strength and want of strength, relative importance and insignificance; (*as, ā, am*), strong and weak, strong at one time and weak at another. — *Balābala-sūtra, am*, n., N. of a work elucidating the various apparent discrepancies in Kātantra's grammatical aphorisms. — *Balābalākshepa-parihāra* (°*la-ākṣh*°), *as*, m., N. of a work by Ananta-deva on the comparative dignity of the various gods invoked in sacrifice. — *Balābhra* (°*la-abh*°), *am*, n. 'army-cloud,' an army in the form of a cloud. — *Balā-mūla, am*, n. the root of Sida Cordifolia. — *Balārāti* (°*la-ar*°), *is*, m. 'enemy of the demon Bala,' an epithet of Indra. — *Balārthin* (°*la-ar*°), *ī, inī, i*, seeking power, desirous of power. — *Balāvalepa* (°*la-av*°), *as*, m. pride of strength or prowess. — *Balāśva* (°*la-aś*°), *as*, m., N. of a king (called also Karaṇ-dhama). — *Balāsa* or *balāśa* (°*la-aś*° or *-aś*°), *as*, m. 'taking away strength (?),' a particular disease, perhaps a kind of consumptive expectoration, (Mahī-dhara) = *kshaya-vyādhi*, consumption, phthisis; the phlegmatic humor (= *kapha, śleshman*); a swelling in the throat obstructing the passage of food; [cf. *a-balāsa.*] — *Balāsaka, as*, m. a yellowish spot in the white of the eye, caused by disease. — *Balāsa-grathita, am*, n. a kind of ophthalmia. — *Balāsa-basta, as*, m. a disease of the eye. — *Balāsana* (°*la-as*°), *as*, m. 'unequalled in strength,' N. of one of the Jaina saints. — *Balāsin, ī, inī, i*, consumptive, phthisical. — *Balāha* (*bala* + *āha* fr. rt. *hā* with *ā* ?), *am*, n. water. — *Balāhva-kanda* (°*la-āh*°), *am*, n. a kind of esculent root (= *gulañca-kanda*). — *Balotkaṭā* (°*la-ut*°), f., N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda. — *Balotsāha* (°*la-ut*°), *as*, m. ardour of troops or forces. — *Balopapanna* or *balopavishṭa* or *balopeta* (°*la-up*°), *as, ā, am*, possessed of power, endowed with strength, mighty, powerful. — *Balaugha* (°*la-ogha*), *as*, m. a multitude of troops or forces, numerous force.

Balana, am, n. the act of strengthening, making strong.

Balaya, Nom. P. *balayati, -yitum*, to make strong, strengthen; (appearing only in the preceding derivative *balana* and in *upod-balaya*, q. v.)

Balala, as, m. = *bala-rāma*, p. 675, col. 2.

1. *balāya, as*, m. a species of tree, Capparis Trifoliata (= *bala*).

2. *balāya*, Nom. P. *balāyati, -yitum*, to put forth strength.

Balikā, f. a species of plant.

1. *balita, as, ā, am*, strong ? ; (*am*), ind. strongly; [cf. 2. *balita* at p. 677, col. 1.]

Balin, ī, inī, i, powerful, strong, mighty, vigorous, stout, robust [cf. *bāhu-b*°]; (*ī*), m. a hog; a bull; a buffalo; a camel; a soldier [cf. *bala-stha*]; a N. of Bala-rāma; N. of a son of Vatsa-prī; a kind of pulse, Phaseolus Radiatus; a sort of jasmine, Jasminum Pubescens; the phlegmatic humor [cf. *balāsa*]; (*inī*), f. the plant Sida Cordifolia; [cf. *balā.*]

Balīman, ā, m. power, strength; *a-baliman, ā*, m., Ved. enfeeblement, weakness.

Balishṭha, as, ā, am (superl. fr. *balin*), most powerful, strongest, mightiest, stoutest, very strong; (with abl.) more powerful, stronger; (*as*), m. a camel. — *Balishṭha-tama, as, ā, am*, Ved. most powerful, strongest, mightiest, stoutest.

Balīshṇu, us, us, u, disregarded, despised; arrogant, disrespectful (?).

Balīyas, ān, asī, as (compar. fr. *balin*), more powerful, stronger, mightier, exceedingly powerful, very strong; more important; efficacious, having a powerful effect; [cf. *a-b*°.] — *Balīyas-tara, as, ā, am*, more powerful, stronger. — *Balīyas-tva, am*, n. pre-eminence in strength, superior power, greater strength, predominance; excessive strength, extreme efficacy, all powerfulness.

Balīyasa, as, ā, am, = *balīyas.*

Balūla, as, ā, am, powerful, strong, mighty.

Balya, as, ā, am, powerful, strong, vigorous; strengthening, giving strength; (*as*), m. a Buddhist mendicant; (*ā*), f., N. of various plants, *ati-balā, aśva-gandhā, pra-sāriṇī*; (*am*), n. semen virile.

बलक्ष *balaksha.* See *valaksha.*

बलखिन् *balakhin, ī, inī, i*, coming from Balkh; [cf. *tarakin.*]

बलङ्ग *balanga* and *balasha* and *balahasha*, N. of places.

बलभ *balabha, as*, m. a poisonous insect.

बलाक *balāka, as, ā*, m. f. (more usually f.; said to be fr. rt. *val*, cf. *valāka*), a crane, a kind of edible crane; (*as*), m., N. of a pupil of Śākapūrṇi; of a pupil of Jātūkarṇya; of a hunter; of a son of Pūru and grandson of Jahnu [cf. *balākāśva*]; of a son of Vatsa-prī; of a Rākshasa; (*ā*), f. a mistress or loved woman; N. of a woman. — *Balākā-kauśika, as*, m., N. of a preceptor. — *Balākā-pankti-hāsin, ī, inī, i*, smiling with rows of cranes. — *Balākāśva* (°*ka-aś*°), *as*, m., N. of a descendant of Jahnu.

Balākikā, f. a species of small crane.

Balākin, ī, inī, i, abounding in cranes; (*ī*), m., N. of one of the hundred sons of Dhṛita-rāshṭra.

बलाङ्गक *balāṅgaka, as*, m. the spring season.

बलाचिता *balāñcitā*, f. the lute of Rāma.

बलात्कार *balāt-kāra.* See p. 675, col. 3.

बलाद्या *balādyā*, f. Sida Cordifolia (= *balā*).

बलामोटा *balāmoṭā*, f. a kind of shrub (= *nāga-damanī*).

बलालक *balālaka, as*, m. Flacourtia Cataphracta (= *pānīyāmalaka*); Carissa Carondas (?).

बलासुर *balāsura, as*, m., N. of a man.

बलाहक *balāhaka.* See *valāhaka.*

बलि *bali, is*, m. (probably fr. rt. 2. *bal*), tax, impost, tribute, royal revenue; an oblation, a gift or religious offering in general; the offering of a portion of the daily meal of ghee, grain, rice &c. to all creatures of every description, i. e. to gods, semi-divine beings, men, animals, and even trees &c., inanimate objects, but especially to those beings called *gṛiha-devatāḥ* or 'household spirits,' which were supposed to hover round and protect households, (this *bali*, also called *bhūta-yajña*, q. v., was one of the five great sacrifices or religious rites, sometimes called 'sacraments,' which Manu enjoins on every householder; cf. *brahma-yajña, deva-yajña, pitṛi-yajña, manushya-yajña:* it was performed by throwing up into the air, generally at the door of the house, the remains of the morning and evening meal, uttering at the same time a Mantra or prayer to some of the inferior deities, either to Indra and the Maruts or to Kuvera and his followers, the Guhyakas &c., or to the spirits of trees, waters &c.; the real consumers of the offering being the birds, dogs, insects &c. in the neighbourhood of the house; see Manu III. 67, 91, IV. 21); any oblation or act of worship not being a real sacrifice; fragments of food left at an oblation or a meal; a victim, any victim offered to Durgā; the handle of a chowrie or fly-flapper; three folds of skin at the end of the rectum; N. of a celebrated Daitya, a son of Virocana, and also called Mahā-bali, (he was the sovereign of Mahābali-pura, and so extended his empire as to acquire dominion over the three worlds; having omitted however in his arrogance to make the usual offerings to the deities, Vishṇu resolved to mortify his pride, and assumed the form of a Vāmana or dwarf, as the son of Kaśyapa and Aditi and younger brother of Indra, in which shape he appeared before Bali and asked as much land as he could pace in three steps; this Bali granted, and Vishṇu expanding himself deprived him in two steps of heaven and earth, but in consideration of his virtues left Pātāla or the lower regions still in his dominion; cf. *trivikrama*); N. of Indra in the eighth Manv-antara; N. of a Muni; of a king; of a son of Su-tapas; (*is, ī*), f. a wrinkle, skin shrivelled by old age; the fold of skin in stout persons (especially females) upon the upper part of the belly or between the ensiform cartilage and the navel; the ridge of a thatched roof. — *Bali-kara, as, ī, am*, paying tribute; offering sacrifices; producing wrinkles. — *Bali-karambha, as*, m. sacrificial cake. — *Bali-karman, a*, n. presentation or payment of tribute; offering of oblations to all creatures, offering victims in sacrifice. — *Bali-kṛit, t, t, t*, paying taxes, tributary. — *Bali-śeshṭita-varṇana, am*, n., N. of the thirty-first chapter of the Krīḍā-khaṇḍa or second part of the Gaṇeśa-Purāṇa. — *Bali-dāna, am*, n. the presentation of an offering to a deity, (when presented by the worshippers of Vishṇu to any of his forms, the offering usually consists of rice, milk, curds, fruits, and flowers; when offered to the terrific forms of Śiva or more especially to those of Durgā, it consists of living victims, as sheep, goats, buffaloes, and the like, the heads of which after decapitation in presence of the idol are given to the priests, and the carcases carried away and eaten by the low castes); presentation of grain and the like to all creatures. — *Bali-dhvaṃsin, ī*, m. 'destroying the Daitya Bali,' an epithet of Vishṇu. — *Bali-nandana, as*, m. the son of the Daitya Bali, the Asura Bāṇa. — *Bali-niyamanodyata* (°*na-ud*°), *as, ā, am*, prepared to subdue the Daitya Bali (said of Vishṇu). — *Bali-nishūdana, as*, m., in Rāmāyaṇa I. 47, 7, a wrong reading for *bala-nisūdana*, q. v. — *Balin-dama, as*, m. 'tamer of the Daitya Bali,' an epithet of Vishṇu. — *Balindama-prakhya, as, ā, am*, resembling the tamer of the Daitya Bali, equal to Vishṇu. — *Bali-putra, as*, m. the son of the Daitya Bali, the Asura Bāṇa. — *Baliputra-mokshaṇa, am*, n., N. of the twenty-fifth chapter of the Kṛishṇa-khaṇḍa or fourth part of the Brahma-vaivarta-Purāṇa. — *Bali-pushṭa, as*, m. 'nourished by offerings or oblations,' a crow; [cf. *bali, bali-bhuj, bali-bhojana.*] — *Bali-podakī*, f. the plant Basella Cordifolia (= *upodakī*). — *Bali-priya, as*, m. 'fond of oblations,' the Lodh tree, Symplocos Racemosa (fabled to grow faster if perfumed). — *Bali-bandhana, as*, m. 'binding or subduing the Daitya Bali,' an epithet of Vishṇu. — *Bali-bhadra, as*, m., N. of a man (various reading for *bala-bhadra*). — *Bali-bhuj, k, k, k*, devouring oblations; enjoying offerings (said of the gods); (*k*), m. a crow [cf. *bali, bali-pushṭa*]; a sparrow; a crane. — *Bali-bhṛit, t, t, t*, paying tribute, tributary; [cf. *bali-hṛit.*] — *Bali-bhojana, as*, m. 'eating oblations,' a crow; [cf. *bali, bali-bhuj.*] — *Bali-mat, ān, atī, at*, possessing the oblation offered to all creatures, provided with the sacrifice to all beings (said of a house; according to Malli-nātha = *pūjā-yukta*); receiving taxes or tribute (said of Agni); having wrinkles, wrinkled, shrivelled, flaccid. — *Bali-mandira, am*, n. the abode of the Daitya Bali, the infernal regions. — *Bali-mātra, am*, n. a mere offering (to all beings), as much in quantity as an oblation to all creatures. — *Bali-mukha, as*, m. 'wrinkled-faced,' a monkey. — *Bali-vindhya, as*, m., N. of a son of Manu Raivata. — *Bali-veśman, a*, n. the abode of the Daitya Bali, the infernal regions. — *Bali-vyākula, as, ā, am*, distracted or busily occupied with offering the oblation to all creatures. — *Bali-sarga, as*, m. the lash of a whip (?). — *Bali-sadman, a*, n. the abode of Bali, the infernal regions. — *Bali-sūdana*, in Rāmāyaṇa I. 47, 2, a wrong reading for *bala-sūdana*, q. v. — *Balihan, ā*, m. 'śmiter of the Daitya Bali,' an epithet of Vishṇu. — *Bali-haraṇa, as, ī, am*, adapted for the presentation of oblations (Ved.); (*am*), n. the presentation of a gift or oblation. — *Bali-hāra, as, ī, am*, or *bali-hṛit, t, t, t*, Ved. paying taxes or tribute, (Sāy. = *kara-prada*; cf. *bali-bhṛit.*) — *Balī-kṛi*, cl. 8. P. *-karoti, -kartum*, to make an offering, present as an offering; to destine or intend for an oblation. — *Balī-kṛita, as, ā, am*, presented as an offering, intended for an oblation. — *Balī-bhṛit, t, t, t*, or *balī-mat, ān, atī, at*, having curls, curled (as the hair). — *Bali-mukha*