the moon; (*a*), n. rock-salt. — *Sindhu-ḍā*, f., N. of the wife of the Rāga Mālava. — *Sindhu-deśa*, *as*, m. the country of Sindh. — *Sindhu-dvīpa*, *as*, m., N. of a king; of the author of the hymn Ṛig-veda X. 9 (having the patronymic Āmbarīsha). — *Sindhu-nada*, N. of a river. — *Sindhu-nandana*, *as*, m. 'son of the ocean,' the moon (fabled to have been one of the fourteen precious things recovered at the churning of the ocean, see *mandara*, p. 746). — *Sindhu-nātha*, *as*, m. 'lord of rivers,' the ocean. — *Sindhu-pati*, *is*, m. 'lord of Sindh,' epithet of Jayad-ratha. — *Sindhu-pāra-ja*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, born or produced on the further bank of the Indus. — *Sindhu-putra*, *as*, m. 'son of the ocean,' the moon; a sort of ebony. — *Sindhu-pulinda*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people. — *Sindhu-pushpa*, *as*, m. 'sea-flower,' a conch-shell. — *Sindhu-madhya*, N. of a district. — *Sindhu-mantha*, *as*, m. the churning of the ocean, (see *mandara*, p. 746); 'ocean churning-stick,' a mountain (according to some). — *Sindhu-mantha-ja*, *am*, n. rock-salt. — *Sindhu-mātṛi*, *tā*, *trī*, *tṛi*, Ved. having the sea as mother (said of the Soma, also of the Maruts and of the Aśvins); (*tā*), f. 'mother of streams,' epithet of the river Sarasvatī (Ved.). — *Sindhu-mukha*, *am*, n. the mouth of a river. — *Sindhu-mukhāgata* (°*kha-āg*°), *as*, *ā*, *am*, arrived at the mouth of a river. — *Sindhu-rāja*, *as*, m. 'king of Sindh,' epithet of Jayad-ratha. — *Sindhu-lavaṇa*, *am*, n. 'Sindh-salt,' rock-salt. — *Sindhu-vāra*, *as*, m. a good horse or one of a particularly good breed (brought probably from Sindh or the borders of Persia); the small tree Vitex Negundo (= *sindu-vāra*). — *Sindhu-vāraka*, *as*, m. Vitex Negundo, (see above.) — *Sindhu-vārita*, *as*, m. Vitex Negundo, (see above.) — *Sindhu-vāsin*, *ī*, *inī*, *i*, living in Sindh, an inhabitant of Sindh. — *Sindhu-vāhas*, *ās*, *ās*, *as*, Ved. bringing streams of water. — *Sindhu-veshaṇa*, *as*, m. the tree Gmelina Arborea. — *Sindhu-śayana*, *as*, m. 'ocean-reclining,' epithet of Vishṇu. — *Sindhu-saṅgama*, *as*, m. 'sea-confluence,' the mouth of a river or its point of junction with the sea. — *Sindhu-samudra-saṅgama*, *as*, m., N. of a place. — *Sindhu-sūnu*, *us*, m. 'son of Sindhu,' N. of the Asura Jalan-dhara. — *Sindhu-sauvīra*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people (the people of Sindh and western Rājputāna, according to some). — *Sindhūttha* (°*dhu-ut*°) or *sindhūd-bhava* (°*dhu-ud*°), *am*, n. 'Sindh-produced,' rock-salt (= *saindhava*). — *Sindhūpala* (°*dhu-up*°), *am*, n. 'Sindh-stone,' rock-salt.

Sindhuka, *as*, *ā*, *am*, marine; born or produced in Sindh; (*as*), m. the tree Vitex Negundo [cf. *sinduka*]; N. of a king (= *śūdraka*).

Sindhura, *as*, m. an elephant; [cf. *sindhu.*] — *Sindhura-dveshin*, *ī*, m. 'elephant-hater,' a lion.

Sindhula, *as*, m., N. of the father of Bhoja.

सिन्व् *sinv* = rt. *ninv*, q. v.

सिपाहण *sipāhaṇa*, N. of a place.

सिप्र *sipra*, *as*, m. sweat, perspiration, heat; the moon; (*ā*), f. a woman's zone; a female buffalo; N. of a river near Ujjayinī [cf. *śiprā*]; (*am*), n., N. of a lake [cf. *śipra*].

सिभ् *sibh* or *simbh* = rt. *sṛibh*, q. v.

सिम् *sim*, ind. (in Vedic grammar) a technical term for the eight simple vowels (viz. *a*, *ā*, *i*, *ī*, *u*, *ū*, *ṛi*, *ṝi*).

सिम *sima*, *as*, *ū*, *am* (in Uṇādi-s. I. 143. said to be fr. rt. *si*; probably connected with 1. *sama*; *simasmāt*, abl. c. = *sarvasmāt*, Ṛig-veda I. 95, 7; *simasmai*, dat. c. everywhere, Ṛig-veda I. 115, 4), all, every, whole, entire; (*as*), m., Ved. 'the best, most excellent,' epithet of Indra, (in Ṛig-veda VIII. 4, 1. *simā*, voc. c. = *sima* = *śreshṭhendra*); (*ā*), f., Ved. a cord, band, (according to some *as*, m.; cf. *sīmā*.) — *Simā-tva*, *am*, n., Ved. the state of a cord.

सिमिसिमाय *simisimāya* (fr. an imitative sound), Nom. P. *simisimāyati*, &c., to tremble, quiver, be convulsed.

सिम्बा *simbā*, f. (also written *śimbā*, q. v.), a pod, &c.

Simbi, *is*, f. a pod (= *śimbi*). — *Simbi-jā*, f. 'pod-born,' any pulse or grain growing in pods.

Simbī, f. = *śimbī*.

सिम्भ् *simbh*. See rt. *sibh*, col. 1.

सिर *sira*, *as*, m. (said to be fr. rt. *si*; but cf. *śira*, *śirā*, p. 1006), the root of long pepper; (*ā*), f. any tubular vessel of the body, a nerve, vein, artery, tendon, &c. (see *śirā*); a stream, water (Ved., Sāy. *sirāsu* = *saraṇa-śīlāsv apsu*, Ṛig-veda I. 121, 11; in Naigh. I. 12. *sirā* is enumerated among the *udaka-nāmāni*; cf. *sīrā*); a bucket, a baling-vessel. — *Sirā-jāla*, *as*, m. a network or plexus of vessels or veins, an enlargement of the vessels of the eye. — *Sirā-moksha*, *as*, m. 'loosing the veins,' venesection. — *Sirā-vyadha*, *as*, m. or *sirā-vyadhana*, *am*, n. 'piercing the veins,' venesection. — *Sirā-harsha*, *as*, m. thrill of the nerves; a flow of discoloured tears (according to some). — *Sirotpāta* (°*rā-ut*°), *as*, m. disease or morbid affection of the veins, &c.; redness and inflammation of the eyes.

सिल् *sil*. See rt. *śil*.

सिलक *silaka*, *as*, m. a proper N.

सिलिक *silika*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. (according to Sāy.) compact, symmetrical (= *saṃṛita*, *saṅgata*). — *Silika-madhyama*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. having compact or symmetrical waists (= *saṃsṛita-madhyama* or *śirsha-madhyama*, Nirukta IV. 13).

सिल्लकी *sillakī*, f. (= *sallakī*, *śallakī*), the gum olibanum tree, Boswellia Thurifera.

सिव् *siv* [cf. rt. *si*], cl. 4. P. *sīvyati* (in Ṛig-veda I. 25, 3. *vi-sīmahi* = *viśeṣheṇa badhnīmaḥ* is referred by Sāy. either to rt. *siv* with *vi* or to rt. *si* with *vi*), *sisheva*, *sevishyati*, *asevīt*, *sevitum*, to sew, darn, stitch; to stitch together, unite, join: Pass. *sīvyate*, Aor. *asevi*, to be sewn: Caus. *sevayati*, *-yitum*, Aor. *asīshivat*: Desid. *sisevishati* or *sisyūshati*: Intens. *seshīvyate*; [cf. Gr. *κασ-σύ-ω* (*κα-τύ-ω*), *κάσ-σῡ-μα* (*κάτ-υ-μα*), *καττύ-ς*, probably *ὑμήν* and *Ὑμήν*: Lat. *su-o*, *su-tu-s*, *su-tor*, *su-tura*, *su-tela*, *su-b-ula*, *Con-sus*, *Con-sualia*: Goth. *siv-ja*, *ἐπῤῥάπτω*: Old Germ. *siud*, *sou-m*, 'a hem;' *sui-la*: Mod. Germ. *seam*: Angl. Sax. *seam*: Engl. *seam*: Old Norse *saumr*: Slav. *siv-a* (Inf. *si-tī*): Lith. *siuv-ù* (Inf. *siū-ti*), *siū-ta-s*.]

Sīvana, *am*, n. sewing, stitching; a seam, suture; (*ī*), f. a needle; the frenum of the prepuce.

Sīvyat, *an*, *antī*, *at*, sewing, &c.

Sevana. See under 2. *sevaka*.

Sevitvā, ind. having sewn or stitched; having joined.

Syūta, *syūti*, *syūtvā*, &c. See s. v.

सिवर *sivara*, *as*, m. (according to some) an elephant (= *hastin*).

सिसङ्गामयिषु *sisaṅgrāmayishu*, *us*, *us*, *u* (fr. Desid. of rt. *saṅgrām*), wishing or intending to make war, eager or desirous to fight.

सिसाधयिषा *sishādhayishā*, f. (fr. Desid. of Caus. of rt. *sādh* or rt. 3. *sidh*), wish to effect or accomplish; desire to establish or prove.

Sishādhayishu, *us*, *us*, *u*, desirous to accomplish or effect; seeking to prove or demonstrate.

सिसासत् *sishāsat*. See rt. 1. *san*, p. 1056.

Sishāsu, *us*, *us*, *u*, Ved. desirous of obtaining, eager for wealth.

सिष्णु *sishṇu*, *us*, m. (according to Sāy. fr. an assumed Vedic rt. *sish* = rt. *śiṣ*; according to others fr. rt. *si*), Ved. sprinkled (with Soma), receiving libations, (Sāy. = *somenāsiṣyamāna*, Ṛig-veda VIII. 19, 31.)

सिष्मियाण *sishmiyāṇa*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (Perf. part. A. of rt. *smi*), one who has smiled, smiling.

सिष्विदान *sishvidāna*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (Perf. part. A. of rt. *svid*), Ved. one who has perspired, sweating.

सिसृक्षा *sisṛikshā*, f. (fr. Desid. of rt. 1. *sṛij*), wish or purpose to create.

Sisṛikshu, *us*, *us*, *u*, wishing or purposing to create.

सिस्रत् *sisrat*. See under rt. *sṛi*.

सिहुण्ड *sihuṇḍa*, *as*, m. the milk-hedge plant, Euphorbia Antiquorum (= *snuhī*).

सिह्ल *sihla*, *as*, m. (= *śihla*), olibanum, benzoin, Indian incense. — *Sihla-bhūmikā*, f. the olibanum tree, Boswellia Serrata or Thurifera.

Sihlaka, *as*, m. = *sihla*; (*ī*), f. = the olibanum tree.

सीक् *sīk* (also written *śīk*, q. v.), cl. 1. A. *sīkate*, &c., to sprinkle, scatter in drops, (in which sense the form *sik* seems preferable to *śīk*, cf. rts. *sik*, 1. *siṅ*); to go, move; cl. 1. 10. P. *sīkati*, *sīkayati*, &c., to be impatient; to be patient; to touch, &c. (see rt. *śīk*).

Sīkara, *as*, m. drizzling rain, drizzle, mist, &c.; (see *śīkara*, but the form *sīkara* seems preferable.)

सीक्षत् *sīkshat*. See p. 1100, col. 1.

सीत् *sīt*, ind. a sound made by drawing in the breath (to express sighing, shivering with cold, murmuring, sexual enjoyment, &c.; cf. *śīt*). — *Sīt-kāra*, *am*, n. making or uttering the above sound *sīt*. — *Sīt-kṛi*, cl. 8. P. *-karoti*, &c., to make the sound *sīt*. — *Sīt-kṛita*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, made or uttered as the above sound; (*am*), n. the inarticulate sound *sīt*.

सीता *sītā*, f. (probably fr. rt. *si*, 'to bind,' cf. *sīman*, 'a boundary'), a furrow, the track or line of a ploughshare [cf. *sīra*]; agriculture; a Furrow or Husbandry personified (and apparently once worshipped as a kind of goddess resembling Pomona; in Ṛig-veda IV. 57, 6, Sītā is invoked as a deity presiding over agriculture or the fruits of the earth, and appears to be associated with Indra, whence some describe her as a wife of Indra; in Vājasaneyi-s. XII. 69–72, Sītā the Furrow is again personified and addressed, four furrows being required to be drawn at the ceremony when these stanzas are recited); N. of the wife of Rāma-ćandra (daughter of Janaka, king of Mithilā, capital of Videha, who was otherwise called Sīra-dhvaja; she was named Sītā because fabled to have sprung from a furrow made by Janaka while ploughing the ground to prepare it for a sacrifice instituted by him to obtain progeny, whence her epithet A-yoni-jā, 'not womb-born;' her other common names, Maithilī and Vaidehī, are from the place of her birth; according to one legend she was Veda-vatī, q.v., in the Kṛita age; according to others she was an incarnation of Lakshmī and of Umā; the story of Rāma's bending the bow, which was to be the condition of the gift of Sītā, is told in Rāmāyaṇa I. 67; Sītā's younger sister Ūrmilā was at the same time given to Lakshmaṇa, and two nieces of Janaka, daughters of his brother king Kuśa-dhvaja, to Bharata and Śatru-ghna); N. of Lakshmī; of Durgā or Umā; of a female poet; of the eastern branch of the four fabulous branches of the heavenly Ganges (into which it is supposed to divide after falling on mount Meru; this branch is fabled to flow into the Varsha or Dvīpa, called Bhadrāśva, q.v.); spirituous liquor. — *Sītā-dravya*, *āṇi*, n. pl. implements of husbandry. — *Sītā-pati* or *sītāyāḥ-pati*, *is*, m. 'husband of Sītā,' epithet of the hero Rāma-ćandra. — *Sītā-phala*, *as*, m. 'Sītā's fruit,' the custard apple tree, Annona Squamosa; (*am*), n. its fruit. — *Sītā-haraṇa*, *am*, n. the carrying off of Sītā. — *Sītāhāra*