Dashṭa, as, ā, am, bitten, stung; pressed together. — *Dashṭa-daććhada, as, ā, am*, biting the lips.

दशमान *daśamāna* or *daśamānika, ās*, m. pl., N. of a people; (also written *deśamānika.*)

दशस्य *daśasya* (fr. *daśas*, probably an old form for *yaśas*, = Lat. *decus*; cf. rt. 1. *dāś*), Nom. P. *daśasyati*, &c., Ved. to render service, serve, worship, favour, oblige, aid (with acc.); to do service or favour to any one (with dat.); to grant, accord; [cf. *namasya; dāśaspatya.*]

Daśasyā, f. occurring only in Ved. inst. *daśasyā*, at the pleasure of, according to the liking, in order to please; (Sāy.) by desire of giving or granting.

दशा *daśā*, f. (said to be fr. rt. *daś* or 2. *daṃś*), the threads or fringe projecting at the end of a piece of woven cloth, the fringe of a garment (e. g. *apadaśaṃ vāsas*, a fringeless garment), the loose ends of any piece of cloth or garment, the skirt or edge or hem of a garment, (according to some in these senses also m. pl., but in most passages where the pl. *daśās* occurs the gender may be f.); the wick of a lamp; 'the wick of life,' state or condition of life; age, period or time of life (as youth, manhood, &c.); period in general; state, condition, circumstances; state or condition of mind; the result of actions, fate; (in astrology) the aspect or position of the planets (at birth &c.), the fate of men as depending on the position of the planets; the mind, understanding. — *Daśākarsha, as*, or *daśākarshin* (°*śā-ākᵒ* or °*śā-kaᵒ*), *ī*, m. 'wick-drawing,' a lamp. — *Daśānta* (°*śā-anᵒ*), *as*, m. the end of a wick, the end of life. — *Daśāpanna* (°*śā-āpᵒ*), *as, ā, am*, being in a particular state or condition. — *Daśā-pavitra, am*, n. a fringed filtering cloth for straining the Soma. — *Daśā-pāka, as*, m. the fulfilment of fate. — *Daśā-phala, am*, n. result of circumstances or of condition of life. — *Daśāruhā* (°*śā-ārᵒ*), f., N. of a particular species of plant, = *kaṭvartikā*, (probably so called as sticking or attaching itself to clothes.) — *Daśā-lakshaṇa, am*, n., N. of a chapter of the Purāṇa-sarva-sva. — *Daśā-viśesha, as*, m. any particular state or condition, existing circumstances. — *Daśendhana* (°*śā-inᵒ*), *as*, m. 'wick-kindling,' a lamp.

दशानिक *daśānika, as*, m. = *dantī*, Croton Polyandrum or Croton Tiglium.

दशामय *daśāmaya, as*, m. (fr. *daśā* or *daśan* + *āmaya*?), an epithet of Śiva.

दशार्ण *daśārṇa, ās*, m. pl. (said to be fr. *daśan* + *ṛiṇa*, 'having ten forts'), N. of a people living south-east of Madhya-deśa in the centre of Hindūstān; (*as*), m. the king of the Daśārṇas; the region of the Daśārṇas; (*ā*), f., N. of a river rising in the Vindhya hills, the ancient Dosarene (?).

Daśārṇaka, a wrong form for *dāśārṇaka*, q. v.

Daśārṇeya, us, m., N. of a son of Raudrāśva.

दशार्ह *daśārha*. See p. 405, col. 2.

दशीविदर्भ *daśīvidarbha, ās*, m. pl., N. of a people; [cf. *dadhi-vidarbha.*]

दशेर *daśera*. See *daśana*, p. 405, col. 3.

दशोनसि *daśonasi, is*, m., Ved. a kind of serpent.

दष्ट *dashṭa*. See above at top of this col.

दस् *das* (connected with rt. *daṃs*, p. 396, col. 2), cl. 4. P. *dasyati, dadāsa*, &c., Ved. to suffer want, to waste away, perish, become exhausted, to be ruined; to throw up, toss [cf. rt. *tas*; Eng. *toss*]; cl. 1. 10. P. *daṃsati, daṃsayati*, &c. (see rt. *daṃs*), to bite, destroy, overpower; to see; to shine: Caus. P. *dasayati, dāsayati, -yitum*, to cause to waste away, exhaust.

Dasa, as, m., Ved. = *dasyu*, q. v.

Dasana, am, n. wasting, perishing, destroying; throwing, tossing; dismissing.

Dasamāna, as, ā, am, Ved. wasting away, becoming exhausted.

Dasta, as, ā, am, wasted, lost, destroyed; thrown, tossed; sent away, dismissed.

Dasma, as, ā, am, destroying, destructive, overcoming enemies, worthy to be seen, beautiful, accomplishing wonderful deeds, wonderful, extraordinary; (*as*), m. an epithet of Agni; of Indra; of Pūshan; of Varuṇa; (*ās*), m. pl. an epithet of the Maruts; of the horses of Agni. According to the lexicographers *dasma, as*, m., may also mean 'a sacrificer' or 'institutor of a sacrifice;' 'fire;' 'a thief,' 'a rogue;' [cf. *daṃsana.*] — *Dasma-varćas, ās, ās, as*, Ved. of wonderful appearance; (Sāy.) whose glory is worthy of being seen or whose power is destructive; (*ās*), m. an epithet of Indra; of Pūshan; (*asas*), m. pl. an epithet of the Maruts.

Dasmat, ān, atī, at, Ved. wonderful, extraordinary; (Sāy.) worthy of being seen, desirable, acceptable. According to Sāy. on Ṛig-veda I. 74, 4, the form *dasmat* is for *dasmam.*

Dasmya, as, ā, am, Ved. wonderful, extraordinary; (Sāy.) beautiful.

Dasyu, us, m. (probably connected with *dāsa*), 'destroyer (of the good),' N. of a class of evil beings or demons, enemies of god and men, and especially of Indra and Agni; (many of the demons defeated by Indra have the general name Dasyu, e. g. Vṛitra, Sambara, Śushṇa, Cumuri, &c.; and these Dasyus are not only spirits of darkness like the Rākshasas, but have other characteristics which bring them into closer relationship to men living in the world: sometimes a general distinction is drawn between man, i. e. *manu, āyu, nṛi*, and the Dasyus, the latter being called *a-mānusha*, or the Dasyu is contrasted as an *an-ārya* with the pious and respectable man or *ārya;* or rarely *dasyu* means 'a barbarian or savage,' as contrasted with 'a civilized man'); any cruel or mischievous man, an enemy, thief, robber, oppressor, bandit, ruffian, violator, perpetrator of injustice; (according to Manu) a barbarian, an outcast or a Hindū who has become so by neglect of the essential rites. — *Dasyu-jīvin, ī, inī, i*, living the life of a robber or barbarian. — *Dasyu-jūta, as, ā, am*, Ved. instigated by Dasyus or by wicked men. — *Dasyu-tarhaṇa, as, ī, am*, Ved. crushing the Dasyus; killing or injuring the Dasyus. — *Dasyu-sāt*, ind. into the hands of the Dasyus, a prey to robbers. — *Dasyu-hatya, am*, n., Ved. a fight with the Dasyus or with wicked men. — *Dasyu-han, ā, ghnī, a*, Ved. destroying the Dasyus or the wicked; (*ā*), m. an epithet of Indra; of Agni; of Manyu. — *Dasyuhan-tama, as*, m. (superl. of the preceding), an epithet of Budha, who was son of Tārā and Soma.

Dasra, as, ā, am, Ved. destroying, destructive, overcoming enemies, accomplishing wonderful deeds, giving marvellous aid; worthy to be seen, handsome, beautiful; (*as*), m., N. of Pūshan; N. of one of the two Aśvins (the other being called Nāsatya); an ass; a robber, thief, &c., see *dasyu;* (*au*, Ved. *ā*), m. du., N. or epithet of the Aśvins, said to be so called as 'destroying diseases or enemies,' (occurring usually in the nom. and voc.); a N. of Indra-Vishṇu; the numeral two; (*ās*), m. pl. an epithet of the Maruts; (*am*), n. the cold season, hoar frost. In Sūrya-siddhānta VIII. 9, *dasrādīnām* must be translated 'of the Nakshatra Aśvinī, &c.,' see *dasra-devatā;* [cf. *daṃsana, daṃsas, daṃsa, daṃsishṭha.*] — *Dasra-devatā*, f. the lunar constellation Aśvinī. — *Dasra-sū, ūs*, f. 'the mother of the Aśvins,' N. of Saṅjñā or the wife of the Sun.

Dāsita, as, ā, am, = *dasta* above.

दसाराम *dasārāma, as*, m., N. of a man.

दह् 1. *dah* (the original form of this rt. was probably *dagh*), cl. 1. P. *dahati* (ep. *dahatē*), *dadāha, dhakshyati* (ep. *dahishyati*), *dhakshyate, dagdhum* (Ved. inf. *dagdhos;* other Vedic forms are *dakshi, adhāk, dhāk;* part. *dhakshat* or *dakshat*), to burn, consume by fire, scorch, roast; (in surgery) to cauterize; to consume, destroy completely; to torment, torture, pain, distress, disturb, grieve: Pass. *dahyate* (ep. also *dahyatē*), to be burnt, to burn, to be in flames; to be consumed by fire; to be inflamed; to be consumed by internal heat or by grief, to suffer pain, be distressed, be vexed; to be destroyed &c.; (also transitive) to burn: Caus. *dāhayati, -yitum*, Aor. *adīdahat*, to cause to burn or to be burned &c.; to cause to roast or to be cooked: Desid. *didhakshati* (ep. *-te*), to wish to burn, to be about to consume or destroy, &c. [cf. *didhakshā* and *didhakshu*]: Caus. of Desid. *didhakshayati, -yitum*, to cause to desire to burn or to be about to burn: Intens. *dandahīti, dandahyate, dandagdhi* (also 2nd sing. impv.), to burn completely, destroy completely; (A.) to be burnt completely, be entirely consumed by fire or grief; [cf. Hib. *daghaim; daighim, daghte*, 'burnt,' = *dagdha; dvighir*, 'flame:' Lith. *degù*, 'I am hot;' *deginù*, 'I burn:' Old Germ. *tāh-t* or *dāh-t*, 'a wick,' fr. Caus.: Goth. *dag-s*, 'the day:' Angl. Sax. *daeg:* Mod. Germ. *tag:* Eng. *day:* perhaps Gr. *τήγανον*: Lat. *lig-nu-m* for *dig-nu-m.*]

2. *dah, dhak, k, k*, burning (at the end of comp.; cf. *uśa-dhak*).

Dahat, an, antī, at, burning, scorching.

Dahati, is, m., N. of one of the attendants on Skanda.

Dahadahā, f., N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda.

Dahana, as, ī, am, burning, consuming by fire, scorching, destroying [cf. *tripura-dᵒ*]; destructive, injurious, mischievous; (*as*), m. fire, a N. of Agni the god of fire; the numeral three; one of the five forms of fire in the Svāhā-kāra; N. of one of the eleven Rudras; of one of the attendants of Skanda; a bad man; a pigeon; lead-wort, Plumbago Zeylanica (= *citraka*); the marking-nut, Anacardium Officinarum (= *bhallātaka*); (*ī*), f. fire; (*am*), n. burning, cauterizing, consuming by fire; sour gruel. — *Dahana-ketana, as*, m. 'the mark of burning,' smoke. — *Dahana-priyā*, f. 'the beloved of fire,' N. of Svāhā or the wife of Agni. — *Dahanarkṣha* (°*na-ṛikshaᵒ*), *am*, n. 'the burning constellation,' the constellation Kṛittikā. — *Dahanāguru* (°*na-agᵒ*), *us*, m., N. of a species of the plant Agallochum. — *Dahanārāti* (°*na-arᵒ*), *is*, m. 'enemy of fire,' water. — *Dahanopakaraṇa* (°*na-upᵒ*), *am*, n. the means for cauterizing. — *Dahanopala* (°*na-upᵒ*), *as*, m. 'fire-stone,' the sun-gem, a crystal lens; (also read *dahanopama;* cf. *sūrya-kānta.*) — *Dahanolkā* (°*na-ulᵒ*), f. a firebrand.

Dahanīya, as, ā, am, to be burnt, burnable, combustible. — *Dahanīya-tā*, f. or *dahanīya-tva, am*, n. combustibility.

Dahyamāna, as, ā, am, being burnt.

दहर *dahara, as, ā, am* (said to be fr. rt. 1. *dah*, probably another form of *dahra*, which is for *dabhra;* see *dahra* below), small, fine, thin, subtile, short; young in age, (opposed to *vriddha*); the cavity of the heart, the heart; (*as*), m. a child, infant; a younger brother; a young animal; a rat, mouse. — *Dahara-prishṭha, am*, n., N. of a section of the Taittirīya-saṃhitā; [cf. *mahā-prishṭha.*] — *Dahara-sūtra, am*, n., N. of a Buddhist Sūtra work.

Daharaka = *dahara* above.

Dahra, as, ā, am, small, fine, thin; the cavity of the heart; the heart itself; (*as*), m. fire; a forest conflagration, a wood on fire. — *Dahra-tas*, ind. from the cavity of the heart. — *Dahrāgni* (°*ra-agᵒ*), *is*, m., N. of Agastya in a former birth.

दहियक *dahiyaka, as*, m. (?), N. of a particular kind of bird.

दह्र *dahra*. See above under *dahara.*

दा 1. *dā* (many of the forms of this rt. are to be referred to the base *dad*, which is sometimes regarded as a separate rt.; cf. 1. *dad*), cl. 3. P. A. *dadāti, datte*, 1st pl. *dadmas*, 2nd pl. *dattha*,