**भैक्ष** *a.* (क्षी *f.*) [भिक्षैव तत्समूहो वा अण्] Living on alms. —क्षं 1 Begging, mendicancy; Ms. 6. 55; Y. 3. 42. –2 Anything got by begging, alms, charity; भैक्षेण वर्तयेन्नित्यं Ms. 2. 188; 4. 5. –**Comp.** —अन्न alms, food obtained by begging. —भोजिन् *a.* eating food obtained by begging. (—*m.*) a beggar, mendicant —आहारः a beggar. —काल: the time for begging. —चरणं,-चर्या,-चर्यं going about begging, begging, collecting alms. —जीविका, -वृत्तिः *f.* mendicancy. —भुज् *m.* a beggar, mendicant.

**भैक्षवं, भैक्षुकं** [भिक्षूणां समूहः अञ्] A number of beggars.

**भैक्ष्यं** [भिक्षा-स्वार्थे ष्यञ्] Food got by begging, alms, charity; see भैक्ष.

**भैम** *a.* (मी *f.*) [भीमस्य नृपस्येदं अण्] Relating to Bhîma. —मी 1 'The daughter of Bhîma,' a patronymic of Damayantî, wife of Nala. –2 The eleventh day of the bright half of Mâgha or a festival performed on that day.

**भैमसेनिः-न्यः** A son of Bhîmasena.

**भैरव** *a.* (वी *f.*) [भैरवेदं अण्] 1 Terrible, frightful, horrible, formidable; U. 5. 6. –2 Miserable. –2 Relating to Bhairava. —वः 1 A form of Siva (of which 8 kinds are enumerated). –2 The sentiment of terror (भयानक). –3 Fear, terror. –4 N. of a musical mode (राग) calculated to excite emotions of fear or terror. —वी 1 A form of the goddess Durgâ. –2 N. of a Râginî in the Hindu musical system. –3 A girl of 12 or a young girl representing the goddess Durgâ at the Durgâ festival. —वं Terror, horror. –**Comp.** —ईशः an epithet of Vishnu (or Siva?); so भैरवतर्जकः —यातना a sort of purificatory torment inflicted by Bhairava of Benares on those who die there, to make their spirits fit for absorption into the Supreme Spirit.

**भैषज** [भेषजमेव स्वार्थे अण्] A medicine, drug. —जः The bird called लावक or quail.

**भैषज्यं** [भिषजः कर्म, भेषज-स्वार्थे वा ष्यञ्] 1 Administering medicines, medical treatment. –2 A medicament, medicine, drug. –3 Healing power, curativeness.

**भैष्मकी** A patronymic of Rukmiṇî, daughter of Bhîshmaka of Vidarbha.

**भोक्तृ** *a.* [भुज्-तृच्] 1 One who enjoys or eats. –2 Possessing. –3 Enjoying or making use of. –4 Feeling, enduring, experiencing. –5 Protecting, ruling, governing. —*m.* 1 A possessor, enjoyer, user. –2 A husband. –3 A king, ruler. –4 A lover –5 An epithet of Vishnu.

**भोक्तृत्वं** 1 Being a possessor. –2 Enjoyment, possession. –3 Perception.

**भोगः** [भुज्-घञ्] 1 Eating, consuming. –2 Enjoyment, fruition. –3 Possession. –4 Utility, advantage. –5 Ruling, governing, government. –6 Use, application (as of a deposit). –7 Suffering, enduring, experiencing. –8 Feeling, perception. –9 Enjoyment of women, sexual enjoyment, carnal pleasure. –10 An enjoyment, an object of enjoyment or pleasure; भोगे रोगभयं Bh. 3. 35; Bg. 1. 32. –11 A repast, feast, banquet. –12 Food –13 Food offered to an idol. –14 Profit, gain. –15 Income, revenue. –16 Wealth. –17 The wages of prostitutes –18 A cover, coil, winding. –19 The (expanded) hood of a snake; श्वसदहितभुजंगभोगगाढव्यथि &c. Mâl. 5, 23; R 10. 7, 11. 59. –21 A snake. –22 The body. –23 An army in column. –24 The passing (of an asterism). –25 The part of the ecliptic occupied by each of the 27 Nakshatras. –**Comp.** —अर्ह *a.* fit to be enjoyed. (—र्हः) property, wealth. —अर्ह्य corn, grain. —आधिः a pledge which may be used until redeemed. —आवली the panegyric of a professional encomiast; भग्नः स्तुतित्रस्तस्य बंदी भोगावली भवेत् Hemachandra. —आवासः the apartments of women, harem. —कर *a.* affording enjoyment or pleasure. —गुच्छं wages paid to prostitutes. —गृहं the women's apartments, harem, zenana. —तृष्णा 1. desire of worldly enjoyments; तदुपस्थितमग्रहीदजः पितुराज्ञेति न भोगतृष्णया R. 8. 2; selfish enjoyment; Mâl. 2. —देहः 'the body of suffering', the subtle body which a dead person is supposed to carry with him, and with which he experiences happiness or misery according to his good or bad works. —धरः a serpent. —पतिः the governor or ruler of a district or province. —पालः a groom. —भिक्षा-क्षि f. hunger. —भूमि *f.* 'the land of enjoyment', heaven, paradise (where persons are said to enjoy the fruit of their actions). —भृतकः a servant who works only for livelihood. —लाभः 1. acquisition of enjoyment or profit. –2. well-being, welfare. —वस्तु *n.* an object of enjoyment. —सद्मन् *n.* =भोगावास q. v. —स्थानं 1. the body, as the seat of enjoyment. –2. women's apartments.

**भोगवत्** *a.* 1 Giving pleasure or delight, delightful. –2 Happy, prosperous. –3 Having curves, ringed, coiled. —*m.* 1 A snake. –2 A mountain. –3 Dancing, acting, and singing together. —*f.* (वती) 1 An epithet of the Ganges of Pâtâla or the lower world (पातालगंगा). –2 A female snake-demon. –3 N. of the city of the snake-demons in the lower world. –4 The night of the second day of a lunar month.

**भोगिकः** [भोग-ठन्] A groom, horse-keeper.

**भोगिन्** *a.* [भोग-इनि] 1 Eating. –2 Enjoying. –3 Suffering, experiencing, enduring. –4 Using, possessing (at the end of comp. in these four senses.) –5 Having curves. –6 Having hoods. –7 Devoted to enjoyment, indulging in sensual pleasures; Pt. 1. 60 (where it has sense 6 also). –8 Rich, opulent. —*m.* 1 A snake; गजाजिनालंबि विनद्धभोगि वा Ku. 5. 78; R. 2. 32, 4. 48, 10. 7, 11. 59. –2 A king. –3 A voluptuary. –4 A barber. –5 The headman of a village; –6 The lunar mansion आश्लेषा. —नी A woman belonging to the king's harem, but not consecrated with him, the concubine of a king. –**Comp.** —ईन्द्रः, ईशः Sesha or Vâsuki. —कांतः wind, air. —भुज् *m.* 1. an ichneumon. –2. a peacock. —वल्लभं sandal.

**भोग्य** *a.* [भुज्-ण्यत् कुत्वं] 1 To be enjoyed or turned to one's account; R. 8. 14, Pt. 1. 117. –2 To be suffered or endured; Me. 1. –3 Profitable. —ग्यं 1 Any object of enjoyment. –2 Wealth, property, pos-