a son of Viśva-karman and Ākṛiti, or a son of Cakshus; N. of a son of Ripu and Bṛihatī, (according to some he is called Cakshusha, and is father of Manu Cākshusha); N. of a son of Kakshеyu and brother of Sabhānara; also of a son of Anu and brother of Sabhānara; also of a son of Khanitra; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a class of deities in the fourteenth Manvantara; (*am*), n. knowledge which depends on vision. — *Cākshusha-jñāna, am*, n. ocular evidence. — *Cākshusha-tva, am*, n. perceptibility by sight.

चाक्ष *cākshma, as, ā, am* (fr. 1. *ksham*), Ved. forbearing, gracious.

चाङ्ग *cāṅga, as*, m. (fr. *caṅga*), wood-sorrel; whiteness or beauty of the teeth.

Cāṅgerī, f. wood-sorrel, Oxalis Pusilla; [cf. *kucāṅgerī*.]

चाचपुट *cāchaputa, as*, m. a kind of time in music; [cf. *caccaputa*.]

चाचलि *cāchali, is, is, i* (fr. Intens. of rt. *chal*), moving much or repeatedly; [cf. *vi-cāchali* and *a-vic°*.]

चाञ्चल्य *cāñchalya, am*, n. (fr. *cañchala*), tremulousness, unsteadiness; transitoriness, fugitiveness, fidgetiness.

चाट *cāṭa, as*, m. (fr. *cat* = *cat?*), a cheat, a rogue, a speculator, one who makes away with or embezzles money &c. entrusted to him.

चाटकैर *cāṭakaira, as*, m. (fr. *caṭaka* or *caṭakā*), a young sparrow.

चाटलिका *cāṭalikā*, f., N. of a place.

चाटिग्राम *cāṭigrāma, as*, m., N. of a place.

चाटु *cāṭu, us, u*, m. n. (said to be fr. rt. *cat*), pleasing or grateful words or discourse, flattery, flattering, coaxing; distinct or clear speech; [cf. *catu*.] — *Cāṭu-kāra, as, ī, am*, speaking agreeably or kindly, flattering, complying with a request, humouring, complaisant; (*as*), m. a flatterer. — *Cāṭukārin, ī, iṇī, i*, speaking agreeably, flattering. — *Cāṭu-paṭu, us*, m. a jester, a buffoon, one who makes compliments (?). — *Cāṭu-lola, as, ā, am*, elegantly tremulous. — *Cāṭu-vaṭu, us*, m. a jester; [cf. *cāṭu-paṭu*.] — *Cāṭu-śata, am*, n. repeated coaxing, a hundred entreaties. — *Cāṭūkti* (*°ṭu-ukti*), *is*, f. agreeable language, flattery, service.

Cāṭuka, as or *am* (?), m. or n. (?), pleasing or grateful discourse.

चाणकीन *cāṇakīna, as, ā, am* (fr. *caṇaka*), fit for or sown with the chick-pea (a field &c.).

चाणक्य *cāṇakya, as*, m. (a patronymic fr. *caṇaka*, N. of a Muni), N. of the sage Vātsyāyana; N. of a celebrated Brāhman also called Vishṇu-gupta, the reputed author of a work on morals and the principles of government. He is said to have destroyed the Nanda dynasty and to have made Candra-gupta (q. v.) king, whose minister he became. From the tone of his advice to princes he has been styled the Machiavelli of India; (*am*), n., scil. *śāstram*, the work of Cāṇakya, on morals and polity. — *Cāṇakya-mūlaka, am*, n. a kind of radish; [cf. *kauṭilya*.] — *Cāṇakya-śloka, ās*, m. pl. detached stanzas on morals and the principles of government, supposed to be written by the Brāhman Cāṇakya or compiled by him.

Cāṇaka, as, ī, am (an adj. formed fr. *cāṇakya*), relating to Cāṇakya.

चाणूर *cāṇūra, as*, m., N. of a prince; also of a wrestler in the service of Kaṃsa, slain by Kṛishṇa, and ideotified with the Daitya Varāha. — *Cāṇūra-sūdana, as*, m. an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

चाण्ड *cāṇḍa, am*, n. (fr. *caṇḍa*), violence.

चाण्डाल *cāṇḍāla, as*, m. = *caṇḍāla*, a name of an impure or degraded tribe, a Caṇḍāla, a Pariah, an outcast; (*ī*), f. a woman of the same tribe; N. of a plant, = *linginī*.

Cāṇḍālikā, f. a vulgar lute, the lute of the Caṇḍāla; a N. of Durgā; a kind of herb; [cf. *caṇḍālikā*.] — *Cāṇḍālikāśrama* (*°kā-āś°*), *as*, m. N. of the hermitage of Cāṇḍālikā.

चातक *cātaka, as*, m. (said to be fr. rt. *cat*), N. of the bird Cuculus Melanoleucus, according to the legend living only upon rain-drops; [cf. Lat. *cot-urnix*.] — *Cātakānandana* (*°ka-ān°*), *as*, m. the rainy season. — *Cātakāshṭaka* (*°ka-ash°*), *am*, n. the eight verses on the Cātaka bird.

चातन *cātana*. See under rt. *cat* at p. 313.

चातुर 1. *cātura, as, ī, am* (fr. *catur*), relating to four; (a carriage &c.) drawn by four; (*ī*), f., N. of a poem by Nara-siṃha; (*am*), n. a carriage, a cart holding four people.

Cātuḥsāgarika, as, ī, am (fr. *catuḥ-sāgara*), belonging to the four oceans.

Cāturaksha, am, n. (fr. *catur-aksha*), four casts in playing at dice.

Cāturarthika, as, ī, am (fr. *catur-artha*), used in four particular senses or meanings.

Cāturāśramika, as, ī, am, or *cāturāśramin, ī, iṇī, i* (fr. *catur-āśrama*), being in one of the four periods or orders [cf. *āśrama*] of life.

Cāturāśramya, am, n. the four periods of the life of a Brāhman collectively; the aggregate of the four orders of student, householder, ascetic, and mendicant.

Cāturjātaka, am, n. = *katu-cāturjātaka*.

Cāturthaka, as, ikā, am, quartan, appearing every fourth day; (*as*), m. a quartan ague.

Cāturthāhnika, as, ī, am (fr. *caturtha-ahan*), belonging to the fourth day.

Cāturthika, as, ī, am, belonging to the fourth or to the fourth day; (*as*), m. a quartan ague.

Cāturdaśa, as, ī, am (fr. *caturdaśī*), appearing on the fourteenth day of the half month.

Cāturdaśika, as, ī, am, reading the holy scriptures on the fourteenth day of the half month.

Cāturdaiva, as, ī, am (fr. *catur-deva*), sacred to four deities.

Cāturbhadra, am, n. (fr. *catur-bhadra*), an assemblage of four medicinal plants.

Cāturbhuji, is, m. a son of Catur-bhuja.

Cāturbhautika, as, ī, am (fr. *catur-bhūta*), consisting of four elements.

Cāturmahārājakāyika or *cāturmahārājika* = *caturmahārājakāyika*; also an epithet of Vishṇu.

Cāturmāsa, as, ī, am (fr. *catur-māsa*), produced in four months.

Cāturmāsaka, as, ikā, am, or *cāturmāsin, ī, iṇī, i*, one who performs the Cāturmāsya sacrifice.

Cāturmāsī, f., scil. *paurṇamāsī*, the day of full moon at the Cāturmāsya sacrifices.

Cāturmāsya, am, n., N. of three sacrifices belonging to the subdivision called Havir-yajña and performed (every four months) at the beginning of the three seasons, viz. the *vaiśvadevam* on the full moon in Phalguna, *varuṇa-praghāsāḥ* in Ashāḍha, and *sākamedhāḥ* in Kṛittikā; (*as, ā, am*), belonging to the Cāturmāsya sacrifice.

Cāturvarṇya, as, ā, am (fr. *catur-varṇa*), suited to the four tribes or castes, belonging to them (?); (*am*), n. the aggregate of the four original castes, viz. the Brāhman, Kshatriya, Vaiśya, and Śūdra.

Cāturviṃśika, as, ī, am (fr. *caturviṃśa*), belonging to the twenty-fourth day.

Cāturvidya, as, dī, am (fr. *catur-vidyā*), familiar with the four Vedas; (*am*), n. the four Vedas.

Cāturvidhya, am, n. (fr. *catur-vidha*), four kinds collectively.

Cāturvaidya, as, dī, am (fr. *catur-veda*), versed in or familiar with the four Vedas; (*am*), n. knowledge of the four Vedas.

Cāturhotṛika, as, ī, am (fr. *catur-hotṛi*), belonging to the Catur-hotṛi.

Cāturhotra, as, ī, am (fr. *catur-hotṛi*), conducted or performed by the four chief priests, viz. the Hotṛi, Adhvaryu, Udgātṛi, and Brahman; (*am*), n. a sacrifice performed by four priests; the office or duties of the four chief priests; the four chief priests collectively.

Cāturhotriya, as, ī, am (fr. *catur-hotṛi*), a sacrifice &c. at or in which the four chief priests are employed.

Cātushkāṇḍika, as, ī, am (fr. *catush-kāṇḍa*), divided into four parts.

Cātushṭaya, as, ī, am (fr. *catushṭaya*), knowing or familiar with the Catushṭaya.

Cātushprāśya, as, śī, am (fr. *catuḥ* + *prāśa*), enough for four persons to eat.

Cātvāriṃśa, am, n. (fr. *catvāriṃśat*), title of a Brāhmaṇa consisting of forty Adhyāyas.

Cātvāriṃśatka, as, ī, am, bought for forty.

चातुर 2. *cātura, as, ī, am* (fr. 2. *catura*), clever, able, ingenious, shrewd, sagacious; speaking well or kindly, flattering; perceptible, visible; governing, ruling; (*as*), m. a small round pillow, see below; (*ī*), f. dexterity, ability, cleverness.

Cāturaka, as, ā, am, flattering; perceptible; governing; (*as*), m. a small round pillow for resting the cheek upon; [cf. *galla-cāturi*.]

Cāturika, as, m. a charioteer, a coachman.

Cāturya, am, n. dexterity, cleverness, ability, shrewdness; amiableness.

चात्र *cātra, am*, n. (sometimes read *catra*), a cylinder of catechu-wood twelve Aṅgulas long, tipped at both ends with iron and furnished with an iron bolt, (this and another piece of wood called Auvīl are used for producing the sacred fire.)

चात्वाल *cātvāla, as* or *am*, m. or n. the hole formed in the ground by excavating the earth to construct the Uttara-vedi or north altar; (*as*), m. a hollow place dug in the ground to receive a burnt-offering; any hole in the ground; [cf. *catvāla*.] — *Cātvāla-vat, ān, atī, at*, (a sacrifice) at which the Cātvāla is excavated.

चान्दनिक *cāndanika, as, ī, am* (fr. *candana*), made of or derived from sandal, perfumed with it, &c.

चान्द्र *cāndra, as, ī, am* (fr. *candra*), lunar, relating to the moon, regulated by it, &c.; (*as*), m. a month, a lunar month (called Gauṇa, q. v., if reckoned from full moon to full moon, and Mukhya if reckoned from new moon to new moon); the light fortnight or half month, during which the moon is on the increase; the Candra-kānta or moon-gem; (*ās*), m. pl. the pupils of the grammarian Candra; (*ī*), f. moonlight; a kind of solanum [cf. *śveta-kaṇṭakārī*]; N. of a princess; (*am*), n., scil. *vratam*, the Cāndrāyaṇa penance, see below. — *Cāndra-māsa, as*, m. a lunar month; [cf. *cāndra* above.] — *Cāndra-vatsara, as*, m. the lunar year. — *Cāndra-sūtra, am*, n., N. of a Sūtra work. — *Cāndrākhya* (*°ra-ākh°*), *am*, n. fresh ginger; [cf. *cāndraka*.]

Cāndraka, am, n. dried ginger; [cf. *śuṇṭhī*.]

Cāndrapura, ās, m. pl. the inhabitants of Candrapura.

Cāndrabhāgā or *ī*, f. = *candra-bhāgā*, the Chenāb, a river in the Panjāb.

Cāndramasa, as, ī, am (fr. *candramas*), lunar, relating or belonging to the moon; (*ī*), f., N. of the wife of Bṛihaspati; (*am*), n., N. of the fifth lunar mansion, the constellation Mṛiga-śiras; the stars in Orion. — *Cāndramasāyana, as*, or *cāndramasāyani, is*, m. (fr. *candramas*), 'descendant of the moon,' a N. of Budha, regent of Mercury and son of the moon.

Cāndravratika, as, ī, am (fr. *candra-vrata*), acting in the manner of the moon, having the character of the moon.

Cāndrāyaṇa, am, n., scil. *vratam*, a religious observance or expiatory penance regulated by the moon's age, (it consists in diminishing the daily consumption of food every day by one mouthful for the