have two slits dividing them into three parts (as a mark of distinction). — *Triguṇā-kṛita, as, ā, am,* thrice ploughed (a field &c.). — *Tri-grāmī,* f. an assemblage of three villages, N. of a place. — *Tri-grāhin, ī, iṇī, i,* extending to the length of three (padyās). — *Tri-ćakshus, us,* m. 'triocular,' 'three-eyed,' an epithet of Kṛishṇa (more properly of Śiva). — *Tri-ćatuḥ-karṇa,* the third and fourth hypotenuses. — *Tri-ćatura, ās, ās, āṇi,* pl. three or four. — *Tri-ćaturdaśa, au,* &c., du. the thirteenth and fourteenth. — *Tri-ćatvāriṅśa, as, ī, am* (fr. the next), the forty-third. — *Tri-ćatvāriṅśat, t,* f. forty-three. — *Tri-ćaritra* (?), *am,* n. three kinds of characters, (perhaps a wrong reading for *stri-ćaritra;* cf. *tri-gūḍha.*) — *Tri-ćit, t, t, t,* consisting of three layers or seats of sacrificial grass. — *Tri-ćīvara, am,* n. the three vestments of the Buddhist ascetic. — *Trijagaj-jananī,* f. the mother of the three worlds, an epithet of Pārvatī. — *Tri-jagat, t,* n. or *tri-jagatī,* f. the triple world, i. e. heaven, the intermediate region, and earth, or heaven, earth, and the lower world. — *Trijagan-mohinī,* f. confounding the minds of the (inhabitants of the) three worlds, a form of Durgā (?). — *Tri-jaṭa, as, ā, am,* wearing three braids of hair; (*as*), m. an epithet of Śiva; N. of a Brāhman; (*ā*), f., N. of a Rākshasī who was friendly to Sītā; N. of a tree, = *vilva,* Ægle Marmelos. — *Trijaṭā-svapna-darśana, am,* n. 'the dream of Tri-jaṭā,' N. of a chapter in the fifth book of the Rāmāyaṇa. — *Tri-jāta* or *tri-jātaka, am,* n. three spices collectively, viz. mace, cardamoms, and Laurus Cassia (cinnamon). — *Tri-jīvā,* f. the sine of three signs or ninety degrees, a radius. — *Tri-jyā,* f. = the preceding. — *Tri-ṇata, as, ā, am* (fr. *tri-nata*), bent in three places, epithet of a bow; (*ā*), f. a bow; [cf. *triṇatā.*] — *Tri-ṇayana, as,* m. [cf. *tri-nayana*], 'three-eyed,' an epithet of Śiva. — *Tri-ṇavan* or *tri-ṇava* (fr. *tri* + *navan*), consisting of three times nine or twenty-seven parts, connected with the Tri-ṇava Stoma; three times nine, i. e. twenty-seven; *triṇava-śāhasra,* twenty-seven thousand; [cf. *tri-saptan.*] — *Tri-ṇāćiketa, as, ā, am,* one who has thrice kindled the fire called Nāćiketa; (*as*), m. an epithet of Nārāyaṇa (perhaps as worshipped with this fire); (according to Kullūka Bhaṭṭa on Manu III. 185, *tri-ṇāćiketa* means either 'a part of the Adhvaryu or Yajur-veda,' or 'a vow connected with it,' or 'one who performs this vow.') — *Tri-ṇāman, ā, ā, a,* Ved. having three names, epithet of a deity, perhaps of Agni. — *Tri-ṇītā,* f. a wife, ('thrice married,' according to the belief that a girl belongs to Soma, Gandharva and Agni, before she obtains a human husband.) — *Tri-taksha, am, ī,* n. f. (fr. *tri-takshan*), an association of three carpenters. — *Tri-tas,* ind. on three sides, from every side. — *Tritā,* f. or *tri-tva, am,* n. a triad, a triunity, an assemblage of three. — *Tri-trikoṇa, am,* n. (in astronomy) N. of the ninth mansion; [cf. *tri-koṇa* and *trikoṇa-bhavana.*] — *Tri-daṇḍa, am,* n. the three staves of a mendicant Brāhman who has resigned the world, (these staves are tied together so as to form one); triple subjection of words, thoughts, and acts; the state of a religious ascetic; (*ī*), f., N. of a literary work. — *Tri-daṇḍaka, am,* n. the three staves of a mendicant Brāhman described above. — *Tridaṇḍa-dhāraṇa, am,* n. carrying three staves tied together. — *Tri-daṇḍin, ī,* m. a wandering mendicant or devotee who has resigned worldly pursuits and carries three long bamboo staves tied together in his right hand; the religious man who has obtained a command over his words, thoughts, and actions, or mind, body, and speech; [cf. *eka-daṇḍin.*] — *Tri-dat, an, atī, at,* having three teeth. — *Tri-dalā,* f. a creeping plant, Cissus Pedata. — *Tri-dalikā* or (according to some) *tri-dālikā,* f., N. of a plant, = *ćarma-kashā.* — *Tri-daśa, ās,* m. pl. (fr. *tri-daśan*), three times ten, i. e. thirty; the three times ten or thirty deities, i. e. in round numbers a N. for the thirty-three deities, not including Brahmā, Vishṇu, and Śiva, viz. the twelve Ādityas, eight Vasus, eleven Rudras, and two Aśvins; (*as, ā, am*), divine; (*as*), m. a god, a deity, an immortal; (*am*), n. the residence of the thirty-three deities, i. e. heaven. — *Tridaśa-guru, us,* m. 'the preceptor of the gods,' i. e. Bṛihas-pati, regent of the planet Jupiter. — *Tridaśa-gopa* or *tridaśa-gopaka, as,* m. a fire-fly, = *indra-gopa,* q. v. — *Tridaśa-tva, am,* n. the state or condition of a god, divinity, divine nature. — *Tridaśa-dīrghikā,* f. 'the heavenly lake,' epithet of the Gaṅgā. — *Tridaśa-nadī,* f. the heavenly river, the Gaṅgā. — *Tridaśa-pati, is,* m. the chief of the gods, Indra. — *Tridaśapati-śastra, am,* n. Indra's weapon, the thunderbolt. — *Tridaśa-pratipaksha, as,* m. an adversary of the gods. — *Tridaśa-mañjarī,* f. = *tulasī,* basil. — *Tridaśa-vadhū, ūs,* f. or *tridaśa-vanitā,* f. a nymph of Indra's heaven, an Apsaras, a goddess. — *Tridaśa-śreshṭha, as,* m. 'the best of the thirty-three deities,' a N. of Agni; of Brahmā. — *Tridaśa-sarshapa, as,* m. = *deva-sarshapa.* — *Tridaśāṅkuśa* (°*śa-aṅ*°), *as,* m. the thunderbolt ('divine goad'). — *Tridaśāćārya* (°*śa-āć*°), *as,* m. = *tridaśa-guru* above. — *Tridaśādhipati* (°*śa-adh*°), *is,* m. 'lord of the thirty-three deities,' a N. of Śiva. — *Tridaśāyana* (°*śa-ay*°), *as,* m. 'the refuge of the deities,' i. e. to whom the deities resort, an epithet of Nārāyaṇa; [cf. *brahmāyaṇa* and *lokāyana.*] — *Tridaśāyudha* (°*śa-āy*°), *am,* n. 'the divine bow,' the rainbow; a thunderbolt. — *Tridaśāri* (°*śa-ari*), *is,* m. 'enemy of the gods,' an Asura, a demon, a Titan. — *Tridaśārirājan, ā,* m. 'king of the demons,' a N. of Rāvaṇa. — *Tridaśālaya* (°*śa-āl*°), *as,* m. the residence of the gods, Svarga, Indra's heaven or paradise, the mountain Su-meru; an inhabitant of the divine world, a god. — *Tridaśāvāsa* (°*śa-āv*°), *as,* m. the residence of the gods, heaven. — *Tridaśāhāra* (°*śa-āh*°), *as,* m. the food of the gods, i. e. Amṛita or ambrosia. — *Tridaśī-bhūta, as, ā, am,* become divine or immortal. — *Tridaśendra* (°*śa-in*°) or *tridaśeśa* (°*śa-īś*°), *as,* m. 'the chief of the thirty-three deities,' epithet of Indra; of Śiva; of Brahmā, &c. — *Tridaśeśa-dvish, ṭ,* m. epithet of Rāvaṇa or any demon. — *Tridaśeśvara* (°*śa-īś*°) = *tridaśendra;* (*ī*), f., N. of Durgā. — *Tridaśeśvara-dvish* = *tridaśeśa-dvish.* — *Tri-dālikā,* f. for *tridalikā,* q. v. — *Tri-dina, am,* n. three days collectively. — *Tridina-spṛiś, k,* m. conjunction or concurrence of three lunations with one solar day. — *Tri-diva, am,* n. the space within the third sky, i. e. the innermost or most sacred part of the sky, heaven; the sky, atmosphere; paradise; (*ā*), f., N. of a river; cardamoms. — *Tridivādhīśa* (°*va-adh*°) or *tridiveśa* (°*va-īś*°) or *tridiveśvara* (°*va-īś*°), *as,* m. 'the lord of Tri-diva or heaven,' an epithet of Indra; a god, a deity. — *Tridivodbhavā* (°*va-ud*°), f. small cardamoms. — *Tridivaukas* (°*va-ok*°), *ās,* m. an inhabitant of Tri-diva, a celestial, a god. — *Tridṛiś, k,* m. 'triocular,' 'three-eyed,' an epithet of Śiva. — *Tri-dosha, am,* n. disorder of the three humors of the body, vitiation of the bile, blood, and phlegm. — *Tridosha-ghna, as, ī, am,* correcting the vitiated state of the three humors. — *Tridosha-ja, as,* m. disease &c. proceeding from disorder of the three humors of the body. — *Tri-dhanvan, ā,* m., N. of a prince or father of Trayyāruṇa. — *Tridhā,* ind. adv. in three ways, in three parts, in three places, triply, trebly; *tridhā-kṛi,* to do in three ways, to make threefold. — *Tri-dhātu, us, us, u,* consisting of three elements or ingredients, triple, threefold, thrice repeated (used like *triplex* in Lat. to denote excessive), tripartite; (Sāy.) causing the well-being of the three humors; (*us*), m. a N. of Gaṇeśa; (*u*), n. the aggregate of three minerals or of the three humors; the triple world. — *Tridhātu-śṛiṅga, as,* m., Ved. having a tripartite horn, having horns or flames of three colours, red, white, and black (with smoke), an epithet of Agni. — *Tridhātva, am,* n. the state of being threefold or in three parts, tripartition. — *Tri-dhāman, a,* n. probably = *tri-diva;* (*ā, ā, a*), belonging or relating to the three worlds or regions; having three residences, &c.; (*ā*), m. an epithet of Vishṇu; N. of Vyāsa (= Vishṇu) in the tenth Dvāpara; an epithet of Śiva; Agni or fire; death. — *Tridhā-mūrti, is,* f. a girl three years of age representing the deity Durgā at her festivals. — *Tri-dhāraka, as,* m. 'having three edges,' the plants Scirpus Kysoor and Euphorbia Antiquorum. — *Tri-dhāra-snuhī,* f., N. of a plant, = *dhārā-snuhī, try-aśra.* — *Tri-nagarī,* f. the three cities. — *Tri-nayana, as, ā, am,* triocular, three-eyed; (*as*), m. an epithet of Rudra-Śiva; (*ā*), f. epithet of Durgā; [cf. *tri-ṇayana.*] — *Tri-navata, as, ī, am* (fr. *tri-navati*), the ninety-third. — *Tri-navati, is,* f. ninety-three. — *Trinavati-tama, as, ī, am,* the ninety-third. — *Tri-nāka, am,* n., Ved. = *tri-diva.* — *Tri-nābha, as, ā, am,* having three navels or centres or central points; whose navel supports the three worlds. — *Tri-nābhi, is, is, i,* = *tri-nābha.* — *Tri-nidhana, am,* n., N. of a Sāman (generally in connection with the names *āgneyam, āyasyam,* and *tvāshṭri-sāma*). — *Tri-nishka, as, ā, am,* = *tri-naishkika,* worth three Nishkas. — *Trinetra, as, ī, am,* triocular; (*as*), m. an epithet of Rudra-Śiva; N. of a prince; (*ī*), f. = *vārāhī-kanda,* the root of Yam (Dioscorea). — *Trinetra-ćūḍā-maṇi, is,* m. 'the crest of the three-eyed,' i. e. the moon (worn by Śiva as his crest). — *Tri-paksha, am,* n. a period of three fortnights or six weeks. — *Tri-paććhas,* ind. adv. (*tri* + *pad* + *śas*), by three Pādas. — *Tripañćāśa, as, ī, am* (fr. *tri-pañćāśat*), the fifty-third; containing or consisting of fifty-three. — *Tri-pañćāśat, t,* f. fifty-three; [cf. *trayaḥ-pañćāśat* under *trayas.*] — *Tripañćāśat-tama, as, ī, am,* the fifty-third. — *Tri-paṭu, u,* n. the three saline substances, stone-salt (= *saindhava*), Viḍ-lavaṇa, and black salt (= *kāća*). — *Tri-patāka, as, ā, am,* (with *hasta*) the hand with three fingers stretched out or erect; (with *lalāṭa*) the forehead marked naturally with three horizontal lines or wrinkles. — *Tri-patī,* f., N. of a place of pilgrimage. — *Tri-pattra, as,* m. three-leaved, trifoliate, the plant Ægle Marmelos (= *vilva*); (*am*), n. = *ćaṇḍāla-kanda,* a kind of bulbous plant. — *Tri-pattraka, as,* m. the Kiṅśuka tree, Butea Frondosa. — *Tri-patha, am,* n. the three paths or ways, viz. the sky, atmosphere, and earth, or the sky, earth, and lower world; a place where three roads meet; (*ā*), f. epithet of Mathurā. — *Tripatha-gā* or *tri-patha-gāminī,* f. 'flowing through heaven, earth, and the lower regions,' an epithet of the Gaṅgā. — *Tri-pad* or *tri-pād, -pāt, -pāt* or *-padī, -pat,* Ved. 'three-footed,' 'tripod,' epithet of Vishṇu (as pacing the universe in three steps; cf. *tri-vikrama*); epithet of Fever personified as a demon or evil spirit and represented with three feet and three hands, (probably symbolizing the cold, hot, and sweating stages of fever); having three steps; containing three Pādas; trinomial; (*t*), m., N. of a Daitya; (*-padī*), f. the girth of an elephant; the plant Cissus Pedata (= *godhā-padhī*); a kind of métre in Prākṛit; (according to Pāṇ. IV. 1, 9, the f. must be *tri-padā* when agreeing with *ṛić,* e. g. *tripadā ṛik,* a verse containing three Pādas, cf. the next.) — *Tri-pada, as, ā, am,* three-footed; having three divisions (as a stanza); containing a measure of three feet; containing three words; (*ā*), f., N. of a plant, = *haṅsa-padī;* (*am*), n. a tripod; three words. — *Tri-padikā,* f. a stand with three feet. — *Tri-panna, as,* m., N. of one of the ten horses of the moon. — *Tri-parikrānta, as, ā, am,* one who walks thrice round the sacred fire or who circumambulates the three sacred fires. — *Tri-parṇa, as, ī, am,* three-leaved, trefoil; (*as*), m. Butea Frondosa; (*ā*), f. wild hemp; (*ī*), f., N. of several plants, Desmodium Gangeticum, = *śāla-parṇī,* wild cotton, wild hemp, = *pṛiśni-parṇī-bheda* and *vana-kārpāsī,* Sanseviera Ceylanica; a kind of bulbous plant, = *tri-parṇikā.* — *Tri-parṇikā,* f., N. of several plants, a kind of bulbous plant (= *bṛihat-pattrā,* &c.); Carpopogon Pruriens; Alhagi Maurorum. — *Tri-paryāya, as, ā, am,* Ved. having three folds or plaits. — *Tri-paśa, us, us, u,* having three victims. — *Tri-pastya, as,* m., Ved. 'having