ligious impostor, hypocrite, impostor. –2. a hunter. –3. a false man. –चित्तं a malicious thought, malice prepense, a thought or attempt to injure. –बुद्धि a. bent on mischief or evil design. (–द्धिः f.) a wicked or evil purpose.

द्रोहित a. Maliciously inclined, malevolent, hostile.

द्रोहिन् a. 1 Hurting, injuring. –2 Malevolent, malicious. –3 Plotting against, rebellious.

द्रुहः 1 A son. –2 A lake. –ही A daughter.

द्रुहणः, द्रुहिणः N. of Brâhmâ or Siva or Vishṇu.

द्रू 5. 9. P. (द्रूणो-णा-ति,) 1 To hurt, injure. –2 To go, move.

द्रूः Gold.

द्रूघणः A hammer, an iron club; see दुघण.

द्रूणः A scorpion. –णं A bow.

द्रेक् 1 A. (द्रेकते) 1 To sound. –2 To grow, increase. –3 To show joy, be exhilarated.

द्रै 1 P. (द्रायति) To sleep; cf. द्रा.

द्रोणः [cf. Un. 3. 10] 1 A lake 400 poles long. –2 A cloud (or a particular kind of cloud) abounding in water (from which rain streams forth as from a bucket); कोयमंबविधे काले कालपाशस्थिते मयि। अनावृष्टिहते शस्ये द्रोणमेघ इवोदितः॥ Mk. 10. 26. –3 A raven or a carrion crow. –4 A scorpion. –5 A tree (in general). –6 A tree bearing (white) flowers. –7 N. of the preceptor of the Kauravas and Pâṇḍavas. [Drona was the son of the sage Bharadvaja, and was so called because the seed, which fell at the sight of a nymph called Ghritachi, was preserved by the sage in a *drona*. Though a Brahmana by birth, he was well-versed in the science of arms which he learnt from Parasurama. He afterwards taught the Kauravas and the Pandavas the science of arms and archery. When, however, the great war commenced, he attached himself to the side of the Kauravas, and after Bhîshma had been mortally wounded—'lodged in the cage of darts'—he assumed the command of the Kaurava forces and maintained the struggle for four successive days, achieving wonderful exploits and killing thousands of warriors on the Pandava side. On the fifteenth day of the battle the fight continued even during the night, and it was on the morning of the 16th that Bhima, at the suggestion of Krishna, said within Drona's hearing that Asvatthaman was slain, (the fact being that an elephant named Asvatthaman had fallen on the field). Being at a loss to understand how that could be, he appealed to Yudhishṭhira, 'the truthful', who also, at the advice of Krishna, gave an evasive reply—uttered loudly the word Asvatthaman and added 'Gaja or elephant' in a very low tone; see Ve. 3. 9. Sorely grieved at the death of his only son, the kind-hearted old father fell in a swoon, and Dhrishṭadyumna, his avowed enemy, took advantage of this circumstance, and cut off his head]. –णः,-णं A measure of capacity, either the same as an *Aḍhaka* or equal to 4 *Aḍhakas* or $\frac{1}{16}$ of a Khârî, or 32 or 64 *shers*. –णं 1 A wooden vessel or cup, bucket. –2 A tub. –Comp. –आचार्यः see द्रोण above. –काकः,-काकलः a raven. –क्षीरा,-धा,-दुग्धा,-दुघा a cow yielding a *drona* of milk. –मुखं the capital of 400 villages. – मेघः see द्रोण (2) above.

द्रोणिः,-णी f. [द्रु-नि वा ङीप्; Un. 4 51] 1 An oval vessel of wood used for holding or pouring out water, a bucket, basin, baling-vessel. –2 A water-reservoir (जलाधार). –3 A trough for feeding cattle. –4 A measure of capacity, equal to two *Sûrpas* or 128 *shers*. –5 The valley or chasm between two mountains; बृहद्द्रोणीशैलकांतारप्रदेशमधितिष्ठतो माधवस्यांतिकं प्रयामि Mâl. 9; हिमवद्द्रोणी &c. –6 N. of the wife of Drona. –7 The plantain tree. –8 The Indigo plant. –Comp. –दलः the Ketaka tree.

द्रोणिका 1 A tub, bucket. –2 The Indigo plant.

द्रौणायनः,-निः, द्रौणिः An epithet of Asvatthâman; यद्रामेण कृतं तदेव कुरुते द्रौणायनिः क्रोधनः Ve. 3. 31.

द्रौणिक a. (की f.) 1 Containing a *drona*. –2 Sown with a *drona* of grain (as a field). –की A vessel holding the measure *drona*.

द्रौणी A tub, trough.

द्रौपदी [द्रुपदस्यापत्यं स्त्री-अण् ङीप्] N. of the daughter of Drupada, ting of the Pânchâlas. [She was won by Arjuna at her Svayamvara ceremony, and when he and his brothers returned home they told their mother that they had that day made a great acquisition. Whereupon the mother said "Well, then, my dear children, divide it amongst yourselves." As her words once uttered could not be changed, she became the common wife of the five brothers. When Yudhishṭhira lost his kingdom and even himself and Draupadi in gambling, she was grossly insulted by Duhsassana q. v. and by Duryodhana's wife. But these and the like insults she bore with uncommon patience and endurance; and on several occasions, when she and her husbands were put to the test, she saved their credit (as on the occasion of Durvasas begging food at night for his 60,000 pupils). At last, however, her patience was exhausted, and she taunted her husbands for the very tame way in which they put up with the insults and injuries inflicted upon them by their enemies; (see Ki. 1. 29-46). It was then that the Pandavas resolved to enter upon the great Bharati war. She is one of the five very chaste women whose names one is recommended to repeat; see अहल्या].

द्रौपदेयः A son of Draupadi; Bg. 1. 6, 18.

द्रंदः A plate on which hours are struck. –न्द A pair, couple.

द्वंद्वं [द्वौ द्वौ सहाभिव्यक्तौ; cf. P. VIII. 1. 15. Sk.] 1 A pair, couple. –2 A couple of animals (including even men) of different sexes, *i. e.* male and female; द्वंद्वानि भावं क्रियया विवव्रुः Ku. 3. 35; Me. 45; न चेदिदं द्वंद्वमयोजयिष्यत् Ku. 7. 66; R. 1. 40; *S.* 2. 14, 7. 27. –3 A couple of opposite conditions or qualities, (such as सुख and दुःख, शीत and उष्ण); बलवती हि द्वंद्वानां प्रवृत्तिः K. 135; द्वंद्वैरयोजयच्चेमाः सुखदुःखादिभिः प्रजाः Ms. 1. 26; 6. 81; सर्वक्लेशनिवृत्तिकरं निवसत्युपैति न द्वंद्वदुःखमिह किंचिदकिंचनोऽपि *Si.* 4. 64. –4 A strife, contention, quarrel, dispute, fight. –5 A duel. –6 Doubt, uncertainty. –7 A fortress, stronghold. –8 A secret. –द्वः 1 (In gram.) One of the four principal kinds of compounds, in which two or more words are joined together which, if not compounded, would stand in the same case and be connected by the copulative conjunction 'and'; चार्थे द्वंद्वः P. II. 2. 29; द्वंद्वः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33. –2 A kind of