the sound *thūt*, the sound made in spitting; [cf. *thut-kāra.*] — *Thūt-kṛita, am*, n. the sound *thūt* made in spitting.

थूथू *thūthū*, imitative sound of spitting; (according to others *thuthu.*)

थैथै *thaithai*, imitative sound of a musical instrument.

द

द 1. *da*, the eighteenth consonant of the alphabet and the third letter of the fourth or dental class, the sound of which is more dental than the English *d.* — *Da-kāra, as*, m. the letter or sound *d.*

द 2. *da, as, ā, am* (fr. rt. 1. *dā*, to give), giving, a giver, donor; presenting, favouring with, granting, a granter; causing, (often at the end of comp., e.g. *vāri-da*, giving water; *anna-da*, granting food &c.; exceptionally compounded with the receiver of the gift, e.g. *pitṛi-da*, giving to the father); (*as*), m. a gift, anything given; (*am, ā*), n. f. a gift, donation.

द 3. *da, as, ā, am* (fr. rt. 3. *dā* for *do*, to cut), cutting off, destroying, breaking, &c., (generally at the end of comp.); (*as, ā*), m. f. the act of cutting off, dividing.

द 4. *da, as, ā, am* (fr. rt. 4. *dā*, to bind), binding, (generally at the end of comp.; cf. *riśya-da.*)

द 5. *da, as, ā, am* (fr. rt. 7. *dā*, to purify), cleaning, cleansing.

द 6. *da, as*, m. a mountain; (*ā*), f. heat, pain, repentance; (*am*), n. a wife; [cf. *dam-patī.*]

दंश 1. *daṅś*, cl. 1. 10. P. *daṅśati, daṅśayati*, &c., to speak or shine.

दंश 2. *daṅś*, cl. 1. P. (ep. also A.) *daśati, -te, dadaṅśa, daṅkshyati* (ep. also *daṅśishyati*), *adāṅkshīt, daṅshṭum*, to bite, sting; to see [? cf. rt. *daṅs*]: Caus. P. *daṅśayati, -yitum*, Aor. *adadaṅkshat*, to cause to bite; to bite: Desid. *didaṅkshati:* Intens. *dandaśyate, dandaṅshṭi, dandashṭi:* Caus. of Intens. *dandaśayati*, to cause to bite violently; [cf. Gr. δάκνω, δάκος, ὀδαγμός, ὀδάζω, ὀδακτάζω, ὀδαξέω, &c., δάκρυ; Lat. *lacruma*, perhaps *lacero;* Goth. *tahyan*, 'dilacerate,' *tagr;* Angl. Sax. *taeher, tux, tusk, tang;* Old Germ. *zanga, zangar;* Cambro-Brit. *danhezu*, 'to bite;' Hib. *dan-t*, 'a morsel, portion, share;' Russ. *desnà*, 'ginger.']

Daṅśa, as, m. biting, stinging; cutting, dividing, tearing; the sting of a snake; a bite, the spot bitten; pungency; fault, defect (in a jewel &c.); a tooth; a gad-fly; armour, a coat of mail; a joint, limb; N. of an Asura; (*ī*), f. a small gad-fly; [cf. *kshamā-d°* and *vriśa-d°.*] — *Daṅśa-nāśinī*, f. ('healing irritation of the skin ?'), a kind of insect, = *taila-kīṭa;* [cf. *dardrunāśinī.*] — *Daṅśa-bhīru, us*, m. or *daṅśa-bhīruka, as*, m. 'afraid of the gad-fly,' a buffalo. — *Daṅśa-mūla, as*, m. 'having a pungent root,' the plant Hyperanthera Moringa or a sort of horse-radish, = *śigru.* — *Daṅśa-vadana, as*, m. 'having a sharp beak,' a heron.

Daṅśaka, as, ā or *ikā, am*, biting, stinging; (*as*), m. a dog; gad-fly, common fly; N. of a prince of Kampana; (*ikā*), f. a kind of gad-fly.

Daṅśana, am, n. the act of biting, stinging; armour, mail.

Daṅśita, as, ā, am, bitten, stung; (fr. *daṅśa*), armed, mailed; protected; fitting closely (like armour), standing closely together, crowded; (*am*), n. a bite; [cf. *pari-daṅśita.*]

Daṅśin, ī, inī, i, biting, stinging [cf. *tripra-daṅśin*]; (*ī*), m. a dog; a gad-fly, a wasp.

Daṅśuka, as, ā, am, Ved. biting, stinging.

Daṅśera, as, ā, am (more correctly *daśera*, q.v.), biting, mordacious; noxious, mischievous.

Daṅśman, a, n., Ved. a bite; the place bitten.

Daṅshṭṛi, ṭā, ṭrī, ṭṛi, Ved. a biter, biting, stinging.

Daṅshṭra, as, ā, m. f. (in the later language usually f.), a large tooth, tusk, fang, (often at the end of comp.; cf. *ayo-d°, ashṭa-d°, tīkshṇa-d°*, &c.) — *Daṅshṭrā-karāla, as, ā, am*, having terrible tusks. — *Daṅshṭrā-nivāsin, ī*, m., N. of a Yakshas. — *Daṅshṭrāyudha* (*°rā-āy°*), *as, ā, am*, using tusks as weapons; (*as*), m. a wild boar. — *Daṅshṭrā-sena, as*, m., N. of a Buddhist scholar.

Daṅshṭrāla, as, ā, am, tusked, having large tusks; (*as*), m., N. of a Rākshasa.

Daṅshṭrika, as, ā, am, tusked, having tusks; (*ā*), f. = *dāḍhikā*, a beard (?); a kind of plant; [cf. *nakuleshṭā.*]

Daṅshṭrin, ī, iṇī, i, tusked, having tusks or large teeth; biting or wounding with the teeth; carnivorous; (*ī*), m. any animal with tusks; a wild boar; a hyena; a snake.

Daṅshṭvā, ind. having bitten.

Dashṭa, as, ā, am, bitten, &c. See p. 406, col. 1.

दंस *daṅs* (connected with rt. *das*, q.v.; perhaps only a various reading for rt. 1. and 2. *daṅś*, col. 1, or a Prākṛit form of rt. 1. *dṛiś*), cl. 1. P. 10. A. *daṅsati, daṅsayate* or *dāsayate*, &c., to bite; to destroy, overpower; to see, (*daṅsati ?*); cl. 10. P. *daṅsayati*, &c., to speak or to shine.

Daṅsana, am, ā, n. f. (Ved. inst. *daṅsanā*), a surprising or wonderful deed or operation, marvellous power; an action, work, deed; armour, mail, (in the latter meaning only a various reading for *daṅśana*); [cf. *dasma* and *dasra.*] — *Daṅsanā-vat, ān, atī, at*, Ved. having wonderful power; (Sāy.) abounding in marvellous deeds.

Daṅsayitṛi, tā, m. a destroyer, (a word formed to explain *dasra.*)

Daṅsas, as, n., Ved. = *daṅsana*, a surprising action or deed (applied especially to the wonderful actions of the Aśvins, by which these deities protected their human friends); [cf. *puru-d°* and *su-d°.*]

Daṅsi, is, m. f. (?), Ved. = *karman*, act, deed.

Daṅsishṭha, as, ā, am (superl. of *daṅsu* or *dasra*), Ved. of very wonderful strength, performing marvellous deeds, eminent in action, epithet of the Aśvins and of Indra.

Daṅsu, us, us, u, Ved. of wonderful strength; (according to Sāy., loc. of *dam* = *daṅseshu* or *karma-ratsu*); (*u*), ind. in a wonderful way, wonderfully. — *Daṅsu-jūta, as, ā, am*, Ved. wonderfully quick; (Sāy.) borne along by well-trained horses (as if fr. rt. 1. *dam*). — *Daṅsu-patnī*, f., Ved. having a powerful lord or master; (Sāy.) having the Asuras as good masters (as if fr. *dam* + *su* + *patnī*, *su* = *sushṭhu*); in Ṛig-veda VI. 3, 7, *dam* is regarded as a separate word.

दंह *daṅh*, cl. 10. P. *daṅhayati*, &c., to shine, burn; [cf. rt. 1. *dah.*]

दक *daka, am*, n. = *udaka* (the initial vowel being dropped), water. — *Daka-lāvaṇika, as, ī, am* (fr. *daka* + *lavaṇa*), prepared with water and salt. — *Dakodara* (*°ka-ud°*), *ani*, n. (instead of *udakodara*, cf. *udakodarin*), a watery or dropsical belly.

दक्ष *daksh*, cl. 1. P. A. *dakshati, -te, dadaksha, dakshitum*, Ved. to act to the satisfaction of another (with dat. in P.); to be competent, be able, be strong or powerful (A.); to grow, increase; to do or act quickly, go, move; to hurt, kill: Caus. P. *dakshayati, -yitum*, Aor. *adadakshat*, to make able or strong.

Daksha, as, ā, am, able, fit, competent, suitable, adroit, expert, clever, judicious, dexterous [cf. Gr. δεξιός]; intelligent, upright, honest; (*as*), m. epithet of Soma (as heightening or strengthening the intellectual faculties; according to Sāy. = *vriddha*); epithet of Śiva; epithet of the Ganges (as satisfying or suiting all); ability, power, fitness; capacity, intellectual ability, mental power, talent; strength of will, energy, will, disposition; (in the Veda *daksha* and *kratu*, i.e. energy and intelligence, are often joined together as the chief two faculties of the mind, cf. *kratu*); bad disposition, evil design; N. of an Āditya; a creative power associated with Aditi, and therefore sometimes identified with Prajāpati; (his daughter is called Kṛittikā: in the Post-vedic literature Daksha is the subject of numerous legends, which relate his history differently; he is there generally called the son of Brahmā, and placed among the Prajā-patis or at their head as 'the lord of all creatures,' being born from Brahmā's right thumb, as his wife was from the left, see Manu IX. 128: in other legends he is said to be the son of the ten Pra-ćetasas or of Pra-ćetas alone, whence his patronymic Prāćetasa; he is variously stated to have had fifty, sixty, forty-four, and a less number of daughters, of whom twenty-seven became the wives of the Moon, forming the lunar asterisms, and thirteen or, according to others, seventeen or only eight the wives of Kaśyapa, becoming by this latter the mothers of gods, demons, men, and animals: Daksha on one occasion celebrated a great sacrifice to obtain a son, but omitted to invite Śiva who, according to one legend, was his son-in-law, (Śiva's wife being Satī, a form of Durgā, daughter of Daksha); this irritated the god, who interrupted the sacrifice and decapitated his father-in-law, see *dakshādhvara-dhvaṅśa-kṛit:* Daksha is sometimes regarded as an Avatār of Brahmā himself, and is even in one legend identified with Vishṇu); N. of a son of Garuḍa; N. of a man with the patronymic Pārvati; of a Muni and legislator; of a prince or a son of Uśīnara; of one of the five Brāhmans of Kānya-kubja, from whom the Brāhmans of Bengal are said to have sprung; (according to the lexicographers also) the bull of Śiva; a cock; a kind of plant; a name of Agni or fire; a general lover, one attached to many mistresses; (*ā*), f. the earth; [cf. *atūrta-daksha, dīna-d°*, &c.: cf. also *dakshiṇa;* Gr. δεξιός, δεξιτερός; Lat. *dex-ter, dex-timus;* Goth. *taihsvs;* Angl. Sax. *teso;* Old Germ. *zeso;* Hib. *deas*, 'right, southern.'] — *Daksha-kanyā*, f. 'daughter of Daksha,' (especially) epithet of Durgā, the wife of Śiva. — *Daksha-kratu, us, us, u*, Ved. having a strong will or intelligence, having a clear understanding. — *Daksha-jā*, f. 'daughter of Daksha,' the goddess Durgā; a lunar asterism; [cf. *daksha.*] — *Dakshajā-pati, is*, m. 'the husband of the daughters of Daksha,' an epithet of the Moon; also of Śiva. — *Daksha-tā*, f. or *daksha-tva, am*, n. dexterity, cleverness, ability. — *Daksha-tāti, is*, f., Ved. mental power or capacity. — *Daksha-nidhana, am*, n., N. of a Sāman. — *Daksha-pati, is*, m., Ved. lord of the faculties, lord of power or might; protector of the sacrifice. — *Daksha-pitṛi, tā, trī, tṛi*, Ved. having Daksha as father or progenitor, (the m. pl. may be either *daksha-pitaras* or *-pitāras*); preserving, possessing or granting abilities. — *Daksha-makha-mathana, am*, n. 'destruction of Daksha's sacrifice,' N. of the ninety-seventh and ninety-eighth chapters of the Linga-Purāṇa. — *Daksha-yajña, as*, m. the sacrifice celebrated by Daksha. — *Daksha-yajña-bhaṅga, as*, m. the interruption of Daksha's sacrifice. — *Dakshayajña-vidhvaṅsa, as*, m. 'destruction of Daksha's sacrifice,' N. of the fifteenth chapter of the Kūrma-Purāṇa. — *Dakshayajña-vidhvaṅsana, am*, n., N. of the fifth chapter of the Śrishṭi-khaṇḍa of the Padma-Purāṇa. — *Dakshayajña-vināśinī*, f. 'destroyer of the sacrifice of Daksha,' an epithet of Durgā. — *Daksha-vihitā*, f. (scil. *gāthā*), a hymn or song arranged by Daksha. — *Daksha-vṛidh, t, t, t*, Ved. rejoicing in power or energy &c. — *Daksha-śāpa, as*, m. 'the curse of Daksha,' N. of the thirty-third chapter of the Svarga-khaṇḍa or third part of the Padma-Purāṇa. — *Daksha-sādhana, as, ā, am*, Ved. effective of energy, inspiring courage. — *Daksha-sāvarṇi, is*, m., N. of the ninth Manu. — *Daksha-suta, as*, m. the son of Daksha (?); (*ā*), f. a daughter of Daksha, a lunar asterism or one of the wives of the Moon. — *Dakshādhvara-dhvaṅśa-kṛit*