

sisting of six parts, L. — **āṅginī**, f. a six-limbed i. e. complete army, Mn.; Kāv.; Kām. — **āṅguli** (Pat. on Pāṇ. i, 4, 18, Vārtt. 1) or **li-datta** (id. on Pāṇ. v, 3, 84, Vārtt. 4), N. of a man. — **āṅghri**, m. 'having six feet,' a bee, Kāv. &c. — **anda**, g. *dhūmādi* (*khaṇḍa* and *khaṇḍaṇḍa*, Kāś.) — **adhika**, mfn. exceeded by six, Mālatīm.; — *daśan*, mfn. pl. 10 + 6, MW.; — *daśa-nāḍī-cakra*, n. 'circle of the 16 tubular vessels,' i. e. the heart, ib. — **anvaya-mahā-ratna**, n., — **anvaya-sāmbhava-raśmi-pūjā-krama**, m. N. of wks. — **abhijñā**, m. 'possessed of the six Abhijñās,' a Buddha, L.; a Buddhist, Śaṅkar. — **abhijñāta**, mfn. possessed of the six Abhijñās, Divyāv. — **ara** (*śhād-* or *śhād-*), mfn. having six spokes, RV.; NṛisUp. — **aratni** (*śhād-*), mfn. six Aratnis in length, ŚBr.; MBh. — **arcā**, n. a collection of six verses, ŚāṅkhŚr.; (prob. m.) pl. a hymn of six verses, AV. — **artha-nirṇaya**, m., — **artha-samkshepa**, m. N. of wks. — **avatta**, n. a portion consisting of six pieces cut off and designed for the Agniḥ, KātyŚr.; Vait.; a double vessel designed for the above, ĀpŚr. — **aśita**, mfn. 86th (ch. of MBh.) — **aśiti**, f. 86, Sūryas.; — *aśiti-mukha*, Hcat.; N. of various wks.; — *cakra*, n. a mystical circle (shaped like a man [whose limbs are formed of the Nakshatras] for telling good or bad luck at the Shad-aśiti-mukha), L.; — *tama*, mfn. 86th (ch. of R.); — *mukha*, n. (or ā, f., scil. *gati*) the sun's entrance into the four signs (Pisces, Gemini, Virgo, and Sagittarius), Sūryas.; Hcat. — **asra** (Cat.), — **asra** (Hcat.), or — **asri** (MBh.; VarBṛS.), mfn. hexagonal (w.r. *asra* &c.) — **asrā**, f. Leea Hirta or Phyllanthus Emblica, L. — **aśva**, mfn. provided with or drawn by six horses, RV.; MārKp. — **ashtaka**, n. (in astron.) a partic. Yoga, MW. — **ahā** (or *śhā-ahā*), m. a period of six days, esp. a Soma festival of six days, TS.; AV.; Br. &c. — **aho-rātra** (only *am*, acc.), six days and six nights, R. — **ātman**, mfn. having six natures (said of Agni), MārKp. — **ānana**, (ibc.) six mouths or six faces, Ragh.; mfn. six-mouthed, six-faced; m. N. of Skanda, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; MārKp. — **āmnāya**, m. the sixfold sacred texts (fabled to have proceeded from the six mouths of Śiva), L.; N. of wk.; — *śhād-darśana-samkshepa-vāda*, m., — *saṃhitā*, f., — *stava*, m. N. of wks. — **āyatana**, n. the seats of the six organs (or senses), MW.; mfn. consisting of the six Āyatanas (viz. *viñāna*, earth, air, fire, and water, and *rūpa*), Bādar., Sch.; — *bhedaka*, m. N. of a Buddha, Divyāv. — **āra**, mfn. hexagonal, L. — **āvali**, f. any row of six objects (applied to a set of six Śatakas in verse, of which the Sūrya-śataka is one), MW. — **āhuti**, f. a number of six oblations, KātyŚr., Sch.; mfn. serving for six ob., ĀśvGr. — **āhutika**, mfn. id., KātyŚr., Sch. — **ida**, mfn. containing six times the word *idā*; m. (with *pada-stobha*) N. of a Sāman, SV. — **uttara**, mfn. larger by six, PañcavBr. — **ud-yāma** (*śhād-*), mfn. provided with six ropes or traces, TS.; KapS. — **unnata**, mf(ā)n. having six prominent parts of the body, MBh. — **unnayana-mahā-tantra**, n. N. of wk. — **upasatka**, mfn. connected with six festivals called Upasat, Lāty. — **ūna**, mf(ā)n. less by six, Lāty. — **ūrmi**, f. the six waves of existence, Kāv. — **ūshana**, n. the six hot substances (viz. pepper &c.), Bhpr. — **riksha**, mfn. having six asterisms, VarYogay. — **ricā**, m. n. a collection of six verses, AV.; Br. — **ritu**, m. pl. the six seasons, W.; — *varṇana*, n., — *vinoda*, m., — *sūkta*, n. N. of wks. — **gaṇa**, (prob.) w.r. for *guṇa*, Hariv. 7225 and 7432. — **gata**, mfn. arrived at six (in arith. applied to the sixth power), MW. — **gayā**, f. the six things beginning with *gayā* or *ga* (and bestowing final emancipation), VāyUp. — **garbha**, m. pl. a partic. class of Dānavas, Hariv. — **gavā**, m. n. a yoke of six oxen, TS.; Kāth.; ŚBr.; ŚrS.; n. six cows, KātyŚr., Sch.; (ifc.) a yoke of six animals of any kind, MBh. — **gaviya**, mfn. drawn by six oxen, MBh. — **guṇa**, m. pl. the qualities perceived by the five senses and Manas, GarbhUp.; BhP.; the six excellencies or advantages, Hariv.; the six acts or measures to be practised by a king in warfare (viz. *saṃdhi*, 'peace,' *vigraha*, 'war,' *yāna*, 'marching,' *āsana*, 'sitting encamped,' *dvaiddhī-bhāva*, 'dividing his forces,' *saṃśraya*, 'seeking the protection of a more powerful king'), ib.; Daś.; n. an assemblage of six qualities or properties, MW.; mfn. sixfold, six times, Hit.; Kathās.; having six excellencies or advantages, Sarvad.; °*nī-√kṛi*, to make sixfold, Jyot. — **guru-bhāshya**, n. N. of a Comm. — **guru-sishya**, m. N. of a Commentator on Kātyāyana's

Rig-veda-sarvānukramaṇī (who lived in the 12th century, A.D.) — **grantha**, m. a kind of Karañja, L.; a variety of the Cæsalpinia Bonducella, W.; (ā), f. a kind of aromatic root (= *vacā* or *śveta-v*°, L.), Suśr.; Car. (w.r. *-grandhā*); Galedupa Piscidia, L.; Curcuma Zedoaria, L.; (ī), f. = *vacā*, L. — **granthi**, mfn. six-knotted, MW.; n. the root of long pepper, L. — **granthikā**, f. Curcuma Zedoaria, L. — **graha-yoga-sānti**, f., — **graha-sānti**, f. N. of wks. — **ja**, m. 'six-born,' N. of the first or (accord. to some) of the fourth of the 7 Svaras or primary notes of music (so called because it is supposed to be produced by six organs, viz. tongue, teeth, palate, nose, throat, and chest; the other six Svaras are Rishabha, Gāndhāra, Madhyama, Pañcama, Dhaivata, and Nishāda, of which Nish° and Gāndh° are referred to the Udātta, Rish° and Dhaiv° to the An-udātta, while Shad-ja and the other two are referred to the Svarita accent; the sound of the Shad-ja is said to resemble the note of peacocks), MBh.; Ragh.; VarBṛS. &c.; N. of the 16th Kalpa or day of Brahmā, Cat.; — *grāma*, m. (in music) a partic. scale, Saṃgīt.; — *madhyā*, f. a partic. Murchanā, ib.; — °*jamarēśvara*, m. N. of wk. — **dhā**, ind. = *-dhā*, ŚBr. — **dhatri** (fr. *shash* + *hotri*; *śhād-*), m. 'relating to six Hotris,' N. of the verses TĀr. iii, 4 (to be recited at an animal sacrifice, also *-dhotrā-rāhuti*, KātyŚr., Sch.), Br.; ŚrS.; Baudh. — **darśana**, n. the six systems of philosophy, Sarvad. (IW. 46); mfn. one who is versed in the six systems of ph°, Vet.; — *candrikā*, f., — *vicāra*, m., — *viweka*, m., — *vr̥tti*, f., — *saṃkshepa*, m., — *saṃgraha-vr̥tti*, f., — *saṃuccaya*, m., — *siddhānta-saṃgraha*, m. N. of wks. — **darśinī-nighaṇṭu**, m., — **darśinī-prakarana**, n. N. of wks. — **daśana**, mfn. having six teeth, L. — **durga**, n. a collection of six fortresses (viz. *dhanva-durgā*, *mahī-d*°, *giri-d*°, *manushya-d*°, *mṛid-d*°, *vana-d*°), MW. — **devatya**, mfn. addressed to six deities, TāṇḍyaBr. — **dhā**, ind. six-fold, in six ways, PañcavBr. — **dhāra**, mfn. six-edged, L. — **bindu**, mfn. having six drops or spots, Rājat.; m. N. of Vishṇu, L.; a kind of insect, L.; (with *taila*), n. an oily mixture six drops of which are drawn up the nose (as a remedy for head-ache), Bhpr. — **bhāga**, m. a sixth part (esp. the amount of tax or of grain &c. taken in kind by a king; with gen. or abl.), Mn. vii, 131; viii, 308, Mn.; Yājñ.; Hariv. &c.; — *dala*, (prob.) n. the 12th part, VarBṛS.; — *bhāj*, mfn. receiving or entitled to a sixth part of (gen.), Mn. viii, 305; — *bhṛit*, mfn. one who pays a sixth part as a tribute, Baudh. — **bhāgiyā**, f. having the sixth part of a man's length (said of a brick), Śulbas. — **bhāva-vādin**, m. a maintainer of the theory of the six Bhāvas (viz. *dravya*, *guṇa*, *karman*, *sāmānya*, *viśeṣa*, *saṃavāya*), Cat. — **bhāshā-candrikā**, f., — **śhā-mañjarī**, f., — **śhā-vārttika**, n., — **śhā-sub-anta-rūpādarśa** or **antādarśa**, m. N. of wks. — **bhuja**, mf(ā)n. six-armed, Pañcar.; six-sided; m. or n. (?) a hexagon, Col.; (ā), f. N. of Durgā, L.; a water-melon, L. — **yoga**, m. the six ways or methods practised in Yoga, Cat.; (°*gā*), mfn. drawn by six (horses), AV.; ŚrS. — **ratna-kāvya**, n. N. of wk. — **ratha**, m. N. of a king, Hariv. — **rada**, mfn. having six teeth, L. — **rasa**, m. the six flavours or tastes, Cat.; mfn. having the six flavours, Kathās.; n. water, L.; — *nighaṇṭu*, m., — *nighaṇṭu*, m., — *ratna-mālā*, f. N. of wks.; °*sā-sava*, m. the lymphatic humour, L. — **rāga-candrōdaya**, m. N. of wk. — **rātrā**, m. 'six nights,' a period of six days or festival lasting six days, AV.; TS.; GrŚrS. &c. — **rekhā**, f. a water-melon, L. — **lavaṇa**, n. six kinds of salt, L. — **vaktra**, mfn. six-mouthed, six-faced, MBh.; Pañcar.; m. N. of Skanda, MBh.; VarBṛS.; MatsyaP.; (ī), f. six faces, Bālar.; °*trōpanishad-dīpikā*, f. N. of wk. — **vadana**, m. N. of Skanda, A. — **varga**, m. a class or aggregate of six, Cat.; six cows with calves, KātyŚr., Sch.; the five senses and Manas, BhP.; the six inner foes or faults of men (viz. *kāma*, *krodha*, *lobha*, *harsha*, *māna*, and *mada*; also with *ari* or *ripu* or *śatru* prefixed, e.g. *ari-śhād-v*°), MBh.; Bhaṭṭ.; Kām. &c.; — *phala*, n. N. of wk.; — *vaśya*, mfn. subject to the above six faults, MW. — **vargika** or **var-giya**, mfn. belonging to a class of six, Divyāv. — **vārgika**, (prob.) w.r. for *-vargika*, L. — **vārshika-maha**, m. a partic. festival, L. — **vārshikā**, f. of six years, Cat. — **viṇśā**, mf(ī)n. 26th (du. 25th and 26th), Sūryas.; Rājat. &c.; consisting of 26, ŚBr.; VarBṛS.; Śaṃk.; plus or increased by 26, Jyot.; n. = next; °*śa-brāhmaṇa*, n. N. of a

Brāhmaṇa belonging to the Sāma-veda (being a supplement to the Pañca-viṇśa-brāhmaṇa and regarded as the 26th section of it), IW. 25. — **viṇśaka**, mfn. consisting of 26, CūlUp.; Pañcar. — **viṇśat**, 26 (°*īat*, acc.), Hcat. — **viṇśati** (*śhād-*), f. 26 (°*rātra*, n., KātyŚr.), Br.; ŚrS.; VarBṛS.; BhP.; — *tama*, mfn. the 26th R., MBh.; — *sūtra*, n. N. of wk. — **viṇśatika** (prob. w.r.) or **viṇśatima** (v.l.), mfn. the 26th, VarBṛS. — **viṇśatka**, mfn. consisting of 26, Kām. — **vikāram**, ind. in six uncommon ways, Kāraṇḍ. — **vidik-saṃdhāna**, n., — **vidyāgama**, m., — **vidyāgama-sāmkhyāyana-tantra**, n. N. of wks. — **vidha** (*śhād-*), mf(ā)n. sixfold, of six sorts, Br.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Mn. &c.; — *yoga-phala*, n., — *sāmkhya*, n. N. of wks. — **vidhāna** (*śhād-*), mf(ā)n. forming an order or series of six, RV. — **vindhyā**, f. a kind of insect, L. — **vṛishā**, mfn. having six bulls, AV.

Shadika, m. endearing form of *śhād-āṅguli* (Pat.) or *li-datta* (Pāṇ. v, 3, 84, Vārtt. 4), Pat.

Shan, in comp. for *shash*. — **ṇagarika**, m. pl. N. of a school, Buddh. — **ṇagarī**, f. a union of six towns, Pāṇ.; Vop. — **ṇavata**, mfn. the 96th R., MBh. — **ṇavati** (*śhān-*), f. 96, TS.; Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; — *tama*, mfn. the 96th (ch. of R.); — *śrāddha-nirṇaya*, m., °*dha-prayoga*, m. N. of wks. — **nāḍī-cakra**, n. (in astrol.) a partic. circular diagram, L. — **nābhi**, mfn. having six navels, MW.; six-naved, MBh. — **nābhika**, mfn. six-naved, ib. — **nālika**, mfn. lasting six times 24 minutes, Sāh. — **nidhana**, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. — **nivartanī**, f. a partic. mode of subsistence, Baudh. (v.l. *-niv*°). — **matasthāpaka**, m. 'establisher of six sects or forms of doctrines,' N. of Śaṃkarācārya, RTL. 59. — **mayūkha** (*śhān-*), mfn. having six pegs, AV.; TBr. — **mātra**, mfn. containing six prosodial instants, Piṅg. — **māsa**, m. a period of six months, half a year (āt, ind. after six months), VarBṛS.; Rājat.; (ī), f. id., Campak.; °*sa-nicaya*, mfn. one who has a store (of food sufficient) for six m°s, Mn. vi, 18; °*sābhyantare*, ind. within the space of six m°s, Hit. — **māsika**, mfn. happening every six months, half yearly, Mn.; Pañcat. (cf. *śhānmās*°). — **māsyā** (*śhān-*), mfn. six m°s old, of six m°s standing, Br.; Kāth.; ŚrS.; n. a period of six months, GrŚrS. — **mukha**, mfn. having six mouths or faces (Śiva), MBh.; m. N. of Skanda or Kārttikeya, TĀr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh.; of a king and of various other persons, ib.; Rājat.; (ā), f. a water-melon, L.; (ī), f. = *kumārī*, Kālac.; (with *dhāraṇī*) N. of a Sūtra, Buddh.; (prob.) n. = *śhād-aśiti-mukha*, Hcat.; N. of a Sūtra, Buddh.; — *kumāra*, m. N. of a man, Buddh.; — *lakshana*, n., — *vr̥tti-nighaṇṭu*, m. N. of wks.; °*khāgra-ja*, m. N. of Gaṇeśa, L. — **muhūrti**, f. six Muhūrtas, Jyot.

Shal, in comp. for *shash*. See *śhād-akshara*, *śhād-ara* &c.

Shashta, mfn. the sixtieth, consisting of sixty (only used in comp. after another numeral, e.g. *eka-sh*°, 'the sixty-first,' cf. *dva-sh*°, *dvi-sh*°, *tri-sh*° &c.)

Shashṭī, f. sixty (m. c. also °*ī*; with the counted object in apposition, or in gen. pl. or comp.; °*ī-tas* = abl., VarBṛS.), RV. &c. &c. — **ja**, m. = *shash-ṭika*. — **tantra**, n. the doctrine of 60 conceptions or ideas (peculiar to the Sāmkhya phil.), Sāmkhyak.; Tattvas. — **tama**, mfn. (accord. to Pāṇ. v, 2, 58 the only form when used alone; cf. *shashta* above) the 60th, MBh.; R. — **triśata**, mfn. consisting of 360, Nidānas. — **dakshina**, mfn. having a sacrificial fee or gift of 60, ĀpŚr. — **dina**, mfn. relating to or lasting a period of 60 days, Jyot. — **dhā**, ind. sixtyfold, in 60 ways or parts, Car. — **patha**, m. '60 paths,' N. of the first 60 Adhyāyas of the Śatapatha-brāhmaṇa. — **pathika**, mf(ī)n. studying the Shashṭi-patha, Vārtt. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 60 (cf. *śhāshṭi-patha*). — **pūrti-sānti**, f. N. of wk. — **bhāga**, m. N. of Śiva, MBh. — **matta**, m. an elephant which has reached the age of 60 years (or is in rut at that period), MW. — **yojana**, mfn. 60 Yojanas distant, Kathās.; (ī), f. an extent of 60 Y°s, ib. — **rātra**, m. a period of 60 days, Pāṇ. v, 1, 90. — **latā**, f. a kind of plant (= *bhramara-mārī*; w.r. for *yashṭi-l*°), L. — **varshin**, mfn. having 60 years, 60 years old, MBh. — **vāsara-ja**, m. = *shashṭika*, L. — **vidyā**, f. (perhaps) = *-tantra*, Ind. St. — **vrata**, m. a partic. religious observance, Cat. — **śata**, n. sg. 160, KātyŚr. (*trīṇi shashṭi-satāni*, 360, ŚāṅkhBr.) — **śāli**, m. = *shashṭika*, L. — **saṃvatsara**, m. a period of 60 years or the 60th year (from birth