one who lives on agriculture. —व्यतिकरः general or common report.

वार्त्तायनः A news-bearer, spy, an emissary.

वार्त्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [वृत्ति-ठक्] 1 Relating to news. -2 Bringing news. -3 Explanatory, glossarial. —कः 1 An emissary, a spy. -2 A husbandman (a man of the third tribe). —कं [वृत्तिरूपेण कृतो ग्रंथः] An explanatory or supplementary rule which explains the meaning of that which is said, of that which is left unsaid, and of that which is imperfectly said; or a rule which explains what is said or but imperfectly said and supplies omissions; उक्तानुक्तदुरुक्तार्थचिन्ता (or चिंता) कारि तु वार्त्तिकम् (the term is particularly applied to the explanatory rules of Kâtyâyana on Pâṇini's Sûtras). -Comp. —कारः N. of Kâtyâyana.

वार्त्रघ्नः N. of Arjuna; Ki. 15. 1.

वार्द्धके [वृद्धानां समूहः तस्य भावः कर्म वा वुञ्] 1 Old age; किमित्थमास्याभरणानि यौवने धृतं त्वया वार्द्धकशोभि वल्कलं Ku. 5. 44; R. 1. 8; N. 1. 77. -2 The infirmity of old age. -3 A collection of old men.

वार्द्धकेय 1 Old age. -2 The infirmity of old age.

वार्द्धुक = वार्द्धके.

वार्द्धुषिः, वार्द्धुषिकः, वार्द्धुषिन् *m.* A usurer.

वार्द्धुष्यं Usury, high or exorbitant interest.

वार्ध्रं, वार्ध्री *f.* A leather thong.

वार्ध्रीणसः 1 A rhinoceros; see वाध्रीणस also. -2 A wild goat with long ears.

वार्मणं A collection of men in armour.

वार्यं A blessing, boon. —(pl.) Possessions.

वार्षणा A kind of blue fly.

वार्ष *a.* (र्षी *f.*) [वर्ष-अण्] 1 Belonging to the rains. -2 Annual.

वार्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) [वर्षे वर्षासु वा भवः ठञ्] 1 Belonging to the rains or rainy season वार्षिकं संजहारेंद्रो धनुर्ज्यमजवे रघुर्दधौ R. 4. 16. -2 Annual, yearly. -3 Lasting for one year; मानुषाणां प्रमाणं स्याद्वृद्धिर्वै दशवार्षिकी; so वार्षिकमन्नं Y. 1. 124. —कं N. of a medicinal plant.

वार्षिला Hail.

वार्षुक *a.* (की *f.*) Raining, sprinkling, pouring down.

वार्ष्णेयः 1 A descendant of Vṛishṇi. -2 Particularly Kṛishṇa. -3 N. of the charioteer of Nala.

वार्ह
वार्हद्रथ
वार्हद्रथि
वार्हस्पत
वार्हस्पत्य
वार्हिण
वाल
वालक

} See बार्ह, बार्हद्रथ, बार्हद्रथि, बार्हस्पत, बार्हस्पत्य, बार्हिण; बाल, बालक.

वालखिल्य See बालखिल्य.

वालिः N. of a celebrated monkey-chief, who was slain by Râma at the desire of Sugrîva, his younger brother. [He is represented as a very powerful monkey, and is said to have placed under his arm-pit even Ravana when he went to fight with him. During his absence from Kishkindha to slay the brother of Dundubhi, Sugriva usurped the throne considering him to be dead, but when Vali returned, he had to run away to Rishyamuka. Tara, wife of Sugriva, was seized by Vali, but she was restored to her husband when Rama slew him.]

वालुका 1 Sand, gravel; अकृतलक्षणोपकृतं वालुकास्विव मुचितम् -2 Powder. -3 Camphor in general. —का, -की A kind of cucumber. -Comp. —शर्करिका sugar.

वालेय See बालेय.

वाल्क *a.* (ल्की *f.*) [वल्क-अण्] Made of the bark of trees.

वाल्कल *a.* (ली *f.*) [वल्कल-अण्] Made of the bark of trees. —लं A bark-garment. —ली Spirituous liquor.

वाल्मीकिः, -वाल्मीकिः [वल्मीके भवः अण् इञ् वा] N. of a celebrated sage, and author of the Râmâyaṇa. [He was a Brahmana by birth, but being abandoned by his parents in his childhood, he was found by some wild mountaineers who taught him the art of thieving. He soon became an adept in the art, and pursued his business of plundering and killing (where necessary) travellers for several years. One day he saw a great sage whom he asked on pain of death to deliver up his possessions. But the sage told him to go home and ask his wife and children if they were ready to become his partners in the innumerable iniquities that he had committed. He accordingly went home, but returned dismayed at their unwillingness. The sage then told him to repeat the word *mard* (which is *Râma* inverted) and disappeared. The robber continued to repeat it for years together without moving from the place, so that his body was covered up with ant-hills. But the same sage reappeared and got him out, and as he issued from the 'valmîka' he was called *Vâlmîki*, and became afterwards an eminent sage. One day while he was performing his ablutions, he saw one of a pair of *Krauncha* birds being killed by a fowler, at which he cursed the wretch in words which unconsciously took the form of a verse in the Anushṭubh metre. This was a new mode of composition, and at the command of the god Brahman he composed the first poem the Ramayana. When Sita was abandoned by Rama, he gave her shelter under his roof, and brought up her two sons. He afterwards restored them all to Rama.]

वाल्लभ्यं Being beloved or favourite.

वाचाट *a* [वद् यङ् लुक् -अकञ्] 1 Talkative, garrulous. -2 Eloquent.

वाचव: A kind of basil.

वाचुट: A boat, raft.

वाचृत् 4 A. (वाचृत्यते) 1 To choose, prefer, select, love; ततो वाचृत्यनागौ रामशालां न्यविक्षत Bk. 4. 28. -2 To serve.

वाचृत्त *a.* Chosen, selected, preferred.

वाश् I. 4 A. (वाश्यते, वाशित) 1 To roar, cry, scream, shriek, howl; hum (as birds), sound in general; (शिवाः) तां श्रिताः प्रतिभयं ववाशिरे R. 11. 61, *Si.* 18. 75, 76; Bk. 14. 14, 76. -2 To call.

वाशक *a.* Roaring, sounding.

वाशनं 1 Roaring, howling, growling, yelling &c. -2 The warbling or cry of birds, humming (of bees &c.).

वाशिः Fire, the god of fire.

वाशितं 1 The cry of birds. -2 Calling out, calling.

वाशिता 1 A female elephant; अभ्यपद्यत स वाशितासखः पुष्कितां कमलिनीरिव द्विपः R. 19. 11; (also written वाशिता in this sense). -2 A woman.

वाशी Ved. 1 Roaring, crying. -2