(often = 'an adjective'); the Sanskṛit form for Telinga (called so fr. three Liṅgas). — *Tri-lingaka, as,* &c., having three genders, an adjective. — *Tri-lingī,* f. the three grammatical genders. — *Tri-loka, am,* n. the three worlds, i. e. sky, atmosphere, and earth, or heaven, earth, and the lower region; (*as*), m. an inhabitant of the three worlds; (*ī*), f. the universe, the aggregate of the three worlds. — *Triloka-nātha, as,* m. 'lord of the three worlds,' an epithet of Indra. — *Triloka-rakshin, ī,* m. guardian of the three worlds. — *Trilokātman* (°*ka-āt*°), *ā,* m. 'soul of the three worlds,' epithet of Śiva. — *Trilokī-nātha, as,* m. an épithet of Vishṇu. — *Trilokeśa* (°*ka-īś*°), *as,* m. 'lord of the three worlds,' an epithet of the Sun. — *Tri-locana, as, ā* or *ī, am,* 'tri-ocular,' 'three-eyed,' epithet of Śiva; (*as*), m., N. of a poet; of a grammarian; of a prince &c.; (*ā*), f. a disloyal wife, unchaste woman; (with Buddhists) N. of a deity; (*ī*), f. an epithet of Durgā. — *Tri-locana-tīrtha, am,* n., N. of a Tīrtha. — *Trilocana-dāsa, as,* m., N. of a grammarian. — *Trilocaneśvara-tīrtha* (°*na-īś*°), *am,* n., N. of a Tīrtha. — *Tri-lohaka, am,* n. the three metals, i. e. gold, silver, and copper. — *Tri-lauha, as, ī, am,* made of the above three metals. — *Tri-vat, ān, atī, at,* containing the word *tri.* — *Tri-vatsa, as, ā, am,* Ved. three years old (as an ox or cow). — *Tri-vandhura,* see *tri-bandhura.* — *Tri-varga, as,* m. an aggregate of three things or substances &c.; the three objects or pursuits of life, viz. religion or virtue (*dharma*), pleasure (*kāma*), and wealth (*artha*); the three conditions of a king or kingdom, viz. progress (*vṛiddhi*), remaining stationary (*sthāna*), and decline (*kshaya*); the three qualities of nature, viz. *sat-tva, rajas,* and *tamas,* see under *guṇa;* the three higher castes or tribes; the three myrobalans; the three spices &c.; propriety, good behaviour. — *Trivarga-cintana, am,* n., N. of a chapter of the Purāṇa-sarva-sva. — *Trivarga-pāriṇa, as, ā, am,* having passed through the three conditions or attained the three objects of life. — *Tri-varṇa, am,* n. three colours; (*as, ā, am*), three-coloured (Ved.). — *Tri-varṇaka, am,* n. a kind of plant, = *go-kshuraka;* the three myrobalans [cf. *tri-phalā*]; the three spices; [cf. *tri-kaṭu.*] — *Trivarṇa-kṛit, t,* m. the chameleon. — *Tri-vartu, us, us, u,* Ved. threefold; [cf. *tri-vṛit.*] — *Trivartma-gā,* f. 'flowing by three paths,' an epithet of the Gaṅgā; [cf. *tripatha-gā.*] — *Tri-vartman, a,* n. three paths; (*ā, ā, a*), going by three paths (Ved.). — *Tri-varsha, am,* n. a period of three years; (*as, ā, am*), three years old. — *Trivarshikā,* f. a three-year-old heifer. — *Tri-varshīya, as, ā, am,* triennial, lasting for three years, used for three years. — *Tri-vali, ī,* n. f. the three folds or wrinkles across the belly; [cf. *tri-balī.*] — *Trivāra, as,* m., N. of a son of Garuḍa; (*am*), ind. three times, thrice. — *Tri-vikrama, am,* n. the three steps (of Vishṇu), three strides; (*as*), m. 'one who makes three steps or strides,' an epithet of Vishṇu, who paced the three worlds in three steps in his Vāmana or dwarf Avatār, see *bali;* N. of a Brāhman; of an astronomer; of a jurist; of a medical author. — *Trivikrama-tīrtha, am,* n., N. of a Tīrtha. — *Trivikrama-deva, as,* m., N. of an author. — *Trivikrama-bhaṭṭa, as,* m., N. of the author of the Damayantī-kathā. — *Trivikramācārya* (°*ma-ā*°), *as,* m., N. of an astronomer. — *Tri-vidya, as,* m. an epithet of Śiva, 'familiar with or containing the three Vedas;' (*ā*), f. three branches of knowledge, especially that of the three Vedas. — *Tri-vidha, as, ā, am,* of three kinds, threefold, triple, in three ways. — *Tri-vidhā,* ind. (?), in three parts, triply (?). — *Tri-vinata, as, ā, am,* bowing in the presence of three, viz. gods, Brāhmans, and preceptors; bent in three places, curved in three parts of the body (?). — *Tri-vishṭapa, am,* n. = *tri-pishṭapa,* the world of Indra, i. e. heaven or paradise; the three worlds. — *Trivishṭapa-sad, t,* m. an inhabitant of heaven, a deity. — *Tri-vista, as, ā, am,* = *tri-vaistika,* worth three Vistas. — *Tri-vīja, as,* m. a kind of grain; [cf. *śyāmāka.*] — *Tri-vṛit, t, t, t,* threefold, triple, tri-form; consisting of three parts or folds &c.; (with *stoma*) a threefold hymn of praise, (i. e. a particular recitation, in which first the first three Ṛiks of each Triṭa of the eleventh hymn of the ninth Maṇḍala of the Ṛig-veda are sung together, then the second Ṛiks, and lastly the third; hence this Stoma consists of 3 × 3 or 9 verses); connected with the Trivṛit-stoma; (*t*), m. a triple cord consisting of three strings; a girdle &c. of three strings; an amulet of three strings; (*t*), f. a plant of valuable purgative properties, commonly called Tëori, and distinguished into two species, white and black (Convolvulus Turpethum); also called *tri-vṛitā;* [cf. *try-āvṛit.*] — *Tri-vṛitā,* f.; see the preceding. — *Trivṛit-karaṇa, as, ī, am,* combining three things; (*am*), n. making a combination of three things; combining earth, water, and fire, in the proportion of half of one with a quarter of each of the others. — *Tri-vṛitti, is,* f. truth (?); [cf. *try-akshara.*] — *Trivṛit-parṇī,* f., N. of a pot-herb, Hincha Repens; [cf. *hila-moćī.*] — *Tri-vṛinta, as,* m. (?) the plant Butea Frondosa. — *Trivṛintikā,* f. the plant Ipomœa Turpethum. — *Tri-vṛisha, as,* m., N. of a Muni; [cf. the next.] — *Tri-vṛishan, ā,* m., N. of the father of Try-aruṇa [cf. *trai-vṛishṇa*]; N. of the Vyāsa of the twelfth Dvāpara. — *Tri-veṇī,* f. 'triple-braid,' the place (now called Allahabad) where the Gaṅgā joins with the Yamunā or Jumnā and is supposed to receive underground the Sarasvatī; N. of the Gaṅgā. — *Tri-veṇu, us,* m. a particular part of a carriage; (*us, us, u*), epithet of a carriage, (according to some) furnished with three banners. — *Tri-veda,* (at the beginning of a comp.) the three Vedas, viz. Ṛig, Yajus, and Sāman; (*as, ā, am*), familiar with the three Vedas. — *Tri-vedin, ī, inī, i,* familiar or acquainted with the three Vedas. — *Tri-vedī,* f. the three Vedas collectively. — *Tri-velā,* f. the plant Ipomœa Turpethum. — *Tri-śakti, is,* f., N. of a female deity, = *tri-kalā.* — *Tri-śaṅku, us,* m., N. of a sage; N. of a prince of the solar race, king of Ayodhyā, (according to the Rāmāyaṇa he was a son of Pṛithu, and was a pious prince who aspired to celebrate a great sacrifice whereby to ascend to heaven in his mortal body; he first requested the sage Vasishṭha to officiate for him, but being refused he then applied to the sage's hundred sons, by whom he was cursed and degraded to the condition of a Cāṇḍāla; in this emergency he had recourse to Viśvā-mitra, who undertook the sacrifice and invited all the gods to be present; they, however, declined, upon which the enraged Viśvā-mitra, by his own power, transported Tri-śaṅku to the skies, whither he had no sooner arrived than he was hurled down again headforemost by the gods; but, being arrested in his downward course by Viśvā-mitra, remained suspended with his head towards the earth, forming a constellation in the southern hemisphere: according to the Hari-vaṅśa and Vāyu-Purāṇa he was a son of Trayāruṇa: according to the Bhāgavata-Purāṇa, a son of Tri-bandhana: and he is sometimes described as a wicked prince, guilty of three Saṅkus or heinous crimes); a cat, the civet-cat; a bird, the Cātaka, Cuculus Melanoleucos; a grasshopper; a fire-fly. — *Triśaṅku-ja, as,* m. 'the son of Tri-śaṅku,' epithet of Hari-śćandra. — *Triśaṅku-yājin, ī,* m. 'sacrificing for Tri-śaṅku,' epithet of Viśvā-mitra. — *Tri-śata, am,* n., 103, 300; (*as, ī, am*), the 300th; consisting of 300; (*ās*), m. pl., 300. — *Tri-śataka, as, ikā, am,* consisting of 300. — *Triśata-tama, as, ī, am,* the 300th; the 103rd. — *Tri-śatī,* f. the aggregate of 300 (e. g. *paśūnām tri-śatī,* 300 cattle). — *Tri-śaraṇa, am,* n. (with Buddhists) the three places of refuge, Buddha, the Law, and the Assembly; (*as*), m. a Buddha. — *Tri-śarkarā,* f. three kinds of sugar, viz. *guḍotpannā, himotthā,* and *madhurā;* [cf. *tri-sitā.*] — *Tri-śalā,* f., N. of the mother of the twenty-fourth Arhat of the present Avasarpiṇī. — *Triśalākā-purusha-ćarita, am,* n., N. of a work by Hema-ćandra. — *Tri-śas,* ind. by threes, by three at a time. — *Tri-śākha, as, ī, am,* having three branches. — *Triśākha-pattra, as,* m. the plant Ægle Marmelos. — *Tri-śāṇa, as, ī, am,* worth three Śāṇas. — *Tri-śānu, us,* m. a various reading for *tri-bhānu.* — *Tri-śāla, as, ā, am,* or *tri-śālaka, as, ā, am,* consisting of three halls or rooms; (*am*), n. a house with three halls. — *Tri-śikha, as, ā, am,* three-crested, three-headed, having the shape of a trident; (*as*), m. the plant Ægle Marmelos; the son of Rāvaṇa, a demon with three heads; N. of Indra in the Manv-antara of Tāmasa; (*ī*), f., N. of an Upanishad; (*am*), n. a trident, a three-pronged spear; a crest, a tiara with three points. — *Tri-śikhara, as, ā, am,* having three tops or peaks; (*as*), m. (with *śaila*) N. of a mountain. — *Triśikhi-dalā,* f. a kind of bulbous plant. — *Tri-śikhin, ī, inī, i,* three-crested, three-headed. — *Tri-śira, as, ā, am,* having three points; (*as*), m., N. of a Rākshasa; (*ā*), f. the root of Bignonia Suaveolens. — *Tri-śiras, ās, ās, as,* three-headed, having three points or tops; (*ās*), m. epithet of Tvāshṭra Viśva-rūpa; Fever personified as a demon with three heads [cf. *tri-pad* and *tri-pād*]; N. of an Asura killed by Vishṇu; N. of a Rākshasa killed by Rāma; an epithet of Kuvera. — *Tri-śīrsha, as, ā, am,* 'three-headed,' an epithet of Śiva. — *Tri-śīrshaka, as, ā, am,* three-headed; (*am*), n. a trident, a three-pointed or three-pronged spear. — *Tri-śīrshan, ā, ā, a,* Ved. three-headed. — *Tri-śukra, as, ā, am,* Ved. white or bright in three places. — *Tri-śukriya, as, ā, am,* Ved. triply illuminated. — *Tri-śuć, k, k, k,* Ved. triply shining or splendid, shining in three ways. — *Tri-śūla, am,* n. a trident, a three-pointed pike or spear, especially the weapon of Śiva; (*as, ā, am*), 'bearing the trident,' epithet of Śiva; N. of a mountain. — *Triśūla-khāta, am,* n., N. of a Tīrtha, ('digged with the trident.') — *Triśūla-gaṅgā,* f., N. of a river. — *Triśūlāṅka* (°*la-aṅ*°), *as,* m. 'trident-marked,' a N. of Śiva; of a teacher. — *Tri-śūlin, ī, inī, i,* 'armed with the trident;' (*ī*), m. epithet of Śiva; (*inī*), f. epithet of Durgā. — *Tri-śṛinga, as, ā, am,* having three horns or peaks; (*as*), m. a hill with three peaks; N. of a mountain; a triangle. — *Triśṛingin, ī, iṇī, i,* having three horns; (*ī*), m. a sort of fish, commonly Rohi, Cyprinus Rohita. — *Tri-śoka, as, ā, am,* Ved. = *tri-śuć* (?); (*as*), m., N. of a Ṛishi. — *Tri-shaṃ-yukta, as, ā, am* (for *tri-sam*°), triply connected. — *Tri-shaṃvatsara, as, ā, am* (for *tri-sam*°), lasting three years. — *Tri-shatya, as, ā, am* (for *tri-satya*), Ved. trebly true (in thought, word, and deed). — *Tri-shadhastha, as, ā, am,* Ved. being in three places. — *Tri-shandhi, is, is, i* (for *tri-san*°), Ved. composed of three parts or members; (*is*), m., N. of a demon in the Atharva-veda, generally associated with Arbudi; (*i*), n., N. of a Sāman. — *Tri-shapta* or *tri-sapta* (fr. *tri* + *saptan*), Ved. three times seven, twenty-one; an indefinite number. — *Tri-shaptīya, as,* m. adj., N. of the first verse of the Atharva-veda, beginning with the words *ye tri-shaptās,* &c. — *Tri-shavana* or *tri-savana, as, ā, am,* containing three oblations; (*as*), m., N. of an ancient sage; *tri-shavaṇam* or *trishavaṇa-snānam,* the three ablutions to be performed daily, i. e. at dawn, noon, and sunset. — *Trishavaṇa-snāyin, ī,* m. a man performing regularly the prescribed ablutions morning, noon, and evening. — *Trishashṭa, as, ī, am,* the sixty-third. — *Tri-shashṭi, is,* m. sixty-three; [cf. *trayaḥ-shashṭi.*] — *Trishashṭi-tama, as, ī, am,* the sixty-third. — *Trishashṭi-dhā,* ind. in sixty-three parts, sixty-three-fold. — *Trishashṭi-śalākāpurusha-ćarita, am,* n., N. of a work. — *Trishṭup-ćhandas, ās, ās, as,* Ved. having the metre Tri-shṭubh. — *Tri-shṭubh, p,* f. (for *tri-stubh* fr. *tri* + *stubh,* to praise; or possibly the word may come fr. *stubh,* to stop, because the voice is obliged to pause three times; according to Yāska, the prefix *tri* may be fr. rt. *tṛī,* to denote the rapidity of the metre, cf. *jagatī;* or fr. *tri,* three, + *stubh,* to praise, because the metre is in praise of the *vajra* or thunderbolt, which has three edges); N. of a Vedic metre consisting of four Pādas of eleven