Sṛitvara, as, ī, am, going, moving, creeping, proceeding, flowing.

Sṛitvā, ind. having gone or proceeded, having approached.

Sṛidara, as, m. a snake.

Sṛidāku, us, m. (according to Uṇādi-s. III. 78. fr. rt. *sṛi* above); fire; air, wind; a deer (=*mṛiga*); Indra's thunderbolt; the disk or orb of the sun; (*us*), f. a river, stream.

Sṛimara, as, ā, am, going, going well or quickly; (*as*), m. a kind of animal; (according to some) a young deer.

सृकद्दु *sṛi-kaṇḍu, us,* f. (see *kaṇḍu*), the itch, itching.

सृकाल *sṛikāla, as,* m. (=*śṛikāla*), a jackal; [cf. *sṛigāla.*]

सृक्क *sṛikka, am,* n. (probably fr. rt. 1. *sṛij* below; according to Sāy. *phenasya srashṭṛi,* 'the emitter of saliva'), the corner of the mouth.

Sṛikkaṇī, f. (according to Śabda-k.) the corner of the mouth.

Sṛikkan, a, n. the corner of the mouth; (*aṇī*), n. du. the two corners of the mouth.

Sṛikkiṇī, f. =*sṛikkaṇī* above.

Sṛikkin, i, n. the corner of the mouth; (*iṇī*), n. du. the two corners of the mouth, (but according to Śabda-k. the crude form is *sṛikki.*)

Sṛikva, am, n. =*sṛikka* above.

Sṛikvaṇī, f. (according to Śabda-k.)=*sṛikkaṇī* above.

Sṛikvan, a, n.=*sṛikkan* above, (in Ṛig-veda I. 164, 28. and Atharva-veda IX. 10, 6. the form *sṛikvāṇam,* acc. masc., occurs; this is by some translated 'the mouth,' but according to Sāy. 'the corner of the mouth;' according to Yāska, Nirukta XI. 42, =*saraṇa*); (*aṇī*), n. du. the two corners of the mouth.

Sṛikviṇī, f. (according to Śabda-k.)=*sṛikkaṇī* above.

Sṛikvin, i, n.=*sṛikkin* above; (*iṇī*), n. du. the two corners of the mouth (according to Śabda-k. the crude form is *sṛikvi*).

सृक् *sṛik-kṛi,* cl. 8. P. *-karoti,* &c., to make the inarticulate sound *sṛik.*

सृगाल *sṛigāla, as,* m. (=*śṛigāla*), a jackal; a particular Daitya or demon.

सृङ्का *sṛinkā,* f. a kind of garland made of jewels.

सृज् 1. *sṛij* (connected with rt. *sṛi*), cl. 6. P. *srijati* (Ved. and ep. also A. *-te*), *sasarja* (2nd sing. *sasarjitha* or *sasrashṭha,* 1st pl. A. Ved. *sasṛijmahe* or *sasṛigmahe*), *srakshyati, asrākshit,* cl. 4. A. *sṛijyate, sasṛije,* &c., (Ved. forms *asṛigram, asṛigran* or *asṛigran, asasṛigram,* Ṛig-veda X. 31, 3), *srashṭum,* to let go, let loose; to emit, send forth, let flow, pour out, shed, effuse; to let off, throw, cast; to create, produce, make; to procreate, beget; to put on, place on, apply; to send away, abandon, leave, quit; to be let loose or sent forth (cl. 4. A.): Pass. *sṛijyate,* Aor. *asarji,* to be made or created; to be left or abandoned: Caus. *sarjayati, -yitum,* Aor. *asasarjat* or *asīsṛijat,* to cause to let loose, let go, create, &c.: Desid. *sisṛikshati, -te:* Intens. *sarisṛijyate,* &c.

Sarga, sarja, sarjana, &c., see pp. 1093, 1094.

Sasṛijāna, as, ā, am, Ved. being let loose, let go, (Sāy.=*sṛijyamāna,* Ṛig-veda VII. 8, 2); created.

2. *sṛij, ṭ, ṭ, ṭ,* creating, a creator.

Srijat, an, atī or *antī, at,* shedding.

Sṛijamāna, as, ā, am, Ved. creating, producing.

Sṛijaya, as, m., Ved. a kind of bird.

Sṛijāna, as, ā, am, let go, poured out.

Sṛijikā-kshāra, as, m.=*sarjikā-kshāra,* natron, alkali.

Sṛijya, as, ā, am, to be let go or emitted; to be created, &c.

Sṛijyamāna, as, ā, am, being let go, being let loose; being made or created.

Sṛishṭa, as, ā, am, let go, let loose; poured out, emitted; given away; created, made; ascertained; sent away, abandoned, deserted, left; joined, attached, connected; ornamented, adorned; abundant, much, many.

Sṛishṭavat, ān, atī, at, one who has let go or created or made.

Sṛishṭi, is, f. letting go, letting loose, emission; giving away, gift; creation, procreation, creating; the creation of the world, (*manoratha-s°,* mental creation, fiction of the imagination); nature, natural property or disposition; the existence of properties or qualities; the absence of properties. — *Sṛishṭi-kartṛi, tā,* m. a creator, maker. — *Sṛishṭi-khaṇḍa,* N. of the first book of the Padma-Purāṇa. — *Sṛishṭi-pradā,* f. 'causing procreation,' a particular shrub (=*garbha-dātrī*).

Sṛishṭvā, ind. having let go; having created; having abandoned.

सृञ्जय *sṛiñjaya, as,* m., N. of a son of Devavāta (Ved.); N. of several kings; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people (said to have been allies of the Pañcālas).

सृञ्जरी *sṛiñjarī,* f., N. of a wife of Bhajamāna.

सृप् *sṛip* (connected with rt. *sṛi*), cl. 1. P. *sarpati* (ep. also A. *-te*), *sasarpa* (1st du. *sasṛipiva*), *sarpsyati* or *srapsyati, asṛipat, asārpsīt* or *asrāpsīt, sarptum* or *sraptum,* to creep, crawl; to go, move: Pass. *sṛipyate,* Aor. *asarpi:* Caus. *sarpayati, -yitum,* Aor. *asīsṛipat* or *asasarpat,* to cause to creep, cause to go, &c.: Desid. *sisṛipsati:* Intens. *sarisṛipyate, sarisarpti;* [cf. Gr. ἕρπ-ω, ἑρπ-ύζ-ω, ἑρπ-ετό-ν, ἕρπ-η(τ)-ς, Σαρπηδών, (according to some also) ῥέπ-ω, &c.: Lat. *serp-o, serp-en(t)-s, serp-ula, Pro-serp-ina* (?), *rep-o* (probably for *srep-o*): Old Germ. *slîch,* 'to creep;' (according to some also) *slif* for *silf,* 'to glide:' Mod. Germ. *schleife:* Angl. Sax. *slipan:* Lith. *slenkiu,* 'to creep;' *reptoju,* 'to creep with hands and feet:' Hib. *sleagaim,* 'to sneak.']

Sarpa, &c. See p. 1094.

Sṛipta, as, ā, am, crept, crawled; gone, going.

Sṛipti, is, f. creeping, crawling; going, moving.

Sṛiptvā, ind. having crept or crawled; having gone.

Sṛipra, as, ā, am, creeping, going, proceeding, gliding, (Sāy.=*sarpaṇa-śīla, prasṛita*); (*as*), m. the moon. — *Sṛipra-karasna, as, ā, am,* Ved. one whose hands are extended or mighty, (Sāy.=*prasṛita-bāhu.*) — *Sṛipra-dānu, us, us, u,* Ved. constantly giving, (Sāy.=*avicchedena dhanāni prayachchat,* Ṛig-veda I. 96, 3); (perhaps according to some) possessed of flowing rain. — *Sṛipra-bhojas, ās, ās, as,* Ved. conferring extended enjoyment. — *Sṛipra-vandhura, as, ā, am,* Ved. (according to some) having a wide fore part.

सृपाट *sṛipāṭa, as,* m. a kind of measure.

Sṛipāṭikā, f. the beak of a bird.

Sṛipāṭī, f. a kind of measure; (according to Śabda-k.)=*rakta-dhārā.*

सृबिन्द *sṛibinda, as,* m., Ved., N. of a demon (an enemy of Indra).

सृभ् *sṛibh* or *sṛimbh,* cl. 1. P. *sarbhati, sṛimbhati,* &c., to kill, slay, injure; [cf. rt. *śibh, śrībh.*]

सृ *sṛī* [cf. rts. *śṛī, svṛī*], cl. 9. P. *sṛiṇāti,* &c., to hurt, injure, kill.

Sīrṇa, as, ā, am, (according to Śabda-k.) hurt, injured.

Sīrṇi, is, f. (according to Śabda-k.) injury, hurt.

सेक् *sek* (=rt. *srek*), cl. 1. A. *sekate,* &c., to go, move.

सेक *seka, sektṛi,* &c. See p. 1113, col. 2.

सेचक *secaka, secana,* &c. See p. 1113, col. 2.

सेटु *seṭu, us,* m. (said to be fr. rt. *siṭ*), a water-melon; a kind of cucumber, Cucumis Madraspatanus.

सेतिकरण *seti-karaṇa* (*sa-it°*), *as, ā, am,* having the word *iti,* followed by *iti* (as in the Pada text of the Ṛig-veda; cf. *sahetikaraṇa*).

सेतिका *setikā,* f., N. of Ayodhyā.

सेतु *setu, us,* m. (according to Uṇādi-s. I. 70. fr. rt. *si,* 'to bind'), a ridge of earth, mound, bank, causeway, dike, dam, any raised piece of ground separating fields (serving as a boundary or as a passage during inundations); a landmark; a bridge; a pass, defile, mountain road or track; a boundary, limit; a barrier or obstruction of any kind; an established institution, fixed rule or law; epithet of the Praṇava or sacred syllable Om (which is said to be *mantrāṇāṃ setuḥ*); the tree Cratæva Roxburghii or Tapia Cratæva (=*varaṇa, varuṇa*); N. of a king; of a place. — *Setu-khaṇḍa,* N. of a book of the Skanda-Purāṇa. — *Setu-bandha, as,* m. the forming of a causeway or bridge; the ridge of rocks extending from the south extremity of the Coromandel coast towards the island of Ceylon (supposed to have been formed by Hanumat as a bridge for the passage of Rāma's forces against Rāvaṇa); any causeway, bridge, dike, &c.; N. of a poem. — *Setu-bhedin, ī, inī, i,* breaking down barriers; removing obstructions; (*i*), m. the medicinal plant Dantī, q.v. — *Setu-maṅgala-tantra, am,* n., N. of a Tantra work. — *Setu-vṛiksha, as,* m. the tree Cratæva Roxburghii.

Setavya, as, ā, am, to be bound, to be fastened together.

Setuka, as, m. a bank, causeway, bridge, pass; the tree Cratæva Roxburghii.

Setṛi, tā, trī, tṛi, one who binds, binding, fastening; that which binds, a bond, fetter.

Setra, am, n. a bond, ligament, fetter.

Seru, us, us, u, binding, tying, fastening.

सेदिवस् *sedivas.* See p. 1055, col. 2.

सेध *sedha,* &c. See rt. 1. *sidh.*

सेन *sena* (*sa-ina*), *as, ā, am,* having a lord, possessing a master or leader.

सेनक *senaka, as,* m., N. of a grammarian.

सेना *senā,* f. (in Uṇādi-s. III. 10. said to be fr. rt. *si,* 'to bind;' according to some fr. *sena* above), an army, armament, armed force; an Army personified as the wife of Kārttikeya; N. of the mother of the third Arhat of the present Avasarpiṇī. — *Sena-jit, t,* m. (for *senā-jit*), a proper N. — *Senā-kalpa, as,* m. epithet of Śiva. — *Senāgra* (*°nā-ag°*), *am,* n. the front or van of an army. — *Senāgra-ga, as,* m. 'going at the front of an army,' the leader of an army, general. — *Senānga* (*°nā-an°*), *am,* n. a component part of an army (supposed to be constituted of four divisions, viz. elephants, chariots, cavalry, and infantry). — *Senā-ćara, as, ī, am,* going with or accompanying an army; (*as*), m. a soldier; a suttler, camp-follower. — *Senā-jū, ūs, ūs, u,* Ved. inciting an army, outstripping a host. — *Senā-niveśa, as,* m. the camp of an army. — *Senā-nī, is,* m. (acc. *senānyam,* loc. *senānyām,* see Gram. 126. *d*), the leader of an army, commander, general; N. of Kārttikeya (god of war); epithet of a die (the head of a host of dice); N. of one of the eleven Rudras (according to some); of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra. — *Senā-pati, is,* m. 'army-chief,' a general; N. of Kārttikeya; of Śiva. — *Senā-pati-tva, am,* n. generalship. — *Senā-paricchad, t, t, t,* surrounded by an army. — *Senā-pura, am,* n., N. of a city. — *Senā-pṛishṭha, am,* n. the rear of an army. — *Senā-bhaṅga, as,* m. the breaking of an army, rout, disorderly flight. — *Senā-mukha, am,* n.