three dwellings,' an epithet of Agni. — *Tri-pājasya, as, ā, am,* Ved. having three flanks or sides; (Sāy.) having three breasts (or seasons). — *Tri-pāṭa, as,* m. intersection of a prolonged side and perpendicular (in a quadrangular figure); the figure formed by such intersection. — *Tripāṭhin, ī, ṭhī, i* (fr. *tri-pāṭha*), familiar with the three Pāṭhas, (probably with the *saṃhitā, pada,* and *krama-pāṭha,* q.v.) — *Tri-pāṇa, as, ī, am* (probably a Prākṛit form for *tri-parṇa* or *traiparṇa*), made of the plant Tri-parṇī. — *Tri-pād,* see *tri-pad.* — *Tri-pāda, as,* m. a constellation or asterism of which three-fourths are included under one sign of the zodiac; a stand with three feet?; (ī), f. a kind of Mimosa. — *Tri-pādaka, as, ikā, am,* three-footed; (*ikā*), f., N. of a plant, = *haṃsa-padī,* a kind of Mimosa. — *Tri-piṭaka, am,* n. the three baskets or collections of writings, a collective N. for the three classes of Buddhist writings, viz. Sūtra-piṭaka, Vinaya-piṭaka, and Abhidharma-piṭaka. — *Tri-piṇḍī,* f. the three sacrificial cakes (mentioned in Manu III. 215). — *Tri-piba, as, ā, am,* drinking with three members of the body (as with the two pendent ears and tongue); (*as*), m. a long-eared goat. — *Tri-pishṭapa, am,* n. = *tri-diva,* the residence of the thirty-three gods, Indra's heaven; paradise; the sky, ether; [cf. *tri-vishṭapa.*] — *Tri-pishṭapa-sad, t,* m. an inhabitant of heaven, a deity. — *Tri-puṭa, as, ī, am,* triangular; (*as*), m. pulse, pease of three kinds; a kind of vetch, Cicer Arietinum; the palm of the hand; a measure, = *hasta-bheda,* a cubit; a bank or shore; (*ā*), f. Convolvulus Turpethum; Arabian jasmine; small cardamoms; a form of Durgā; (ī), f. Convolvulus Turpethum; small cardamoms; [cf. *karāla-tri-puṭā.*] — *Tripuṭaka, as, ā, am,* triangular; (*as*), m. a triangle; a species of pulse. — *Tripuṭā-pūjā-yantra, am,* n., N. of a kind of mystical diagram described in the Tantra-sāra by Kṛishṇānanda. — *Tri-puṭā-mantra, ās,* m. pl., N. of a chapter of the Tantra-sāra. — *Tripuṭā-stotra, am,* n., N. of a chapter of the Tantra-sāra. — *Tripuṭin, ī,* m. or *tripuṭī-phala, as,* m. the castor-oil plant, Ricinus Communis. — *Tri-puṇḍra* or *tri-puṇḍhra* or *tri-puṇḍraka, am,* n. a mark consisting of three lines on the forehead, the back, heart, and shoulders, or three curved horizontal marks made across the forehead with cow-dung, ashes, &c., which are worn especially by the followers of Śiva or Śakti, and are indispensable in proceeding to worship the former; (*as, ā, am*), having three horizontal marks. — *Tri-pur,* f. (in pl. *tri-puras*) = *tri-pura.* — *Tri-pura, am,* n. three strong cities collectively, a triple fortification; (in epic poetry) three strong cities of gold, silver, and iron, in the sky, air, and earth, built by Maya for a celebrated Asura or demon, and burnt by Śiva; (*as*), m., N. of the above Asura and king of Tri-pura; a form of Śiva; (*ā*), f., N. of a town; a form of Durgā (= *tri-puṭā?*); (ī), f., N. of a town, = *ćedi-nagarī;* N. of a country to the south-east of Madhya-deśa, the modern Tipparah; (*ā* or *ī?*), N. of an Upaniṣhad. — *Tripura-kumāra, as,* m., N. of a pupil of Saṅkarāćārya mentioned in the Saṅkara-vijaya by Anantānanda-giri. — *Tripura-ghna, ās,* or *tripura-jit, t,* or *tripura-dahana,* or *tripura-dāha, as,* m., N. of Śiva as destroyer of Tri-pura. — *Tripura-dāha, as,* m. 'burning of Tri-pura,' N. of the 3rd chapter of the Pātāla-khaṇḍa of the Padma-Purāṇa. — *Tripura-bhairavī,* f. a form of Durgā. — *Tripura-mallikā,* f. a medicinal plant, apparently a kind of jasmine; [cf. *tri-puṭā.*] — *Tripura-vadha, as,* m. 'slaughter of Tri-pura,' N. of the 7th chapter of the Uttara-khaṇḍa of the Śiva-Purāṇa. — *Tripura-vijaya, as,* m. 'conquest of Tri-pura,' N. of the 70th chapter of the Liṅga-Purāṇa. — *Tripura-hara, as,* m., N. of the 71st chapter of the Liṅga-Purāṇa. — *Tripurādhāraṇa-yantra* (°*na-ādh*°), *am,* n., N. of a mystical diagram given in the Tantra-sāra. — *Tripurādhipati* (°*ra-adh*°). *is,* m., N. of Maya, builder of the city of Tri-pura. — *Tripurāntaka* or *tripurānta-kara* (°*ra-an*°), *as,* m., N. of Śiva as destroyer of Tri-pura. — *Tripurā-nyāsa, as,* m., N. of a chapter of the Tantra-sāra. — *Tripurā-bhairavī,* f. a form of Durgā. — *Tripurābhairavī-pūjā-yantra, am,* n., N. of a mystical diagram given in the Tantra-sāra. — *Tripurāri* (°*ra-ar*°), *is,* m. 'the enemy of Tripura,' a N. of Śiva. — *Tripurārṇava* (°*ra-ar*°), *as,* m., N. of a literary work. — *Tripurārdana* (°*ra-ar*°), *as,* m. = *tripurāntaka.* — *Tripurī-prakaraṇa, am,* n., N. of a work, probably by Saṅkara, containing the elements of the Vedānta phil. — *Tripurusha, as, ā, am,* having the length of three men; having three assistants; (*am*), ind. through three males, i. e. through three generations of men, or father, grandfather, and great-grandfather. — *Tripurushāgata* (°*sha-āg*°), *as, ā, am,* inherited through three generations. — *Tripureśa* (°*ra-īś*°), *as,* m. 'lord of Tri-pura,' N. of Śiva. — *Tripureśādri* (°*śa-ad*°), *is,* m., N. of a mountain. — *Tripureśvara* (°*ra-īś*°), N. of a town or district, or of a sacred place. — *Tripuropākhyāna* (°*rā-up*°), *am,* n. 'the story of Tri-pura,' N. of the 52–54th chapters of the Jñāna-khaṇḍa or second part of the Śiva-Purāṇa. — *Tri-pushā,* f. Convolvulus Turpethum, = *kṛishṇa-tri-vṛit;* [cf. *tri-puṭā.*] — *Tri-pushkara, ās,* m. pl. 'the three lakes,' N. of certain holy bathing-places; (*as, ā, am*), decorated with three lotus flowers. — *Tri-prishṭha, as,* m. (with Jainas) N. of the first of the black Vāsu-devas; a N. of Viṣhṇu, as 'living above the three worlds,' or as 'existing independently of the three qualities of nature;' epithet of the Soma, as having three elevations or surfaces, found in three places (?), having three hymns (?), having three vessels (?), having three waters (used in its preparation?), having three oblations (?), having three filtering cloths (?), or press, filter, and vessel for holding the Soma (?). (The above are the conjectures of various scholars, but according to Sāy. the word means) 'mixed with cream, thickened with milk,' &c.; (*am*), n. the highest part of the three heavens, the highest heaven. — *Tri-paurusha, as, ī, am,* extending or belonging to three persons or three generations of men; offered to three (as the funeral cake &c.), inherited from three (as an estate &c.); [cf. *trai-purusha.*] — *Tri-prasruta, as, ā, am,* epithet of a rutting elephant, i. e. 'having three streams of fluid flowing from the forehead.' — *Tri-plaksha, ās,* m. pl. 'the three fig-trees,' a place near the Yamunā in the neighbourhood of which the Dṛishad-vatī disappears. — *Tri-phala, as, ā, am,* having three fruits; (*ā*), f. the three myrobalans, the fruits of Terminalia Chebula, T. Bellerica, and Phyllanthus Emblica; the three fragrant fruits, nutmeg, areca-nut, and cloves; the three sweet fruits, grape, pomegranate, and date. — *Triphalādi-varga* (°*la-ād*°), *as,* m., N. of a chapter of the Śabda-ćandrikā or medical lexicon by Ćakra-pāṇi-datta. — *Tri-bandhana, as,* m., N. of the son of Aruṇa and father of Tri-śaṅku. — *Tri-bandhu, us,* m. the friend of the three worlds or regions; (Sāy.) binding together or supporting the three worlds, (said of Indra.) — *Tri-bandhura, as, ā, am,* Ved. having three uneven poles or seats, (said of the chariot of the Aśvins.) — *Tri-barhis, is, is, is,* Ved. having three seats of sacrificial grass. — *Tri-balī,* f. three folds of skin or corrugations over the navel (of a woman; this peculiarity is regarded as a beauty); the anus. — *Tri-balīka, as,* m., N. of Rāma, 'having three folds in the neck;' (*am*), n. the anus. — *Tri-bāhu, us, us, u,* 'three-armed,' epithet of a kind of spirit or demon; (*us*), m. a technical term in fighting. — *Tri-bulīka, am,* n. the anus. — *Tri-bha, am,* n. three signs of the zodiac, the quadrant of a circle, ninety degrees; (*as, ā, am*), containing three signs of the zodiac. — *Tri-bhaṅga, as, ā, am,* having three curves or bends (as have many images of Kṛishṇa); (ī), f., N. of a metre consisting of 4 × 32 syllabic instants. — *Tribha-jīvā,* f. and *tribha-jyā,* f. = *tri-jīvā* and *tri-jyā.* — *Tri-bhaṇḍī,* f. Convolvulus Turpethum. — *Tri-bhadra, am,* n. copulation, cohabitation. — *Tribha-maurvikā,* f. = *tri-jyā.* — *Tri-bhāga, as,* m. the third part; the third part of a sign of the zodiac. — *Tri-bhānu, us,* m., N. of a descendant of Yayāti and father of Karan-dhama. — *Tri-bhāshya-ratna, am,* n., N. of a commentary on the Taittirīya-Prātiśākhya. — *Tri-bhukti* = *tīra-bhukti* (?). — *Tri-bhuj, k, k, k,* Ved. threefold. — *Tri-bhuja, as, ā, am,* having three arms, triangular; (*as*), m. a triangle. — *Tri-bhuvana, am,* n. the three worlds, i. e. sky, atmosphere, and earth, or heaven, earth, and the lower region; (*as*), m., N. of a prince. — *Tribhuvana-guru, us,* m. 'master of the three worlds,' epithet of Śiva. — *Tribhuvana-pati, is,* m. 'lord of the three worlds,' epithet of Viṣhṇu. — *Tribhuvaneśvara* (°*na-īś*°), *as,* m. 'lord of the three worlds,' epithet of Indra. — *Tribhuvaneśvara-liṅga, am,* n., N. of a Liṅga temple. — *Tribhona-lagna* (°*bha-ūn*°), *am,* n. that part of the ecliptic which does not reach the eastern point by three signs or ninety degrees, i. e. the highest point of the ecliptic above the horizon. — *Tri-maṇḍalā,* f., scil. *lūtā,* a kind of poisonous spider. — *Tri-mada, as, am,* m. n. (?) the three narcotic plants, Mustā, Citraka, Viḍaṅga; the threefold illusion. — *Tri-madhu, u,* n. the three sweet substances, sugar, honey, and ghee; (*us*), m. one who knows or recites the three verses of Ṛig-veda I. 90, 6–8, which begin with *madhu.* — *Tri-madhura, am,* n. the three sweet substances, sugar, honey, and ghee. — *Tri-malla,* N. of a place of pilgrimage. — *Tri-mātṛi, tā,* m., Ved. 'having three mothers;' (Sāy.) the maker or creator of the three worlds. — *Tri-mārga,* (at the beginning of a comp.) the three paths; (ī), f. three ways or paths; the meeting of three roads; [cf. *tri-patha.*] — *Trimārga-gā,* f. flowing by three ways; [cf. *tripatha-gā.*] — *Tri-mukuṭa, as,* m. a mountain with three peaks; N. of a mountain, = *tri-kūṭa.* — *Tri-mukha, as, ī, am,* three-faced, having three faces, having three mouths; (*as*), m., N. of the third Arhat of the present Ava-sarpiṇī; (*ā*), f. an epithet of Māyā or the mother of Śākya-muni. — *Tri-muni,* ind. produced by the three Munis or sages, (as the grammar of Pāṇini, Kātyāyana, and Patañjali.) — *Tri-mūrti, is, is, i,* having or assuming three forms or shapes, (as Brahmā, Viṣhṇu, and Śiva); (*is*), m. a Buddha, a Jina; (*is*), f. (?) the Hindū triad, the united form of the above three gods. — *Tri-mūrdha, as, ā, am,* three-headed. — *Tri-mūrdhan, ā,* m. 'three-headed,' N. of a Rākshasa. — *Triy-ambaka, as,* m. = *try-ambaka,* 'triocular,' 'three-eyed,' N. of Śiva. — *Tri-yava, as, ā, am,* containing or weighing three barleycorns; (*am*), n. a retti (= *raktika*) or weight of three barleycorns, = *kṛishṇala.* — *Triy-avi* = *try-avi.* — *Tri-yashṭi, is,* m. a species of plant, = *kshetra-parpaṭī.* — *Tri-yāna, am,* n. (with Buddhists) the three vehicles (leading to welfare). — *Tri-yāma, as, ā, am,* containing (as the night) three Yāmas or watches, i. e. about nine hours; (*ā*), f. night, (*ahas-triyāmam,* day and night); turmeric; a convolvulus with dark flowers; the Indigo plant; the river Yamunā. — *Tri-yāmaka, am,* n. sin ('the impeder of the three objects of life?'). — *Tri-yuga, am,* n. a space of time containing three periods or ages; (*as*), m. 'appearing in the three Yugas,' epithet of Kṛishṇa. — *Tri-yoni, is,* f. a lawsuit in which a person engages from anger, covetousness, or infatuation. — *Triyyṛića* = *try-ṛića* = *tṛića,* a strophe consisting of three verses. — *Tri-ratna, am,* n. the three gems, viz. Buddha, the law, and the congregation. — *Tri-rasaka, am,* n. a spirituous liquor ('having a triple flavour'). — *Tri-rātra, am,* n. three nights collectively, or the duration of three nights or days; (*am*), ind. for three nights or days, during three days; (*āt* or *ena*), ind. after three days; (*as, ā, am*), lasting three days; (*as*), m. a festival which lasts three days; [cf. *try-aha.*] — *Tri-rāśi-pa, as, ā, am,* governing three signs of the zodiac. — *Tri-rūpa, as, ā, am,* of three colours. — *Tri-rekha, as,* m. 'having three lines,' a conch, a muscle-shell, a shell marked with three lines. — *Tri-lavaṇa, am,* n. the three salts, = *tri-paṭu,* q.v. — *Tri-liṅga, as, ā, am,* possessing the three Guṇas; having three genders,