king; an epithet of Vishṇu; of Kuvera; (*ā*), f. an excellent woman; a kind of shrub (=*sthala-padminī*); a root,=*medā*; (*am*), n. cow's milk. — *Śreshṭha-kāshṭha, am,* n. the main pillar of a house. — *Śreshṭha-tama, as, ā, am,* the very best, most excellent. — *Śreshṭha-tā,* f. or *śreshṭha-tva, am,* n. betterness, superiority, eminence, excellence. — *Śreshṭha-bhāj, k, k, k,* possessing the best. — *Śreshṭha-vāć, k, k, k,* pre-eminent in speech, eloquent. — *Śreshṭha-śoćis, is, is, is,* Ved. having the best splendor. — *Śreshṭhāmla* (°*ṭha-am*°), *am,* n. the fruit of the tamarind. — *Śreshṭhāśrama* (°*ṭha-āś*°), *as,* m. 'best order,' one who is in the best order, a householder (considered to belong to the best of the four orders as supporting the other three).

Śreshṭhin, ī, inī, i, best, chief; (*ī*), m. an artist eminent by birth, the head or chief of a company following the same trade, a president or foreman of a guild or corporation.

Śraishṭhya, am, n. superiority, preference, superexcellence, pre-eminence, superlativeness. — *Śraishṭhya-kāma, as, ā, am,* desiring superiority.

श्रै *śrai,* another form of rt. *śrā,* q. v.

श्रोण *śroṇ* (also written *śloṇ*), cl. 1. P. *śroṇati, śroṇitum,* to collect, accumulate, heap together; to go, move (according to Yāska).

श्रोण *śroṇa, as, ā, am* (according to Uṇādi-s. III. 6. apparently fr. rt. 1. or 2. *śru*), lame, a cripple; dressed, cooked, matured, (in this sense probably for *śrāṇa*); (*as*), m. a kind of disease [cf. 1. *śravaṇa*]; (*ā*), f. rice-gruel [cf. *śrāṇa*]; the constellation Śravaṇā, (contracted fr. *śravaṇā*.)

Śroṇi, is, f. m. (according to Uṇādi-s. IV. 51. fr. rt. 1. or 2. *śru*), the hip and loins, buttocks; a road, way; [cf. Gr. *κλόνι-s, κλόνιο-ν, κλονιστήρ*; Lat. *clūnis, clunaclum*; Lith. *szlauni-s*; Hib. *slīas,* 'the thigh, the loins.'] — *Śroṇi-taṭa, as,* m. the slope of the hips, (see *taṭa.*) — *Śroṇi-phala* or *śroṇi-phalaka, am,* n. the hip and loins or the hip only; the hip-bone (os ilium). — *Śroṇi-varjam,* ind. except the hips. — *Śroṇi-vimba, am,* n. a waist-band. — *Śroṇi-sūtra, am,* n. a string worn round the loins; a sword-belt.

Śroṇī, f.=*śroṇi* above; N. of a river.

श्रोतोञ्जन *śrota-'ñjana.* See under 2. *śrotas,* p. 1028.

श्रोत्र *śrotra, śrauta,* &c. See p. 1028.

श्रोमत *śromata, śroshamāṇa,* &c. See p. 1028, col. 2.

श्रौषट् *śraushaṭ.* See p. 1028, col. 2.

श्रौष्टिन् *śraushṭin, ī,* m. (fr. *śrushṭī*=*kshipra*), Ved. having speed, quick, rapid, (according to Sāy. on Ṛig-veda VIII. 48, 2. *śraushṭī*=*kshipra-gāmy aśvaḥ.*)

श्राद्ध *śry-āhva.* See under 2. *śrī.*

श्लक्ष्ण *ślakshṇa as, ā, am* (according to Uṇādi-s. III. 19. fr. rt. *ślish*), small, fine, thin, minute, slender, delicate; smooth, even, plain, polished; beautiful, pleasing, charming, soft, gentle, mild, amiable; honest, sincere, candid. — *Ślakshṇatvać, k,* m. smooth bark; (*k*), m. 'having a smooth bark,' a kind of plant (=*aśmantaka*).

Ślakshṇaka, as, ā, am, smooth, even; beautiful, pleasing; (*am*), n. the fruit of the Areca Catechu, the Areca nut.

Ślakshṇaya, Nom. P. *ślakshṇayati, -yitum,* to make thin or small.

श्लङ्क *ślank* (=rt. *śrank,* q.v.), cl. 1. A. *ślankate, śaślanke, ślankitum,* to go, move.

श्लङ्ग *ślang* (=rt. *śrang*), cl. 1. P. *ślangati,* &c., to go, move.

श्लथ *ślath* (apparently a later form of rt. *śrath,* q. v.), cl. 1. 10. P. *ślathati,* &c., *ślathayati, -yitum,* to be loose or relaxed or flaccid, be unfastened; to be weak; to hurt, kill.

Ślatha, as, ā, am, relaxed, loose, flaccid; untied, unfastened; dishevelled (as hair). — *Ślatha-bandhana, as, ī, am,* having the muscles relaxed. — *Ślatha-lambin, ī, inī, i,* hanging loosely. — *Ślathodyama* (°*tha-ud*°), *as, ā, am,* relaxing one's efforts.

Ślathat, an, antī, at, being loose or relaxed.

श्लवण *ślavaṇa, as,* m. = *śravaṇa*; [cf. *śloṇa.*]

श्लाख् *ślākh* (=rt. *śākh*), cl. 1. P. *ślākhati, ślākhitum,* to pervade, penetrate, embrace.

श्लाघ् *ślāgh,* cl. 1. A. *ślāghate* (ep. also P. *-ti*), *śaślāghe, aślāghishṭa, ślāghitum,* to flatter, coax, wheedle (with dat.); to praise, commend, applaud, celebrate, eulogise; to be proud of, boast of (with inst.): Pass. *ślāghyate,* Aor. *aślāghi,* to be praised or celebrated or magnified: Caus. *ślāghayati, -te, -yitum,* Aor. *aśaślāghat,* to approve, praise, celebrate, congratulate; [cf. Gr. *κρήγυον,* probably *κόλαξ*: Hib. *sleigh,* 'adoration;' *sleachd,* 'adoration;' *sleachdaim,* 'I adore.']

Ślāghana, am, n. the act of flattering, praising, &c.

Ślāghanīya, as, ā, am, to be praised, praiseworthy, laudable, commendable.

Ślāghamāna, as, ā, am, flattering, praising; congratulating one's self, rejoicing.

Ślāghayitvā, ind. having praised or applauded.

Ślāghā, f. flattery, praise, commendation, panegyric, eulogium; boasting; service, obedience; wish, desire. — *Ślāghā-vaha, as, ā, am,* meriting praise.

Ślāghita, as, ā, am, flattered, praised, commended.

Ślāghitvā, ind. having flattered, having praised, &c.

Ślāghin, ī, inī, i, flattering, praising, commending; desiring.

Ślāghya, as, ā, am, to be praised or commended, praiseworthy, entitled to praise or veneration, venerable, respectable, honourable.

Ślāghyamāna, as, ā, am, being praised, &c.

श्लिकु *śliku, us,* m. (according to Uṇādi-s. I. 33. fr. rt. 2. *ślish*), a servant, slave, dependant; a profligate or low person, libertine, debauchee; (*u*), n. astronomy, astrology.

श्लिष् 1. *ślish* (=rt. 1. *śrish*), cl. 1. P. *śleshati, śiślesha, śleshitum,* to burn, consume by fire.

1. *Slesha, as,* m. buming.

श्लिष् 2. *ślish,* cl. 4. P. *ślishyati* (ep. also A. *-te*), *śiślesha, śliśleshya, aślikshat* (in the sense of 'to embrace'), *aślishat* (and according to some also *aślaikshīt* in other senses), *śleshṭum,* to adhere, cling to, be united or connected with; to embrace; to unite, tie, join, connect: Pass. *ślishyate,* Aor. *aśleshi,* to be joined or connected; to be implied or intimated; cl. 10. P. or Caus. *śleshayati, -yitum,* Aor. *aśiślishat,* to cause to embrace; to embrace, connect: Desid. *śiślikshati*: Intens. *śeślishyate, śeśleshṭi*; [cf. Gr. *κλη-ΐς, κλείς, κλει-δός, κλεί-ω*: Lat. *ctāvi-s, clau-d-o*: Old Germ. *sliuz-u*: Slav. *ključi,* 'a key;' *kljucati se,* 'to agree:' Hib. *crios,* 'a belt, girdle.']

Ślishā, f. clinging, embracing, an embrace.

Ślishṭa, as, ā, am, clung to, adhered to; touched by; leaning on; embraced; connected so as to be susceptible of a double interpretation, (applied to a figure of speech by which two objects are closely connected and epithets applied to both in common), implied.

Ślishṭi, is, f. adherence, connection; embrace; (*is*), m., N. of a son of Dhruva.

Ślishṭvā, ind. having clung or adhered, having embraced.

Ślishyat, an, antī, at, clinging to, adhering to, being in close contact with; embracing.

Ślishyamāṇa, as, ā, am, being embraced, &c.

2. *Slesha, as,* m. adhering or clinging to; embracing, an embrace; union, junction, contact, proximity; association, society, presence; a figure of rhetoric, connection of words so as to admit of a double meaning, verbal equivocation, paronomasia, pun, irony, implied meaning. — *Slesha-bhittika, as, ā, am,* resting on or adhering to a wall, (said to mean simply 'resting on.') — *Śleshārtha* (°*sha-ar*°), *as,* m. a meaning other than the literal one, a second sense hidden in the obvious one, implied meaning.

Śleshaṇa, am, n. the act of adhering, embracing, &c.

Śleshaṇīya, as, ā, am, to be embraced, &c.

Śleshin, ī, iṇī, i, adhering, clinging to, embracing.

Śleshmaka, as, m. phlegm, the watery or phlegmatic humor.

Śleshmaṇa, as, ā, am, phlegmatic; (*ā*), f. a kind of plant (=*tarpaṇī*).

Śleshman, ā, m. phlegm, rheum, the phlegmatic humor, (one of the three humors of the body; see *dhātu.*) — *Śleshma-ghna, as, ā* or *ī, am,* removing phlegm; (*ā*), f. Arabian jasmine; a kind of tree (=*ketaka*); (*ī*), f. Arabian jasmine; hogweed; another plant (=*jyotishmatī*); the three spices (=*tri-kaṭu*). — *Śleshma-ja, as, ā, am,* produced or proceeding from phlegm. — *Śleshma-dhātu, us,* m. the phlegmatic humor. — *Śleshma-ha, as, ā, am,* removing phlegm; (*as*), m. a medicinal plant (=*kaṭ-phala*). — *Śleshmātisāra* (°*ma-at*°), *as,* m. dysentery or diarrhœa produced by vitiated phlegm. — *Śleshmāntaka* (°*ma-an*°), *as,* m. 'destroying phlegm,' a kind of plant (=*piććhila, bahu-vāra*). — *Śleshmāśru* (°*ma-aś*°), *u,* n. a tear consisting of phlegmatic humor. — *Śleshmaujas* (°*ma-oj*°), *as,* n. the phlegmatic humor.

Śleshmala, as, ā, am, phlegmatic, abounding or affected with phlegm, &c.; (*as*), m. the plant Cordia Myxa or Latifolia.

Śleshmāta, as, m. a kind of tree,=*śleshmātaka.*

Śleshmātaka, as, m. the tree Cordia Myxa. — *Śleshmātaka-maya, as, ī, am,* made of Cordia Myxa. — *Śleshmātaka-vana, am,* n. 'forest of Śleshmātaka trees,' N. of a forest about Go-karṇa (where Śiva is said to have been concealed in the form of a stag).

Ślaishmika, as, ī, am, relating or belonging to phlegm, phlegmatic; producing phlegm.

श्लीपद *ślīpada, am,* n. (thought by some to be fr. rt. 2. *ślish*+*pada*), morbid enlargement of the leg, swelled leg, elephantiasis. — *Ślīpada-prabhava, as,* m. 'source of elephantiasis,' the Mango tree. — *Ślīpadāpaha* (°*da-ap*°), *as,* m. 'removing or curing elephantiasis,' a kind of tree (=*putra-jīva*).

Ślipadin, ī, inī, i, having a swelled leg, club-footed; (*ī*), m. a club-footed man.

श्लील *ślīla, as, ā, am* (for *śrīla*), prosperous, fortunate, affluent, happy.

श्लु *ślu,* one of the three technical terms for grammatical elision classed with *luk,* q.v.

श्लोक *ślok* (probably rather a Nom. fr. *śloka* below), cl. 1. A. *ślokate, ślokitum,* to versify, compose or make verses, hymn or praise in verse; to be put together or composed; to acquire; to relinquish, abandon.

Śloka, as, m. (probably connected with rt. 1. *śru*; according to Rāmāyaṇa I. 2, 33. fr. *śoka,* 'sorrow,' the first Śloka having resulted from the involuntary expression of Vālmīki's grief at beholding a bird killed by a fowler), praising or hymning in verse, a hymn of praise; an object of praise; celebrity, renown, fame, reputation; a particular kind of common epic metre (also called Anushṭubh, consisting of four Pādas or quarter verses of eight syllables each, or two lines of sixteen syllables each; the following is the usual scheme applicable