a Buddh. scholar, Buddh. L. Danshtrāla, mfn. tusked, Hariv.; R.; m. N. of a Rakshas, v, 12, 13. **Danshtrika**, mfn. tusked, g. $vr\bar{i}hy-\bar{a}di$; (\bar{a}) , $f = d\bar{a}dhik\bar{a}$, L.; N. of a plant, Npr. *trin, mfn. (g. vrīhy-ādi) tusked, m. an animal with tusks, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; m. Siva, xiv, 205; a wild boar, L.; a hyena, Npr.; a snake, Hariv. 12496.

देस 1. dans, cl. 1. 10. See √1 dans.

देस 2. dans, cl. 10. (Subj. 2. sg. osáyas, = nom. pl. of $^{\circ}si$, Nir. iv, 25) to destroy (?), RV. x, 138, 1; cl. 1. P. 10. A. (for 2. dans) to bite, Dhatup.

Dansána, n. a surprising or wonderful deed, marvellons power or skill, RV. i, 166, 13; (\bar{a}) , f. id., i, iii-viii (often instr. osánā), x. osánā-vat, mfn. endowed with wonderful skill or power, i, iii; SānkhSr.

viii, 17. °sayitri, m. a destroyer, Nir. vi, 26, Sch. Dansas, n. = osána, RV.; cf. puru-& su-dánsas. **Dansi,** m. or f. '=karman,' see s. v. 2. dans. **Dánsishtha,** mfn. (Superl. of osu or dasrá) of very wonderful strength, i, 182, 2; viii; x, 143, 3.

Dánsu, mfn. only in comp., $=\delta \alpha \sigma \dot{\nu} s$, Lat. densus (for the change of meaning cf. gurú & βαρύς &c.); ind. wonderfully, i, 134, 4 & 141, 4. - juta (dansu-), mfn. wonderfully quick, 122, 10. - patni (dánsu-), f. having a powerful lord (cf. Pān. iv, I, 34, Vartt. 1, Pat.), iv, 19, 7 & (dánsu-páto), vi, 3, 7.

देह danh, cl. 10.°hayati, to shine, burn, Vop.

दक daka, n.=ud°, water, Phetk. xvii; cf. dagārgala. - rākshasa, m. a water-Rākshasa, Divyav. viii, 262 ff. - lavanika, mfn. prepared with water and salt, L. Dakôdara, n. a dropsical belly (cf. udako), Sušr. i, 25,8; ii,7; iii,8; v, 2,36.

daksh, cl. 1. P.(Impv. 2. pl.dákshatā) to act to the satisfaction of (dat.; Nir.i, 7), RV.vii; A.dákshate(p.dákshamāna; pf.dadakshe) to be able or strong, 16,6; AV, if.; SBr.ii.iv; to grow, increase, Dhatup. xvi, 7; to act quickly, ib.; to go, xix, 8; to hurt, ib.: Caus. dakshayati (aor. adadakshat), to make able or strong, SBr. ii, iv, viii, xi.

Dáksha, $mf(\tilde{a})n$. able, fit, adroit, expert, clever, dexterous, industrious, intelligent, RV. &c.; strong, heightening or strengthening the intellectual faculties (Soma), ix f.; passable (the Ganges), MBh. xiii, 1844; suitable, BhP. iv, 6, 44; Bhartr. iii, 64; right (opposed to left), RāmatUp, i, 22; Phetk. i; m. ability, fitness, mental power, talent (cf. -kratú), strength of will, energy, disposition, RV.; AV.; VS.; evil disposition, RV.iv, 3, 13; x, 139, 6; a particular form of temple, Hcat. ii, 1, 390; a general lover,W.; a cock, Car. i, vi; N. of a plant, L.; fire, L.; Šiva's bull, L.; N. of an Aditya (identified with Praja-pati, TS. iii; SBr. ii; father of Krittikā, Sāntik.), RV. if., x; Nir. ii, xi; N. of one of the Prajā-patis (MBh. xii, 7534; Hariv.; VP. i, 7, 5 & 22, 4; BhP. iii, 12, 22; MatsyaP. cvl, 15; KürmaP. &c.; Šak. vii, 27; born from Brahma's right thumb, MBh. i, xii; Hariv. &c.; or from A-ja, 'the unborn,' BhP. iv, 1, 47; or son of Pra-cetas or of the 10 Pra-cetasas, whence called Pracetasa, MBh. i, xii f.; Hariv. 101; VP. i, 15; father of 24 daughters by Pra-sūti, VP. i, 7, 17 ff.; BhP. &c.; of 50 [or 60, MBh.xii, 6136; R. iii, 20, 10; or 44, Hariv. 11521 ff.] daughters of whom 27 become the Moon's wives, forming the lunar asterisms, and 13 [or 17, BhP.; or 8, R.] those of Kasyapa, becoming by this latter the mothers of gods, demons, men, and animals, while 10 are married to Dharma, Mn. ix, 128 f.; MBh. i, ix; xii, 7537 ff.; Hariv.; VP. &c.; celebrating a great sacrifice [hence Dakshasydyana, 'N. of a sacrifice,' Mn. vi, 10] to obtain a son, he omitted, with the disapproval of Dadhica. to invite Siva, who ordered Vīra-bhadra to spoil the sacrifice, Hariv. 12212 [identified with Vishnu] ff.; VāyuP.i, 30 = BrahmaP.i; LingaP.; MatsyaP.xiii; VamP. ii-v; SivaP. i, 8; KasīKh. lxxxviiff.; named among the Visve-devas, Hariv. 11542; VayuP.; Brihasp. [Hcat.] &c.); N. of a son of Garuda, MBh. v. 3597; of a man with the patr. Pārvati, SBr. ii, 4, 4, 6; of a law-giver, Yajñ. i, 5; Mn. ix, 88, Sch. &c.; of a son of Usi-nara, BhP. ix, 23, 2; of one of the 5 Kānyakubja Brāhmans from whom the Bengal Brahmans are said to have sprung, Kshitis. i, 13 & 41; (a), f. the earth, L.; cf. a-tūrta-, dīná-, samāná-; su-dáksha; mārga-dakshaka; dākshāyaná; δεξιός; Lat. dex-ter; Goth. taihsvs. - kanyā, f. a daughter of D°, MBh. i; Durgā, L. - kra-\$ú, ni. du. = krátū-dákshau, TBr. i, 5; AsvGr.;

f. 'Do's daughter,' Durga, L.; pl. the Moon's wives, HPariš. ii, 88; -pati, m. 'lord of Durga,' Šiva, W.; = kshatmaja-p, L. - nidhana, n. N. of a Saman, TāndyaBr. xiv. - tā, f. dexterity, ability, Kām. v, 15; Sāh. iii, 51. - tāti (dáksho), f. id., AV. viii, I, 6. - nidhana, $n = -nidh^{\circ}$. - pati $(ddksh^{\circ})$, m. lord of the faculties, RV. i, 95, 6; cf. 56, 2. - pitri (dáksh°), m. 'id.' or 'having D° as father' (Mitra & Varuṇa, the gods &c.), vi-viii (du. otarā, pl. otaras); VS.; TS. i, 2 (pl. "tāras); SānkhSr. - putra, see -savarna. - makha-mathana. n. 'destruction of Do's sacrifice,' N. of LingaP. i, 99 f. - mathana, m. 'destroyer of Do,' Siva, Hcar. iii. - yajña, m. Daksha's sacrifice; -prabhañjana, m. 'destroyer of D''s sacrifice, 'Siva; -widhvansa, m. '= ksha-makha-manthana,' N. of KūrmaP. i, 15; -vidhvansana, n. N. of PadmaP. i, 5 & SivaP. ii, 11; -vināšinī, f. Durgā, W. - vihitā, f. (scil. gāthā) a song composed by Do, Yājā. iii, 114. - vrídh, mfn. rejoicing in cleverness, TS. iii, 5, 8. – sāpa, m. curse of Do,' N. of PadmaP. iii, 33. - sadhana, mfn. effective of cleverness, RV. ix. - savarna, m. N. of the 9th Manu, VP. iii, 2, 20; -putra sāv° or simply -putra, MārkP. xciv, 4 & 10. - sāvarņi, m. id., BhP. viii, 13, 18. – suta, m. a son of D° , god (cf. -pitri), R. v, 43, 14; (\bar{a}) , f. a daughter of D°; pl. the Moon's wives, Ragh. iii, 33. — stha, $mf(\bar{a})n$. being (on the right i.e.) south, Hcat. i, 3, 934. - smriti, f. N. of a law-book. Dakshanda, n. a hen's egg, Bhpr.v, 30, 73; vii, 76, 219. **Dakshâtmajā-pati,** m. 'lord of D° 's daughters,' the Moon, $V\bar{a}$ m. **Dakshâdhvara**, m. = ${}^{\circ}ksha-yaj\tilde{n}a$; - $dhva\underline{n}saka$, $m. = {}^{\circ}ksha-yaj\tilde{n}a-prabha\tilde{n}jana, L.; -dhvansa$ krit, m. id., L.; -dhvansana, m. id., Prab. ii, 28. Dakshâri, m. 'Do's foe,' Siva. Dakshêsvaralinga, n. N. of a Linga, KāšīKh. lxxxix.

Dákshas, mfn.able, dexterous, RV. if., vi; viii, 13. Daksháyya, mfn. to be satisfied by skill, if., vii. Dakshi, m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. iii, 3. **Dákshina** (also $n\dot{a}$, SBr.), mf(\bar{a})n. (declined as a pron. when denoting relative position ['right' or 'southern'], KātySr.; AsvGr. &c.; cf. Pān. i, 1, 34; vii, 1, 16; but not necessarily in abl. & loc. sg. m. n. [one, KātyŚr.; Mn. ii, 63] and nom. pl. m.; except Hariv. 12390) able, clever, dexterous, Pān. i, 1, 34, Kāš.; Šatr. (ifc.); right (not left), RV.; AV.; VS. &c. ("nam parî, 'to walk round a person with the right side towards him,' BhP. iv, 12, 25; onam / kri, 'to place any one on the right side as a mark of respect,' i, viii); south, southern (as being on the right side of a person looking eastward), situated to the south, turned or directed southward, AV.; VS. &c.; coming from south (wind), Susr.; Ragh. iv, 8; (with āmnāya) the southern sacred text (of the Tantrikas). Kulârņ. iii; straightforward, candid, sincere, pleasing, compliant, MBh.iv, 167; R.; Sak.iv, 18; Sāh. iii, 35; Pratapar.; BrahmaP.; m. the right (hand or arm), RV. i, viii, x; TS. v; the horse on the right side of the pole of a carriage, i, x; VS. ix, 8; Siva; m. or n. the south, Nal. ix, 23; R. iv; n. the righthand or higher doctrine of the Saktas, Kularn, ii; (am), ind. to the right, R. ii, 92, 13; (\bar{a}) , f. (scil. gό) 'able to calve and give milk,' a prolific cow, good milch-cow, RV.; AV.; a fee or present to the officiating priest (consisting originally of a cow, cf. Kāty-Sr. xv; Läty. viii, 1, 2), RV. &c.; Donation to the priest (personified along with Brahmanas-pati, Indra, and Soma, i, 18, 5; x, 103, 8; authoress of x, 107, RAnukr.; wife of Sacrifice [Ragh. i, 31; BhP. ii, 7, 2], both being children of Ruci and Akūti, iv, I, 4 f.; VP. i, 7, 18 f.); reward, RV. viii, 24, 21; (offered to the Guru), MBh. v; Ragh. v, 20; Kathās. iv, 93 f.; (°nām ā- Vdis, 'to thank,' Divyav. vii, 104; Caus. 'to earn thanks,' i); a gift, donation (cf. abhaya-, prâna-, rati-), Mn. iii; R.ii; (scil. dis) the south, Deccan, L.; a figure of Durga having the right side prominent, W.; completion of any rite (pratishtha), L.; (e), loc. ind. on the right side, Hemac.; (āt), abl. ind. from or on the right side, Pāņ. v, 3, 4; from the south, southward, ib.; (ena), instr. ind. on the right or south (35), on the right side of or southward from (acc.; ii, 3, 31), SBr.; KatySr.; MBh. &c. (with \sqrt{kri} , to place or leave on the right, BhP. v, 21, 8); (ais.), instr. ind. to the right, Kaus. 77; [cf. Lith. dészine, f. 'the right hand.'] - kālikā, f. a form of Durgā worshipped by the Tāntrikas, W. - kālī-māhātmya, n. N. of a work. -janv-akna, mfn. having the right knee bent, Gobh. i, 3, 1. - tás, ind. (Pāp. v, 3, 28) from the dáksho, mfn. able-minded, VS. iv, 11; SBr. iii, -ja, right or south, on the right side or southward from

(gen.), RV. &c. (with \sqrt{as} or $bh\bar{u}$, to stand at the right side of, assist, viii, 100, 2; x, 83, 7; AV. xviii; with $\sqrt{kri} = {}^{\circ}nena$ with \sqrt{kri} , BhP. v, 23, 1; with purástat or oras, south-east, SBr. xiii; MBh. ii); ota-upaeāra, mfn. having the entrance on the south, ApSr. xi, 9, 4; ota-upavītin, mfn. wearing the sacred thread on the right, fii, 17, 11; otás-kaparda, mfn. wearing the braid on the right side of the head, RV. vii, 33, 1; (°nā-k°, Grihyās. ii, 40); °tah-sad, mfn. = °na-s°, MaitrS. i, 4, 6; °to-nyāya, mfn. where the southern direction is the rule, Sānkh-Sr. ii, iv. - tra, ind, on the right side, RV, vi, 18, 9. - tva, n. uprightness, honesty, Hemac. - dagh, see -sád. - dvārika, mfn. (an asterism) propitious to a military expedition to the south VarYogay, v. I. Sch. - dhurīņa, mfn. harnessed on the right side of the pole, Pān. iv, 4, 78, Kāš. - pancāla, mfn. belonging or relating to the southern Pancalas (realm), BhP. iv, 25, 50. - pascat, ind. (Pan. v, 3, 32, Vartt. 2, Pat.) south-west from (gen.), Vait. - pascardha, m. (Pān. v, 3, 32, Vārtt. 3, Pat.) the south-western side, SānkhGr. i, 9, 6. – paścima, $mf(\bar{a})n$. southwestern, AsvGr.; MBh. iii, 16823; xvii, 44. - pañcālaka, mfn. = -pañcāla, Pāņ. vii, 3, 13, Kās. - $p\bar{u}rva$, $mf(\bar{a})n$. (ii, 2, 26, Kāš.) south-eastern, KātySr.; (ena), instr. ind. south-east from (acc.), viii, 6, 20; (\bar{a}) , f. (scil. dis) the south-east, Kaus.; AsvGr. iv, I f.; Gobh. iv, 2, 3; BhP.; "rvdyata, $mf(\bar{a})n$. extending south-eastward, KātyŚr. xxv; °*rvârdha*, m. the south-eastern side, iii, ix ; Kauš. - pūrvaka, mfn. = $^{\circ}rva$, Hcat. i, 11, 711. - prākpravaņa, mfn. sloping south-eastwards, ŠāṅkhŚr. iv, 14, 6. — prācī, f. = $-p\bar{u}rv\bar{a}$, R. vi, 96, 11. — bhā**ga**, m. the southern hemisphere (${}^{\circ}na\ bh^{\circ}$, i, 60, 20), W. – mānasa, n. N. of a Tīrtha near Benares. - mārga, m. the southern course (of a planet), Var-Yogay. iv, 49. — rādhā, f. southern Rādhā (in Bengal), Prab. ii, $\frac{2}{3}$ & $\frac{3}{9}$. — lipi, f. the southern way of writing, Lalit. x, 31. — sád, mfn. sitting on the right or southern side, VS. xxxviii; (°nā-s°) ix, 35; (°nadhak, nom. fr. -dagh, Lāṭy. v, 7, 3.) — savyá, mfn. du. right and left, AV. xii, 1, 28. - stha, m. 'standing on the right of his master,' a charioteer, L. Dakshinagni, m. the southern fire of the altar (=anvāhārya-pácana), AV.; AśvSr.; KātySr.; Laty.; ChUp.; AsvGr.; VP. v, 34; BhP. iv. Dakshinagra, mfn. having the points turned to the south, SBr. xii; KātyŠr.; ŠāňkhŠr.; Gobh.; MBh.; R. Dakshinac, m(acc. onlineam)fn. southward, Kaus. 87. Dakshinacala, m. 'southern mountain,' the Malaya range, L. Dakshinacara, mfn. upright in conduct, MBh. iv, 167; = orin; -tantra, n. N. of a Tantric work. Dakshinacarin, mfn. worshipping Sakti according to the right-hand ritual; °ri-tantra, n. = °ra-t°. Dakshinâdhipati, m. the lord of the Deccan, Vet. v, 1. Dakshinantika, f. N. of a metre. **Dakshinapara**, $mf(\bar{a})n$, southwestern, KātyŚr.; Lāty.; Kauś.; AśvGr.; Ap.; orâbhimukha, mfn. turned to the south-west, Vishn. lxi, 12. Dakshinapavarga, mfn. terminating in the south, Kaus. 87; ApGr. xxi, o. Dakshinabdhi. m, the southern ocean, VP. v, 23, 2 (v. l. for onāpatha). Dakshinabhimukha, $mf(\bar{a})n$, having the face turned southwards, Mn. iv, 50; Hcat. i, 11, 7; flowing southwards, Susr. i, 45; -sthita, mfn. standing with the face southwards, Mark P. Dakshinayana, n. 'southward way,' way to Yama's quarter, MBh. xii, 996; 'sun's progress south of the equator, the winter half-year, Gaut.; Mn. i, 67; MBh.; Var-BrS.; Pañcat.; BhP. v, 21, 3; mfn. situated in the sun's winter course (as an asterism), 23, 5 f. Dakshinaranya, n. 'southern forest,' N. of a forest, Hit. i, 2, 1. Dakshinarus, mfn. wounded on the right side, L. Dakshinardha, m. the right or southern side, TS.; TBr.; SBr.; KātySr.; MBh.; R.; -pašcardha, m. = na-p, ManSr. vi, 2,5; -pūrvardha, $m = ^{\circ}na \cdot p^{\circ}$, i, 1, 2 & 7, 6; $\vec{A}pG_{\vec{1}}$. ii, $\vec{6}$; $^{\circ}nardha$ parardha, m. = na-pascardha, Šīnkhšr. xviii, 24, 18. Dakshinardhya, mfn. being on the right or southern side, TS. ii, vi; SBr.; -pūrvardhya, mfn. being on the south-western side, Laty. i, 10, 3. Dakshinavacara, mfn. (an embryo) moving in the right part (of the womb), Lalit. vi, 7. Dakshinavarta, mfn. turning (from the left) to the right (a conch-shell, Sāh.; kundala, BhP. v, 23, 5; a fruit, Bhpr. v, 1, 139; a woman's navel, Subh.); moving in the southern course (the sun), MBh. vi. 5671; m. a conch-shell opening to the right, Divyav. viii, 490. Dakshinavartaka, $mf(ik\bar{a})n$. turned to the right or southwards, MBh. xiii; AgP. xl, 28;