragh. 3, 65; Paúch. 163, 7. acc. sham, instr. shena, and adv. sha+ tas, entirely, Kumaras. 5, 82; Bhag. 10, 16; Man. 1, 59. Alekhya-, adj. (of whom is left only a likeness), dead, Ragh. 14, 15. Kârya-, n. the completion of a business, or affair begun, Man. 3, 157. Jiva-, adj. having saved only the bare life, Panch. 160, 2. Deva-, n. the remainder of an offering to a deity, MBh. 13, 2019. Nâmacesha, i.e. nâman-, adj., f. shâ, one of whom only the name is left, Utt. Ramach. 37, 13. 2. dead. Nihcesha, i.e. nis-, adj., f. sha, 1. without leaving a residue, without sparing anybody or anything, completely destroyed, Pańch. iii. d. 256; MBh. 2, 1531. 2. all, whole, Panch. i. d. 21. °sham, sha+tas, adv. completely, Kathâs. 24, 83. Malamallaka-, adj. one to whom is left nothing but a small piece of cloth to cover his privities. Daçak. Yaças-, adj. dead. in Chr. 184, 24. Vâkya-, m. the remainder of one's speech, Vikr. 35, 8 (i.e. you will say). Smriti-, adj. f. shû, that of which is left nothing but remembrance, Rajat. 5, 189. Hota-, adj. the remainder of the killed, i.e. those who had avoided being killed, Paúch. 122, 24.

📆 ÇAI, sec çrû.

range gaikya, i.e. çikya+a, adj. Placed between the ropes of a porter's yoke.

भेटा çaik hya, i.e. çikshû+ya, n. Learning, skill, Johns. Sel. 48, 84.

gaikha, m. The offspring of an outcaste Brâhmana, Man. 10, 21.

भेखावत्य çaikhâvatya, m. A proper name, Chr. 9, 39.

त्रेता çaitya, i.e. çita+ya. n. Coldness, Pańch. ii. d. 160.

ग्रें शिक्ष çaithilya, i.e. çithila+ya, n.

1. Looseness, laxity, Bhag. P. 5, 7, 11.

2. Flaceidity. 3. Weakness, Çâk. 110 15; cowardice, Daçak. in Chr. 188, 11.

4. Smallness, Hit. 62, 22. 5. Relaxation of rule or connexion. 6. Instantion, Paúch. 118, 8.

श्रेनेय çaineya, probably çini + eya, m. Satyaki, the charioteer of Krishna, MBh. 7, 7242.

त्रील gaila, i.e. çilâ+a, I. adj. 1. Stony, Arj. 8, 10; rocky. 2. Mountainous, mountaineer. II. m. 1. A mountain, Man. 1, 27; Vikr. 10, 6. 2. A dike, Pańch. i. d. 115. III. n. 1. Bitumen. 2. Storax.—Comp. Krida, m. a pleasure mountain, Megh. 61. Târkshya-, n. a kind of collyrium, Tuhina-, m. the Himâ-Suçr. 2, 66, 9. laya, Kathás. 22, 255. Pańchagaila, i.e. pańchan-, m. the name of a mountain, Mark. P. 55, 8. Badari- (see vadari), n. a part of the Himâlaya range. Mantha-, m. the mount Mandara. Mahâ-, m. a great mountain, Bhartr. 2, 56.

or on mountains.—Comp. Hima-, f. jû, Pârvatî.

ग्रेज्**भय** çaila+maya, adj., f. yî, Rocky, consisting of stones, Râjat. 5, 103.

nerz çailâța, i.e. çaila-aț+a, m. 1. A mountaineer, a barbarian. 2. A lion. 3. Crystal. 4. An idol.

श्रैलालिन gailalin, i.e. *gailala+