attendants [cf. *nandi, nandin*]; N. of Śiva; a kind of time in music (=*nandīśvara*). — *Nandīśvara* (°*dī-īś*°), *as*, m. 'lord of joy,' an epithet of Śiva; N. of Nandin, the leader of Śiva's attendants; N. of one of Kuvera's attendants; N. of a place held sacred by the Jainas; a kind of time in music (=*nandīśa*). — *Nandīśvara-purāṇa* = *nandi-purāṇa*. — *Nandīśvara-yogopākhyāna* (°*ga-up*°), *am*, n., N. of the thirty-first and thirty-second chapters of the Uttara-khaṇḍa of the Śiva-Purāṇa. — *Nandīśvarotpatti* (°*dī-īś*°, °*ra-ut*°), *is*, f. 'the birth of Śiva,' N. of the forty-second chapter of the Liṅga-Purāṇa. — *Nandy-āvarta*, *as*, m. a particular kind of diagram [cf. *nandikāvarta*]; a sort of palace or temple built in the shape of the above diagram or in the form of a quadrangle without a western gate, (in this sense also *am*, n.); a species of large fish; a kind of tree; the shrub Tabernæmontana Coronaria (=*tagara*, =*bhagavad-druma*), probably the sacred fig-tree; a species of shell called so because of its convolutions (*āvarta*). — *Nandy-upapurāṇa*, *am*, n. = *nandi-purāṇa*. — *Nandy-upākhyāna*, *am*, n. 'the episode of Nandi,' N. of the forty-fifth to the fiftieth chapter of the Uttara-khaṇḍa of the Śiva-Purāṇa.

Nandika, *as*, m. the Tūn tree (Cedrela Toona), the wood of which resembles mahogany and is used for furniture &c. [cf. *nandī, nandi-vṛiksha*]; N. of one of Śiva's attendants; N. of a pupil of Śākyamuni, chief of the village Uru-vilvā. — *Nandikācārya-tantra* (°*ka-ā*°), N. of a medical work. — *Nandikāvarta* (°*ka-āv*°), *as*, m. a kind of diagram (=*nandy-āvarta*); a species of plant. — *Nandikeśa* (°*ka-īśa*), *as*, m., N. of a temple or holy place. — *Nandikeśa-liṅga*, *am*, n., N. of the thirty-ninth chapter of the Śiva-Purāṇa. — *Nandikeśvara* (°*ka-īś*°), *as*, m., N. of one of Śiva's chief attendants [cf. *nandin, nandī*]; N. of an author. — *Nandikeśvara-kāśikā*, f., N. of a Vedānta work by Nandikeśvara treating of the first of Pāṇini's grammatical aphorisms as containing the dogmas of the Vedānta belief. — *Nandikeśvara-tīrtha*, *am*, n., N. of a sacred bathing-place mentioned in the Śiva-Purāṇa. — *Nandikeśvara-purāṇa*, *am*, n., N. of an Upa-Purāṇa. — *Nandikeśvara-saṃhitā*, f., N. of a work mentioned in the Tantra-sāra. — *Nandikeśvarābhisheka* (°*ra-abh*°), *as*, m., N. of the forty-third and forty-fourth chapters of the Liṅga-Purāṇa. — *Nandikeśvarotpatti* (°*ra-ut*°), *is*, f., N. of the twenty-first chapter of the Uttara-khaṇḍa of the Śiva-Purāṇa.

Nandin, *ī*, *inī*, *i* (at the end of a comp.), rejoicing, gladdening; happy, delighted; delighting in, liking; making happy, gladdening; (*ī*), m. 'rejoicing (a father),' a son; the speaker of the prelude or benediction at the opening of a drama [cf. *nāndīn*]; N. of several plants, the Indian fig-tree, Thespesia Populneoides, Phaseolus Radiatus; N. of a particular form of temple [cf. *nandi-vardhana*]; N. of a being attending on Śiva and (commonly) of the bull on which he rides [cf. *nandi, nandiśa, nandikeśvara*]; N. of a Buddhist saint and teacher; (*inī*), f. 'rejoicing (a mother),' a daughter; a husband's sister (=*nanāndṛi*); holy basil (=*tulasī*); Nardostachys Jatamansi (=*jaṭāmāṃsi*); a kind of perfume (=*reṇukā*); a fabulous cow, daughter of Surabhi, related to the cow of plenty, and the property of the sage Vasishṭha; an epithet or a form of Durgā; an epithet of Gaṅgā or the Ganges; N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda; of a place; of a river (also called Vala-jā). — *Nandinī-tanaya* or *nandinī-suta*, *as*, m. 'son of Nandinī,' epithet of Vyāḍi. — *Nandinī-tīrtha*, *am*, n., N. of a sacred bathing-place.

Nandī, f. See under *nanda* and *nandi*.

Nandya (fr. *nanda*), Nom. P. *nandyati*, &c., to be glad, to rejoice.

नन्दलाल *nandalāla*, *as*, m., N. of a man.

नन्दीक *nandīka*, *as*, m. (?), a cock.

नन्दीट *nandīṭa*, *as*, m. a bald-headed man.

नन्नम *nannama* (fr. rt. *nam*) in *ku-n*°, q.v.

Nannamyamāna, *as*, *ā*, *am* (fr. the Intens.), bending or bowing very low.

नपराजित् *na-parājit*, *t*, m. 'having no conquerer,' 'not overpowered (?),' an epithet of Śiva.

नपात् *napāt* and *naptṛi*, *tā*, m. (in Uṇādi-s. II. 96. derived fr. *na* + rt. *pat*, 'to fall;' in Pāṇini VI. 3, 75, fr. *na* + *pāt* fr. rt. 3. *pā*, 'to protect,' according to which latter derivation *napāt, naptṛi* are for *na-pātṛi*, 'not the protector,' allied to *napitṛi*, 'not the father;' but a more probable derivation is fr. rt. 1. *nabh*, an older form of rt. 1. *nah*, 'to connect,' a descendant being 'the connecting relative;' in the earlier Vedic language the strong cases are formed fr. *napāt*, the weak fr. *naptṛi*, e.g. acc. sing. *napātam*, dat. sing. *naptre;* in the later Sanskṛit all the cases come fr. *naptṛi*), a descendant, offspring in general, a son, &c. (Ved.); a grandson, a son's son, (in the later language restricted to this meaning); N. of one of the Viśve-devās; (according to Mahī-dhara on Vājasaneyi-saṃhitā XIX. 56. *napātaḥ* = *deva-yāna-pathaḥ*, the path of the gods; according to Sāyaṇa on Ṛig-veda X. 15, 3, *napātaḥ* = *vināśābhāvaḥ*); (*tī*), f., Ved. a daughter; a granddaughter, (in Atharva-veda IX. 1, 3, *napti*); *naptī* and *naptyā*, f. du. = (in Sāma-veda) 'the two pieces of wood for pressing out the Soma,' or = 'heaven and earth;' or in Ṛig-veda IX. 9, 1, = 'the hands;' *naptyaḥ*, f. pl. in Ṛig-veda I. 50, 9, = 'the female horses of the chariot,' i. e. 'the daughters of the chariot,' (according to Sāy. so called 'because with them the chariot does not fall'); in Ṛig-veda IX. 14, 5, *naptyaḥ* is said to = 'rays' or 'fingers;' horses as 'granddaughters of the chariot;' the fingers, the hands; (*trī*), f. a granddaughter, (*naptrī*, f., and not *naptī*, is the only form used in classical Sanskṛit); [cf. *tanū-napāt, pra-napāt:* Zend *naptar, napat*, 'descendant;' *napt-i*, 'kindred;' *naptya*, 'a family:' Gr. *ἀ-νεψιό-ς* for *ἀ-νεπτιό-ς*, quasi *con-nepot-iu-s*, *νέπ-ο-δες*: Lat. *nepō(t)-s*, f. *nept-i-s:* Old Iceland. *nefi*, 'brother;' *nift*, 'sister:' Old Germ. *nefo*, 'grandson, cousin;' *niftila*, 'female cousin:' Goth. *nithyi-s*, m. 'cousin;' *nith-yō*, f. 'a female cousin:' Slav. *netiĭ*, 'a brother's son:' Boh. *neti*, base *neter*, 'a female cousin.']

Napātka, *as*, *ā*, *am*, relating or belonging to a grandson; (applied to a particular sacrificial fire, = *tṛitīyo 'gnis.*)

Naptṛikā, f. a species of bird.

नपुंस् *na-puṃs*, *-pumān*, m. not a man, a eunuch.

Na-puṃsa, *as*, m. not a male, a eunuch.

Na-puṃsaka, *as*, *am*, m. n. neither man nor woman, a hermaphrodite; a eunuch, an impotent or imbecile man, a coward; (*am*), n. a word in the neuter gender; the neuter gender. — *Napuṃsaka-pāda*, *as*, m., N. of the eighth chapter of Durgā-dāsa's commentary on Vopa-deva's Mugdha-bodha, called Su-bodhā. — *Napuṃsaka-liṅga-saṅgraha*, *as*, m., N. of a chapter of the grammatical work Nāma-liṅgānuśāsana by Amara-siṃha.

नप्तृ *naptṛi*, *naptī*, *naptṛī*. See *napāt* above.

नभ् 1. *nabh*, cl. 1. A. *nabhate*, &c., Ved. to burst, to be torn or rent asunder; to hurt, injure, destroy, (*nebhe* occurs in Bhaṭṭi-kāvya XIV. 33); cl. 4. 9. P. *nabhyati, nabhnāti*, &c., to hurt, injure: Caus. P. *nabhayati, -yitum*, to cause to burst, tear open.

2. *nabh*, *p*, f., Ved. (according to Sāy.) hurt, injury, destruction.

Nabhanu, *us*, m. and *ū*, *ūs*, f., Ved. a spring, river, (water which bursts forth.)

1. *nabhanya*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (fr. *nabhana*), Ved. bursting out, breaking or coming forth (as a hymn or as a horse). According to Sāy. = 'being in the sky,' 'ethereal;' 'injuring,' 'destroying;' 'a hymn.' (For 2. *nabhanya* see under *nabha* below.)

Nabhanva, *as*, m., Ved. a river; (according to modern scholars the form is *nabhanu.*)

नभ *nabha*, *as*, m. (said to be fr. rt. 1. *nah* with affix *bha*, but rather fr. *nabh* an older form of 1. *nah*, 'to bind,' 'connect,' as 'connecting heaven and earth;' according to others fr. rt. 1. *nabh*, 'to rend asunder or be broken up into clouds'), = *nabhas*, the sky, atmosphere; the month Śrāvaṇa (July–August); N. of a son of Manu Svārociśa or of the third Manu (mentioned together with Nabhasya); N. of one of the seven sages of the sixth Manvantara; N. of a demon, son of Vipra-citti by Siṃhikā; N. of a son of Nala (Nishadha) and father of Puṇḍarīka [cf. *nabhas*]; (*ā*), f. a spitting-pot (for *nabhāsī*); N. of the city of the Sun; [cf. Zend *nap-ta*, 'moist, wet;' Gr. *νέφ-ος*, *νεφ-έλη*, *ξυν-νέ-νοφε*, *νεφό-ω*, probably *δνόφος*, *ἰο-δνεφής*, *γνόφος*; Lat. *nūb-ē-s*, *nūbilu-s*, *nēbula*, probably *Neptū-nu-s*, *nimbu-s* for *nembu-s;* Old Iceland. *nifl-heim-r;* Old Germ. *nīb-ul;* Mod. Germ. *neb-el;* Angl. Sax. *ge-nip*, 'a cloud;' Slav. *neb-o*, base *neb-es*, 'sky;' Lith. *debes-i-s*, 'a cloud,' through change of *n* into *d*, as in *dewyni*, 'nine;' Hib. *neamh*, 'heaven;' Cambro-Brit. *nev*, 'heaven.'] — *Nabhaga*, *as*, m. 'going on the sky,' N. of a son of Manu Vaivasvata; [cf. *nabhāga, nābhāga.*]

2. *nabhanya*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. (according to Sāy.) being in the sky, ethereal, heavenly; (see col. 2.)

Nabhas, *as*, n. fog, vapour; a cloud; sky, atmosphere, ether or heaven; ether as one of the five elements; N. of a month in the rainy season (=*śrāvaṇa*) or July–August, (according to lexicographers in this sense m.); period of life, age; the vapour or fluidity of the Soma (Ved.); water (Ved.); the sun (according to Nir. II. 14); (*ās*), m. a cloud, the rains or the rainy season; the nose, smell; the fibres in the root of a lotus or a rope made of lotus fibres; a spitting-pot; N. of a prince, son of Nala and father of Puṇḍarika; (*asī*), n. du. both worlds, heaven and earth. — *Nabhaḥ-ketana*, *am*, n. 'sky-banner,' the sun. — *Nabhaḥ-krānta*, *as*, or *nabhaḥ-krāntin*, *ī*, m. 'going in the sky' (from the lion-like shape of certain clouds), a lion. — *Nabhaḥ-pāntha*, *as*, m. 'sky-traveller,' the sun. — *Nabhaḥ-prabheda*, *as*, m., N. of a descendant of Vi-rūpa and author of a Ṛig-veda hymn (X. 112). — *Nabhaḥ-prāṇa*, *as*, m. 'sky-breath,' air, wind; [cf. *kha-śvāsa, nabhaḥ-śvāsa.*] — *Nabhaḥ-śrit*, *t*, *t*, *t*, reaching to the sky, attaining heaven. — *Nabhaḥ-śvāsa*, *as*, m. 'sky-breath,' air, wind; [cf. *nabhaḥ-prāṇa.*] — *Nabhaḥ-sad*, *t*, m. 'inhabiting the sky,' a god; a star. — *Nabhaḥ-saras*, *as*, n. 'sky-lake,' the clouds. — *Nabhaḥ-sarit*, f. 'sky-river,' the milky-way (= *deva-patha*); the celestial Ganges. — *Nabhaḥ-stha*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, 'situated in heaven,' celestial, aerial, heavenly, ethereal. — *Nabhaḥ-sthala*, *as*, m. 'whose residence is the sky,' an epithet of Śiva; (*ī*), f. the sky. — *Nabhaḥ-sthita*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, abiding in heaven or in the sky; (*as*), m. a division of the infernal regions, a hell. — *Nabhaḥ-spṛiś*, *k*, *k*, *k*, or *nabhaḥ-spṛiśa*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. 'sky-touching,' reaching to the sky. — *Nabhaś-cakshus*, *us*, m. 'eye of the sky,' the sun. — *Nabhas-camasa*, *as*, m. 'drinking vessel of heaven,' the moon; a variegated cake (= *citra-pūpa*); magic, conjuring. — *Nabhas-cara*, *as*, *ī*, *am*, 'sky-going,' going in the air; (*as*), m. an inhabitant of heaven, a god; a Vidyā-dhara or demi-god so called. — *Nabhas-tala*, *am*, n. 'the bottom of the clouds,' the lower region of the sky, nether sky; the sky, atmosphere; (in astronomy) N. of the tenth solar mansion. — *Nabhas-maya*, *as*, *ī*, *am*, Ved. vaporous, vapory, filled with vapour, exhaling vapour, misty, hazy; (Sāy.) bright as the sun. — 1. *nabhas-vat*, *ān*, *atī*, *at*, vaporous, filled with vapour, misty, cloudy; young; (*ān*), m. air, wind; (*atī*), f., N. of the wife of Antar-dhāna and mother of Havir-dhāna. — 2. *nabhas-vat*, ind. like vapour. — *Nabho-ga*, *as*, *am*, m. n. (?), a star; (*as*), m.,