sūtras were founded). — *Śivopapurāṇa* (°*va-up*°), *am*. n., N. of an Upa-Purāṇa.

Śivaka, *as*, m. a pillar or post to which cattle are tethered or to which cows are tied (when milked); a scratching-post (for cattle to rub against).

Śivānī, f. the wife of Śiva (i. e. Durgā); the plant Sesbana Ægyptiaca (=*jayantī*; or, according to others, Celtis Orientalis).

Śivālu, *us*, m. a jackal.

Śiviya, Nom. P. *śiviyati*, *-yitum*, to treat any one (acc.) like Śiva.

शिवि *śivi*, *is*, m. a beast of prey, noxious animal; the birch tree (=*bhūrja*); N. of a king (son of Uśīnara; the story of his rescuing Agni in the form of a pigeon from Indra in the form of a hawk by the offering of an equal portion of his own flesh, weighed in a balance, is told in the Vahni-Purāṇa and Mahā-bhārata, see below); N. of a country; (*ayas*), m. pl., N. of a people or race. — *Śivi-carita* or *śivi-caritra*, *am*, n. 'the story of Śivi,' N. of an episode of the Mahā-bhārata; see Vana-parvan 13275–13300; the same story of the hawk and the pigeon is told of Uśīnara in Vana-parvan 10560–10596.

शिविका *śivikā*, f. a palanquin, palkee, litter; a bier; a stage erected for exhibitions; a proper N. — *Śivikā-dāna*, *am*, n. the gift of a litter, &c.; N. of a chapter of the Vahni-Purāṇa.

Śivī-ratha, *as*, m. a palanquin, litter.

शिविपिष्ट *śivipishṭa* for *śipi-vishṭa*, *as*, m. epithet of Śiva, &c. See *śipi*, p. 1005.

शिविर *śivira*, *am*, n. (said in Uṇādi-s. I. 54. to be fr. rt. 1. *śī*), a camp; a royal camp, royal residence; an intrenchment for the protection of an army; a sort of grain; (*as*), m., N. of a tribe (?).

शिशयिषा *śiśayishā*, f. (fr. Desid. of rt. 1. *śī*), desire to lie down, wish to sleep, drowsiness, sleepiness.

Śiśayishu, *us*, *us*, *u*, wishing to lie down, sleepy, drowsy.

शिशान *śiśāna*. See under rt. 1. *śi*, p. 1004.

शिशिर *śiśira*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (according to Uṇādi-s. I. 54. fr. rt. *śaś*; probably connected with rt. *śṛī* or rt. *śo*), cool, chilly, cold, frigid, freezing; (*as*), m., N. of the seventh month of the year (according to one reckoning); N. of a mountain; of a teacher of the Ṛig-veda (a pupil or descendant of Śākalya Veda-mitra); (*as*, *am*), m. n. hoar frost, dew, coolness, cold; the cool or dewy season (comprising two months, Māgha and Phālguna, or from about the middle of January to that of March, see *ṛitu*). — *Śiśira-kāla*, *as*, m. the dewy season. — *Śiśira-ghna*, *as*, *ī*, *am*, destroying frost; (*as*), m. epithet of Agni or fire. — *Śiśira-tara*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, more cool, very refreshing. — *Śiśira-mathita*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, pinched by cold. — *Śiśirartu* (°*ra-ṛitu*), *us*, m. the dewy season. — *Śiśirāṇśu* (°*ra-aṇ*°), *us*, m. 'having cold rays,' the moon. — *Śiśirāṇśu-tva*, *am*, n. the state of having cold rays. — *Śiśiri-bhū*, cl. 1. P. *-bhavati*, &c., to become cool. — *Śiśira-shṇa-varsha* (°*ra-ush*°), *ās*, f. pl. the dewy, hot, and rainy seasons.

शिशु *śiśu*, *us*, m. (a reduplicated form of 1. *śu* for rt. *śvi*; according to Uṇādi-s. I. 21. fr. rt. *śo*; Ved. *śiśvaḥ* = *śiśavaḥ*, *śiśvā* = *śiśunā*), a child, infant; the young of any animal (as a calf, puppy, &c.); a boy under eight years of age; a lad under sixteen; a pupil, scholar; N. of a descendant of Aṅgiras (author of Ṛig-veda IX. 112). — *Śiśu-kāla*, *as*, m. childhood. — *Śiśu-kranda*, *as*, m. or *śiśu-krandana*, *am*, n. the weeping of a child or infant. — *Śiśu-krandīya*, *as*, m., scil. *grantha*, a book treating of infantile complaints or (perhaps) a book suitable for naughty children, (Pāṇ. IV. 3, 88.) — *Śiśu-gandhā*, f. double jasmine. — *Śiśu-cāndrāyaṇa*, *am*, n. the lunar penance of children, (eating four mouthfuls at sunrise and four mouthfuls at sunset for a month, Manu XI. 219.) — *Śiśu-tva*, *am*, n. or *śiśu-tā*, f. childhood, boyhood, the period up to eight years of age; pupilage, the period before sixteen. — *Śiśu-deśya*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, being in the place of a child, not far from or almost a child. — *Śiśu-nāga*, *as*, m. a young elephant; a kind of Rākshasa or demon; N. of a king of Magadhā (the founder of a dynasty). — *Śiśu-pāla*, *as*, m. 'child-cherisher,' N. of the king of the Cedis inhabiting a country in central India, probably the same as Bundelkhand, (see *cedi*; he was son of Dama-ghosha, and is also called Su-nītha; his impiety in opposing the worship of Kṛishṇa is described in the Sabhā-parvan of the Mahā-bhārata; when Yudhi-shṭhira was about to perform a Rājasūya sacrifice, numerous princes attended, and Bhīshma proposed that especial honour should be paid to Kṛishṇa, who was also present, but Śiśu-pāla objected, and after denouncing Kṛishṇa as a contemptible person challenged him to fight, whereupon Kṛishṇa struck off his head with his discus; the Vishṇu-Purāṇa identifies this impious monarch with the demons Hiraṇya-kaśipu and Rāvaṇa; his death forms the subject of Māgha's celebrated poem called Śiśupāla-vadha.) — *Śiśupālaka*, *as*, *ikā*, *am*, protecting or cherishing children; (*as*), m., N. of a king (=*śiśu-pāla*); the plant Nauclea Cordifolia. — *Śiśupāla-badha* or *śiśupāla-vadha*, *as*, m. 'the slaying of Śiśu-pāla,' N. of a part of the Mahā-bhārata (see below) and of an epic poem by Māgha on the subject of Śiśu-pāla's death by the hand of Kṛishṇa. — *Śiśupāla-badha-parvan*, *a*, n., N. of a section of the Mahā-bhārata (contained in the Sabhā-parvan 1418–1627, see above). — *Śiśupāla-han*, *ā*, m. 'destroyer of Śiśu-pāla,' an epithet of Kṛishṇa. — *Śiśu-bhāva*, *as*, m. the state of childhood, infancy. — *Śiśu-mat*, *ān*, *atī*, *at*, Ved. infantine, childish, (according to Sāy. on Ṛig-veda I. 140, 10. *śiśumatīr* = *śaiśavavatīr jvālāḥ*.) — *Śiśu-māra*, *as*, m. 'child-killing,' the Gangetic porpoise, Delphinus Gangeticus; 'the heavenly porpoise,' a form of Vishṇu (described as a collection of the stars and planets); N. or a form of Vishṇu. — *Śiśumāra-śiras*, *as*, n. the dolphin's head, a part of the heavens studded with stars, the north-east point. — *Śiśu-vāhaka* or *śiśu-vāhyaka*, *as*, m. 'child-carrier,' a wild goat. — *Śiśu-hatyā*, f. child-murder.

Śiśuka, *as*, m. a child; the young of any animal; a porpoise; a fish resembling a porpoise; a tree.

Śiśūla, *as*, m., Ved. a child or a young animal, (Sāy. = *śiśu*.)

Śiśvan in *saṃ-śiśvan*, q. v.; (according to Sāy. on Ṛig-veda I. 65, 5. *śiśvā* may either = *tanūkṛitaḥ*, 'attenuated,' as if fr. rt. *śo*, or = *śiśunā*, inst. c. of *śiśu*.)

Śiśvāyai in Ṛig-veda X. 95, 13 = *śive*, i. e. *kalyāṇe samupasthite sati* (according to Sāy.).

Śiśvi, *is*, *is*, *i*, swelling, increasing, thriving, &c., in *su-śiśvi*, q. v.

शिश्न *śiśna*, *as*, m. (according to Yāska fr. rt. *śnath*; according to others fr. rt. *śaś*), the male generative organ, (also *am*, n. in Ved.); (*am*), n., Ved. a tail; thread steeped in rice-water, (said by Sāy. to be fr. rt. *snā*, Ṛig-veda I. 105, 8.) — *Śiśna-deva*, *as*, m. 'having the generative organ for a god' or 'sporting with that organ,' a lustful or unchaste man, (Sāy. *śiśnena divyanti krīḍanti iti śiśna-devāḥ abrahmacāryāḥ ity arthaḥ*); a tailed or priapic demon. — *Śiśnodara-parāyaṇa* (°*na-ud*°), *as*, *ā*, *am*, addicted to lust and gluttony.

शिश्रियाण *śiśriyāṇa*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (fr. rt. *śri*), Ved. seeking refuge, taking refuge.

शिश्विदान *śiśvidāna*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (according to Uṇādi-s. II. 93. fr. rt. *śvit*, 'to be white,' with substitution of *d* for *t* and elision of the desiderative affix *s*), 'being pure,' innocent, virtuous (=*śuklakarman*); guilty, sinful, wicked (=*kṛishṇa-karman* according to some).

शिष् 1. *śish*, cl. 1. P. *śeshati*, *śiśesha*, *śekshyati*, *aśikshat*, *śeshṭum*, to hurt, injure, kill.

शिष् 2. *śish*, cl. 7. P. *śinashṭi*, *śiśesha*, *śekshyati*, *aśishat*, *śeshṭum*, to leave, leave remaining; to distinguish from others, individualize; (according to some also) cl. 1. P. *śeshati*, &c., to leave a residue, allow to remain, spare: Pass. *śishyate*, (for *śishyate*, Pass. of rt. 1. *śās*, see p. 1003), to be left remaining, remain: Caus. (or cl. 10) *śeshayati*, *-yitum*, Aor. *aśīśishat*, to cause to remain, leave, allow to remain, spare: Desid. *śikshati*: Intens. *śeśishyate*, *śeśeshṭi*; [cf. Lat. *quæso*, *quæro*, *quæstor*, perhaps *cura*; Goth. *qvisteins*, *qvistjan*, *fra-qvisteins*, *fra-qvistjan*, *fra-qvistnan*, *us-qvistjan* (based on a noun *qvist* = *śishṭi*, in the sense of 'leaving, abandoning'), *us-haista*.]

1. *śishṭa*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, left, remaining, residual, anything that remains or is left. — 1. *śishṭa-tā*, f. or *śishṭa-tva*, *am*, n. the being left, the being residual.

शिष्ट 2. *śishṭa*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (fr. rt. 1. *śās*), ordered, commanded; disciplined, well regulated, educated, trained; tamed, obedient, docile; orderly, correct, learned, wise, good; select, (perhaps referrible to 1. *śishṭa*); eminent, excellent, superior, principal, chief; (*as*), m. a chief; a courtier, counsellor. — 2. *śishṭa-tā*, f. or *śishṭa-tva*, *am*, n. docility; good behaviour, urbanity, civility. — *Śishṭa-sabhā*, f. an assembly of chiefs, council of state. — *Śishṭa-sabhāćāra* (°*bhā-āć*°), *as*, m. history or tradition of eminent persons. — *Śishṭa-sammata*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, approved or loved by the learned, (Manu III. 39.) — *Śishṭāćaraṇa* (°*ṭa-āć*°), *am*, n. the conduct or procedure of the virtuous, practice of the good, gentlemanly behaviour. — *Śishṭāćāra* (°*ṭa-āć*°), *as*, m. the practice or traditional usages of the virtuous; (*as*, *ā*, *am*), well-behaved; the approved conduct of the wise and good, good manners, gentlemanly conduct, proper behaviour. — *Śishṭāćāra-viruddha*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, opposed to the practice of the virtuous. — *Śishṭāćārāviruddha* (°*ra-av*°), *as*, *ā*, *am*, not opposed to the practice of the virtuous.

Śishṭi, *is*, f. ruling, governing, commanding; an order, command; correction, punishment, chastisement.

Śishṭvā, ind. having governed or regulated or trained; having ordered or decreed.

Śishya, *as*, *ā*, *am*, to be taught, docile [cf. *a-śº*]; (*as*), m. a scholar, pupil, disciple, (*ku-śishya*, a bad or wicked pupil); passion, anger; violence. — *Śishyatā*, f. or *śishya-tva*, *am*, n. the state or character of a pupil, pupilage, instruction. — *Śishya-paramparā*, f. a series or succession of pupils or disciples. — *Śishya-putra*, *as*, m. a pupil equal to a son. — *Śishya-pradeya*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, to be delivered or imparted to pupils. — *Śishya-śikshṭi*, *is*, f. chastisement or correction of a pupil.

Śishyamāṇa, *as*, *ā*, *am*, being ruled or controlled; being instructed or trained.

शिह्ल *śihla* or *śihlaka*, *as*, m. (also written *śihla*, q. v.), olibanum, benzoin, Indian incense (= *śilā-rasa*).

Śihlana, *as*, m., N. of the author of the Śānti-śataka, (sometimes written *śilhana*.)

शी 1. *śī* (perhaps connected with rt. *śad*), cl. 2. A. *śete* (1st du. *śevahe*, 3rd du. *śayāte*, 1st pl. *śemahe*, 3rd pl. *śerate*, Ved. cl. 1. *śayate*, but *śaye* = *śete*, Ṛig-veda III. 55, 4, cf. Pāṇ. VII. 1, 41; Ved. and ep. also P. in some tenses), Impf. *aśeta* (P. *aśayat*, Ved. 2nd du. P. *aśāyatam*, 3rd du. A. *aśayātām*, 3rd pl. *aśerata*), Pot. *śayīta* (ep. *śayet*), Impv. *śetām* (2nd sing. *śeshva*, 1st du. *śayāvahai*, 3rd pl. *śeratām*), *śiśye*, *śayishyate* (ep. *śeshyati*), *aśayishṭa*, *śayitum* (Ved. Inf. *śayadhyai*), to lie, lie down, lie on the ground, recline; to rest, repose; to sleep: Pass. *śayyate*, Aor. *aśāyi*: Caus. *śāyayati*, *-yitum*, to cause to lie down, put down, throw down; to throw, put;