nected with rt. 2. *hā*, but according to Sāy. so called, as *hanana-sādhana*, 'an instrument of destruction'); (*us*), f. anything which destroys or injures life; a weapon; death, dying; disease, sickness; a kind of drug; a wanton woman, prostitute; [cf. Gr. *γένυ-s, γέν-ειο-ν, γν-άθο-s, γναθ-μό-s*; Lat. *gen-a*; Goth. *kinnu-s*; Old Germ. *kinni*; Angl. Sax. *cinn, cyn.*] — *Hanu-graha, as,* m. 'jaw-seizure,' locked jaw. — *Hanu-bheda, as,* m. the gaping or parting asunder of the jaws. — *Hanumaj-jayantī,* f. the day of full moon of the month Caitra (being the supposed birthday of Hanumat). — *Hanu-mat, ān,* m. 'having (large) jaws,' N. of a monkey-chief (one of the most celebrated of a vast host of semi-divine apes or monkey-like beings, who, according to Rāmāyaṇa I. 16, were created to become the allies of Rāma-candra in his war with Rāvaṇa; the chiefs of these Simian armies were supposed to be the progeny of various gods; thus, Su-grīva, q. v., was son of the Sun, Bāli of Indra, Tāra of Vṛihas-pati, Gandhamādana of Kuvera, Nala of Viśva-karman, Nīla of Agni, Su-sheṇa of Varuṇa, and the celebrated Hanumat of Pavana or Māruta, 'the Wind;' their character corresponds more to that of Genii than animals; they are all described as capable of supernatural feats, and Hanumat especially is fabled to have assumed any form at will, wielded rocks, removed mountains, mounted the air, seized the clouds, and rivalled Garuḍa in swiftness of flight; according to other legends, Hanumat was son of Śiva; his mother's name was Añjanā, q.v.); a particular sort of monkey, Simia Sinica. — *Hanuman-nāṭaka, am,* n. the Hanumat drama (a celebrated drama in fourteen acts, supposed to have been written about the tenth or eleventh century of our era, and ascribed to Hanumat himself, who is said to have engraved it on rocks; it is emphatically called the Mahā-nāṭaka or great drama, and is, in fact, the story of the Rāmāyaṇa dramatized, the monkey-chief Hanumat playing a very important part in the action of the piece). — *Hanu-mūla, am,* n. the root of the jaw. — *Hanu-stambha, as,* m. 'jaw-stoppage,' locked jaw. — *Hanūmat, ān,* m. = *hanu-mat* above; N. of the mythical author of the Khaṇḍa-praśasti; of the author of the Hanūman-nāṭaka. — *Hanūmat-kalpa,* N. of a work. — *Hanūmat-kavaca, am,* n. 'Hanūmat's breastplate,' N. of a hymn addressed to the five-headed Hanūmat, (this hymn is taken from the Sudarśana-saṃhitā.) — *Hanūmat-paddhati, is,* f., N. of a work in five chapters (describing the rites to be observed in the worship of Hanūmat; four chapters are said to be extracted from the Sudarśana-saṃhitā, and the remaining one from the Rāmāyaṇa). — *Hanūmannāṭaka, am,* n. = *hanuman-nāṭaka* above.

Hanū, ūs, f. See under *hanu.*

Hanūsha, as, m. a Rākshasa, demon.

Hantavya, as, ā, am, to be struck or killed, deserving death.

Hantu, us, m. killing, death; a bull; [cf. *su-h°.*]

Hantu-manas, ās, ās, as (*hantu* for *hantum*), minding to kill, intending to kill.

Hantṛi, tā, trī, tṛi, one who strikes or kills, striking; destroying, removing, counteracting [cf. *visha-h°*]; (*tā*), m. a murderer, slayer; a thief, robber; (according to some) a particular measure of food.

Hantva, as, ā, am, Ved. to be slain, (Sāy. = *hananīya,* Ṛig-veda III. 30, 15.)

Hanman, a, n., Ved. anything causing death, a deadly or destructive weapon.

Hanyamāna, as, ā, am, being struck or smitten; being killed.

Hānuka, as, ī, am, killing, hurting, mischievous.

हनील *hanīla, as,* m. (according to Śabda-k.) a particular tree (= *ketakī*, also written *halīna*).

हन्त *hanta,* ind. an exclamation of grief, (equivalent to 'ah,' 'alas'); of pity; of joy; of surprise; of flurry or haste; an exclamation expressive of good luck or benediction, (see below); an inceptive particle. — *Hanta-kāra, as,* m. the exclamation Hanta, a particular formula of benediction or salutation (mentioned along with *svāhā-kāra, vashaṭ-kāra,* and *svadhā-kāra*); rice or other offerings to be presented to a guest (according to some). — *Hantokti* (*°ta-ukt°*), *is,* f. 'saying alas!' tenderness, compassion.

हपुषा *hapushā,* f., N. of a particular substance forming an article of trade (commonly called Habush, and said to be of a long form and black colour, and smelling like raw meat or fish; it is of two kinds).

Habushā, f. = *hapushā* above.

हबसोर *habasora,* N. of a place.

हम् *ham,* ind. an exclamation expressive of anger (= *rushokti*); of courtesy or respect.

हमीराण *hamī-āṇa,* N. of a place.

हम्बा *hambā,* f. (onomatopoetic) the lowing of cattle.

Hambhā, f. the lowing or bellowing of cattle. — *Hambhā-rava, as,* m. the cry Hambhā, lowing of kine. — *Hambhārava-virāvin, ī, iṇī, i,* making a lowing or bellowing sound.

Hambhāyamāna, as, ā, am, lowing, bellowing.

हम्म् *hamm,* cl. 1. P. *hammati, jahamma, hammitum,* to go.

हम्मीर *hammīra, as,* m., N. of a king of Śākam-bharī (patron of Rāghava-deva).

हय *hay* [cf. rt. 1. *hi*, in sense 'to go'], cl. 1. P. *hayati, jahāya, hayishyati, ahayīt, hayitum,* to go, move, (in Naigh. II. 14. *hayantāt* is enumerated among the *gati-karmāṇaḥ*); to revere, worship; to sound; to be weary.

हय *haya, as,* m. (fr. rt. 1. *hi*, but connected with rt. *hay* above), a horse; a symbolical expression for the number seven (that being the number of the horses of the Sun, see *saptāśva*); a man of a particular class; N. of Indra; of a Yādava king; the Yak or Bos Grunniens; (in prosody) a foot of four short syllables, procelensmaticus; (*ā*), f. = *haya-gandhā* below; (*ī*), f. a female horse, mare. — *Haya-kātarā* or *haya-kātarikā,* f. a kind of plant or tree. — *Haya-kovida, as, ā, am,* skilled in horses. — *Haya-gandha, am,* n. a kind of medicinal salt, = *kāca-lavaṇa*; (*ā*), f. the plant Physalis Flexuosa; another plant (= *aja-modā*). — *Haya-gardabhi, is,* m. epithet of Śiva. — *Haya-grīva, as,* m. 'horse-necked,' N. of a form of Vishṇu (manifested, according to one legend, in order to recover the Veda carried off by two Daityas called Madhu and Kaiṭabha); N. of a Daitya (called *Brahma-veda-praharttṛi,* as having seized and carried off the Vedas at the dissolution of the universe caused by Brahmā's sleep at the end of the past Kalpa; in order to recover them Vishṇu became incarnate as the Matsya or fish, and slew Haya-grīva); N. of a poet; (*ā*), f., N. of Durgā. — *Hayagrīva-han, ā,* m. 'slayer of Haya-grīva,' Vishṇu. — *Hayan-kasha, as,* m. 'impelling horses,' a driver, charioteer; epithet of Mātali (charioteer of Indra). — *Haya-jña, as,* m. one who understands the points of a horse, a horse-dealer, groom, jockey. — *Hayajña-tā,* f. knowledge of horses and their management, horsemanship. — *Haya-jñāna, am,* n. knowledge of horses. — *Haya-tattva-jña, as, ā, am,* acquainted with the nature of horses. — *Haya-dvishat, an,* m. 'hating horses,' the buffalo. — *Haya-nirghosha, as,* m. the noise or clatter of a horse. — *Haya-puccha, as, am,* m. n. a horse's tail; (*ī*), f. the plant Māsha-parṇī, q. v. — *Haya-priya, as,* m. 'dear to horses,' barley; (*ā*), f. = *haya-gandhā* above; the Kharjūrī tree. — *Haya-māra* or *haya-māraka, as,* m. 'horse-killer,' the fragrant oleander (= *kara-vīra*). — *Haya-māraṇa, as,* m. 'horse-killing,' the sacred fig-tree, Ficus Religiosa. — *Haya-medha, as,* m. the horse-sacrifice, (see *aśva-medha*). — *Hayamedha-yāj, ṭ,* m. one who performs the horse-sacrifice. — *Haya-rūpin, ī, iṇī, i,* Ved. having the shape of a horse. — *Haya-līlāvatī,* f., N. of a work (mentioned by Malli-nātha). — *Haya-vāhana, as,* m. epithet of Revanta (son of the Sun); of Kuvera. — *Haya-vāhana-śankara, as,* m. red mountain-ebony or a particular tree (= *rakta-kāñcana*). — *Haya-śālā,* f. a stable for horses. — *Haya-śāstra, am,* n. any treatise on horses, the art or science of training and managing horses. — *Haya-śiras, as,* n. a horse's head; a mythical monster (described as vomiting forth the fire of Aurva's wrath, which was cast into the sea); (*ās*), f. 'having a horse's head,' N. of a daughter of Vṛisha-parvan; of a wife of Kratu. — *Haya-śīrsha, as,* m. 'having a horse's head,' a form of Vishṇu. — *Haya-śīrsha-pañcarātra,* N. of a work. — *Haya-saṅgrahaṇa, am,* n. the restraining or curbing of horses, checking horses. — *Hayādhyaksha* (*°ya-adh°*), *as,* m. a superintendent of horses, head-groom. — *Hayānanda* (*°ya-ān°*), *as,* m. 'horse's-joy,' a kind of bean, Phaseolus Mungo. — *Hayāyur-veda* (*°ya-āy°*), *as,* m. the science of medicine applied to horses, veterinary science. — *Hayārī* (*°ya-arī*), *is,* m. 'horse-foe,' the fragrant oleander, Nerium Odorum. — *Hayārūḍha* (*°ya-ār°*), *as, ā, am,* mounted on a horse; (*as*), m. a horseman, rider. — *Hayāroha* (*°ya-ār°*), *as, ā, am,* mounted on horseback, a rider; (*as*), m. horsemanship, riding. — *Hayāśanā* (*°ya-aś°*), f. 'horse-food,' the gum olibanum tree. — *Hayeshṭa* (*°ya-ish°*), *as,* m. 'loved by horses,' barley. — *Hayottama* (*°ya-ut°*), *as,* m. 'best of horses,' a well-bred or excellent horse (= *ājāneya*).

Hayana, as, m. a year [cf. the more usual form *hāyana*]; (*am*), n. a covered carriage or palaoquin, (also read *ḍayana*, q. v.)

हर *hara, haraka,* &c. See p. 1175.

Haraṇa, haras, &c. See p. 1175.

हरमुज *haramuja,* N. of a place.

हरयाण *harayāṇa.* See under rt. 1. *hṛi.*

हरवे *harave,* N. of a place.

हरहूरा *harahūrā,* f. (probably for *hārahūrā*, q. v.), a grape.

हराक *harāka,* N. of a place.

हरि 1. *hari, is, is, i* (perhaps to be connected with *hiri* and rt. 2. *hṛi*, q. v.; according to some an abbreviated form of *hartṛi*, p. 1167; in Uṇādi-s. IV. 118. said to be fr. rt. 1. *hṛi*, p. 1175), green, greenish yellow, yellow; reddish brown, bay, tawny; (*is*), m. green (the colour); a yellow or golden colour; a reddish brown or tawny colour; N. of Vishṇu; of Kṛishṇa (regarded as identical with Vishṇu); of Śiva; of Brahmā; of Indra; of Yama; a man, people, (in Naigh. II. 3. *harayaḥ* is enumerated among the *manushya-nāmāni*); N. of the Soma (so called as being *harita-varṇa*, see Nirukta IV. 19); a stone for crushing the Soma (Ved., Sāy. *harayaḥ* = *grāvāṇaḥ*, Ṛig-veda III. 44, 1); the moon; the sun; a ray of light; fire; wind, air; a horse; a bay horse, horse of Indra, (in Naigh. I. 15. *harī*, m. du., is given as 'the horses of Indra;' and in Ṛig-veda I. 16, 1; 101, 10, &c., the plurals *harayaḥ* and *haribhiḥ* occur; cf. *harīn*, acc. pl. 'the horses of Indra,' in Śakuntalā, Act 1); a lion; a parrot; the Koïl or Indian cuckoo; a peacock; a goose; an ape; a frog; a snake; one of the nine Varshas or divisions into which the known continent is divided, (see *varsha*); N. of the poet Bhartṛihari (by which he is usually known); N. of several other authors; a species of the Aty-ashṭi metre; [cf. Zend *zairi*, 'yellow;' *zairina*, 'yellowish' (= *hariṇa*): Gr. χλό-η, χλω-ερό-s, χλω-ρό-s, χλό-ο-s, χολή: Lat. *helus* (*holus, olus*), *hel-vu-s, hel-vo-lus, gilvus*: Old Germ. *gró-j-u, gruo-j-u, grô-ni*: Angl. Sax. *growan, græn, grene*: Slav. *zel-ige*, 'vegetables;' *zel-enu*, 'green:' Lith. *zel-iu*, 'to become green;' *zol-e*, 'grass;' *zal-ie-s*, 'green:' Hib. *glas*, 'green, pale.'] — *Hari-kānta, as, ā,*