syllables each; (in the later metrical system) N. of every metre consisting of four times eleven syllables (e. g. the Indra-vajrā and Upendra-vajrā metres); [cf. *traishṭubha.*] — *Tri-shṭoma, as, ā, am* (for *tri-stoma*), Ved. containing three Stomas; (*as*), m., N. of an Ekāha. — *Tri-shṭha, as, ā, am* (for *tri-stha*), Ved. standing on three (wheels), situated in three places; (*as*), m., N. of a man. — *Tri-shṭhin, ī, inī, i* (for *tri-sthin*), Ved. standing on triply divided ground. — *Tri-saṃvatsara,* see under *tri-shaṃvatsara.* — *Tri-satya,* see under *tri-shatya.* — *Tri-sandhi, is, i,* see *tri-shandhi;* (*is*), f. a kind of mallow. — *Tri-sandhika, as, ā, am,* occurring or happening at the three periods or divisions of the day, (probably a wrong reading for *trisandhyika.*) — *Tri-sandhya, am,* n. the three periods or divisions of the day, viz. dawn, noon, and evening or sunset; (*ā*), f., N. of a goddess; a form of Durgā; a kind of mallow; (*ā* or *ī*), f. the three periods of the day; (*am*), ind. at the time of the three Sandhyās; (*as, ā, am*), relating to the three periods of the day. — *Tri-sandhya-kusumā,* f. a kind of mallow. — *Tri-saptata, as, ī, am* (fr. the following), the seventy-third. — *Tri-saptati, is,* f. seventy-three; [cf. *trayaḥ-saptati.*] — *Trisaptati-tama, as, ī, am,* the seventy-third. — *Tri-saptan* or *tri-sapta,* three times seven, twenty-one [cf. *tri-shapta*]; *trisapta-kṛitvas,* ind. twenty-one times. — *Tri-sama, as, ā, am,* (in geom.) having three equal sides; (*am*), n. an aggregate of equal parts of three substances, viz. yellow myrobalan, ginger, and molasses; *trisama-ćaturaśra, am,* n. a quadrangle having three equal sides. — *Tri-sara, as, am,* m. n. a dish of sesamum, rice, &c., = *kṛiśara* or *kṛisara.* — *Tri-sarga, as,* m. the triple product of the three qualities of nature. — *Tri-savana* = *tri-shavaṇa,* q. v. — *Tri-sādhana, as, ā, am,* triply composed, having three component parts. — *Tri-sāman, ā, ā, a,* singing three Sāmans or the Sāman called Triḥ-sāman. — *Tri-sāmā,* f., N. of a river. — *Tri-sāmya, am,* n. equilibrium of the three (qualities). — *Tri-sāhasra, as, ī, am,* Ved. consisting of 3000. — *Tri-sitā,* f. = *tri-śarkarā,* three kinds of white sugar, viz. *guḍot-pannā, madhu-jā,* and *himotthā.* — *Tri-sītya, as, ā, am,* thrice ploughed (as a field &c.). — *Tri-sugandhi* or *tri-sugandhika, am,* n. = *tri-jāta,* the three fragrant substances or spices. — *Tri-suparṇā, as,* m. a N. of certain hymns of the Ṛig and Yajur Vedas; (*as, ā, am*), or *tri-suparṇaka, as, ikā, am,* familiar or conversant with the above hymns of the Veda; [cf. *tri-sauparṇa.*] — *Tri-suvarćaka, as, ā, am,* having a threefold excellent splendor. — *Tri-saugandhya, am,* n. = *tri-sugandhi.* — *Tri-sauparṇa, as, ī, am,* relating to the part of the Vedas called Tri-suparṇa; N. of a particular religious vow or observance. — *Tri-sauvarṇa, am,* n. perhaps a wrong reading for *tri-suparṇa.* — *Tri-skandhaka,* N. of a Sūtra work. — *Tri-stana, as, ā* or *ī, am,* milked from three nipples (Ved.); having three breasts. — *Tri-stobha-yukta, as, ā, am,* having three pauses or three rhythms or three divisions (?). — *Tri-sthalī,* f. the three (sacred) places. — *Tri-sthalī-setu,* N. of a work. — *Tri-sthāna, am,* n. a sacred spot celebrated for a junction of three streams of the Ganges; (*as, ā, am*), reaching through the three worlds. — *Tri-srotas, ās, ās, as,* having three streams; (*ās*), f. an epithet of the Ganges [cf. *tri-patha-gā, tri-mārga-gā, tri-vartma-gā*]; N. of another river. — *Tri-srotasī,* f., N. of a river. — *Tri-halya, as, ā, am,* thrice ploughed (as a field &c.). — *Tri-hāyaṇa, as, ī, am,* three years old; appearing in three ages of the world; (*ī*), f. a three-year-old heifer. — *Tri-shu* (*tri-ish*°), *us, us, u,* or *tri-shuka, as, ā, am,* furnished with three arrows. — *Tri-shṭaka* (*tri-ish*°), *as, ā, am,* Ved. furnished with three Iṣṭakās or sacrificial bricks. — *Try-aṃśa, as, am,* m. or n. (?), three shares or portions, three-fourths; a third part, the third part of a sign of the zodiac (= *drikkāṇa,* q. v.). — *Tryaṃśa-nātha, as,* m. the regent of a Drikkāṇa. — *Try-aksha, as, ī, am,* trocular; (*as*), m. an epithet of Rudra-Śiva; also of a Daitya or Dānava. — *Tryakshaka, as,* m. an epithet of Śiva. — *Try-akshan, ā, ā, a,* triocular; (*ā*), m. epithet of Rudra. — *Tryaksha-patnī,* f. an epithet of Pārvatī. — *Try-akshara, as, ā, am,* consisting of three sounds or letters or syllables, triliteral; (*am*), n. a word or song consisting of three letters or syllables (e. g. *satyam* or *sa* + *ti* + *am*); (*as*), m. a genealogist; the Ghaṭaka or matchmaker; [cf. *ghaṭaka* and *khaṭaka.*] — *Try-aṅkaṭa, am,* n. or *try-aṅgaṭa, as,* m. a sling or three strings like those of a balance suspended to either end of a pole for carrying burdens; a sort of collyrium; (*as*), m. a N. of Śiva. — *Try-aṅga, āṇi,* n. pl., Ved. three portions of the sacrificial victim supposed to belong to the Sv-iṣṭa-kṛit, q. v., viz. the upper part of the right fore-foot, a part of the left thigh, and a part of the bowels. — *Try-aṅgula, as, ā, am,* Ved. three fingers long or broad or deep &c. — *Tryaṅgya, as, ā, am,* Ved. belonging to the Try-aṅgas. — *Try-añjana, am,* n. the three kinds of collyrium, or Kālāñjana, Pushpāñjana, and Rasāñjana. — *Try-añjala, am,* n. and *try-añjali, i,* n. three handfuls. — *Try-adhipati, is,* m. 'the lord of the three qualities,' (i. e. *sat-tva, rajas,* and *tamas;* cf. *guṇa*), an epithet of Kṛishṇa or Vishṇu. — *Try-adhishṭhāna, as, ā, am,* having three stations, situated in three places. — *Try-adhiśa, as,* m. = *try-adhipati,* q. v. — *Try-adhva-gā,* f. a N. of the Ganges, 'going or flowing through the three worlds.' — *Try-anīka, as, ā, am,* Ved. having three faces, followed by three hosts; (Sāy.) having the three properties of heat, rain, and cold. — *Try-anta, am,* n., N. of a Sāman. — *Try-abda, am,* n. a period of three years; (*am*), ind. during three years; (*as, ā, am*), three years old. — *Try-ambaka, as,* m. a N. of Śiva (Rudra) as triocular or uttering the three (Vedas) or uttering the three mystical letters (?), or as having three wives or sisters (as if fr. *tri* + *ambā*); N. of one of the eleven Rudras; the sacrificial ceremony in which the Try-ambakās or cakes sacred to Rudra Try-ambaka are offered; N. of a mountain; (*ā*), f. an epithet of Pārvatī; (*am*), n., N. of a Liṅga. — *Tryambaka-māhātmya, am,* n. 'the glory of Try-ambaka,' N. of a part of the Padma-Purāṇa. — *Tryambaka-sakha, as,* m. 'the friend of Try-ambaka,' an epithet of Kuvera, the god of wealth. — *Try-aruṇa, as,* m., N. of a man with the patronymic Traivṛishṇa. — *Try-arusha, as, ī, am,* Ved. marked red in three places. — *Try-avara, as, ā, am,* having three who are inferior, three at the least; (*am*), ind. at least three times, (see Manu XI. 80.) — *Try-avi, is, ī,* m. f., Ved. a calf eighteen months old. — *Tryaśīta, as, ī, am* (fr. *try-aśīti*), the eighty-third. — *Try-aśīti, is,* f. eighty-three. — *Tryaśīti-tama, as, ī, am,* the eighty-third. — *Try-aśra, as, ā, am,* triangular; (*as*), m., N. of a plant, = *tridhāra-snuhī;* (*am*), n. a triangle. — *Tryaśra-kuṇḍa, am,* n., N. of a mystical diagram. — *Try-ashṭaka, as, ā, am,* containing three Aṣṭakās; (*am*), n. a kind of vessel. — *Try-ashṭan* or *try-ashṭa,* three times eight, twenty-four; *try-ashṭa-varsha,* twenty-four years old. — *Try-asra,* see *try-aśra.* — *Try-aha, am,* n. a period of three days; *try-aham,* ind. during three days; *try-ahāt* or *try-ahena,* ind. after three days; (*as, ā, am*), lasting three days; (*as*), m., Ved. a festival lasting three days. — *Tryaha-sparśa, as,* m. or *tryaha-spṛiśa, am,* n. the meeting of part of three lunar days in one solar day, (the first lunar day ending just after midnight and the third beginning a little before the next midnight.) — *Tryahīna, as, ā, am,* Ved. lasting three days. — *Tryahaikika* (°*ha-aik*°), *as, ī, am,* having provision sufficient for three days, providing for three days. — *Try-ahna, as, ā, am,* happening or occurring after three days. — *Tryākshāyaṇa, as,* m. (fr. *try-aksha*), a worshipper of Śiva (?). — *Tryākshāyaṇa-bhakta, am,* n. a district inhabited by worshippers of Śiva. — *Try-āyusha, am,* n., Ved. threefold vital power or period of life; (according to Mahī-dhara) the threefold period of life, consisting of childhood, youth, and old age. — *Tryāruṇi, is,* m. (fr. *try-aruṇa*), N. of the Vyāsa in the fifteenth Dvāpara; N. of a mountain. — *Try-ārsheya, as, ī, am,* containing three lines or families of Ṛishis; (*ās*), m. pl. an aggregate of three persons, viz. blind, deaf, and dumb. — *Try-ālikhita, as, ā, am,* Ved. scratched or marked in three places. — *Tryālikhita-vat, ān, atī, at,* consisting of bricks marked in three places. — *Try-āvṛit, t, t, t,* Ved. carried on in three periods, consisting of three series. — *Try-āśir, īr,* m., Ved. mixed with three products of milk; (according to Sāy.) mixed with Dadhi, Saktu, and Payas, (said of the Soma.) — *Tryāhika, as, ī, am* (fr. *try-aha*), produced or performed &c. in three days; tertian; returning after the third day, quartan (as a fever); having provisions for three days. — *Try-uttarī-bhāva, as,* m. progression by three. — *Try-udāya, am,* n., Ved. the threefold going to the altar, i. e. in the three daily oblations; (Sāy.) having three goings to the altar (as the Soma). — *Try-udhan, ā,* m., Ved. three-uddered, (according to Sāy.) said of the year as having three seasons. — *Try-ushaṇa* or *try-ūshaṇa, am,* n. the three spices collectively, i. e. black pepper, long pepper, and dry ginger. — *Try-ṛića, am,* n. = *tṛića,* a strophe consisting of three verses. — *Try-eta, as,* m., *tryeṇī* or *tryenī,* f., *am,* n., Ved. variegated or spotted in three places.

Triṃśa, as, ī, am (fr. *triṃśat*), the thirtieth, constituting the thirtieth part; joined with thirty (e. g. *triṃśaṃ śatam,* 130); consisting of thirty (as a Stoma); connected with the Triṃśa-stoma; $\frac{1}{30}$ of a sign of the zodiac, a degree. — *Triṃśāṃśa* or *triṃśāṃśaka* (°*śa-aṃ*°), *as,* m. a thirtieth part, $\frac{1}{30}$ of a sign of the zodiac, a degree.

Triṃśaka, as, ā, am, = *triṃśa,* consisting of thirty parts, divided into thirty; bought for thirty, worth thirty; (*am*), n. a collection or aggregate of thirty.

Triṃśat, t, f. (fr. *tri* and *śat* = *daśat*), thirty, the number thirty. — *Triṃśać-ćhata, am,* n., 130.

Triṃśati, is, f. = *triṃśat,* thirty; [cf. *trayas-triṃśati, pañća-t*°, *sapta-t*°.]

Triṃśatka, am, n. an aggregate or collection of thirty.

Triṃśat-tama, as, ī, am, the thirtieth.

Triṃśat-pattra, am, n. the white esculent water-lily, Nymphæa Esculenta.

Triṃśad-viṃśa, ās, m. pl. about twenty or thirty, between twenty and thirty.

Triṃśin, ī, inī, i, containing thirty, consisting of thirty.

Trika, as, ā, am, triple, threefold; trine, forming a triad; trebly repeated, happening the third time; (with or without *śata*) three out of every hundred, three per cent; (*as*), m., N. of two plants, = *gokshuraka* and Trapa Bispinosa [cf. *tri-kaṇṭaka*]; (*ā*), f. a triangular frame or bar across the mouth of a well over which passes the rope of the bucket; a wooden frame at the mouth of a well, or the upper part of the well; a frame at the bottom of a well on which the masonry rests; the cover or lid of a well; (*am*), n. the aggregate of three, a triad [cf. *taurya-trika*]; a place where three roads meet; the lower part of the spine or regio sacra; the part about the hips; the part between the shoulder-blades; the three mystical words pronounced before the Gāyatrī [cf. *vyāhṛiti*]; the three spices, three myrobalans &c. collectively. — *Trika-sthāna, am,* n. the region at the lower part of the spine. — *Trikāgni-kāla* (°*ka-ag*°), *as,* m. an epithet of Rudra.

Trita, as, m., Ved. (in the Atharva-veda also *tṛita*), N. of a Vedic deity; (he is generally associated with the Maruts, Vāyu, and Indra; and fights like the latter with Tvāshṭra, Vṛitra, and other demons: he is also called Āptya, q. v., either as produced in water by Agni, whence he is sometimes called 'a son of the water,' or as son of the Ṛishi Āpta. In some passages of the Taittirīya-Saṃhitā he is regarded as bestowing long life; while elsewhere he is supposed to reside in the remotest regions of the world, whence the idea of wishing to remove calamity to Tṛita or to the remotest place possible; cf. Ṛig-veda VIII. 47, 14. In some passages of the