Rāshṭrī, f., Ved. a female ruler or sovereign or proprietress; (Sāy.) = *rājana-śīlā;* a form *rāshṭrī*, m., is found in Ṛig-veda VI. 4, 5 (according to Sāy.) = *rājya-vat*, possessing a kingdom, a sovereign.

Rāshṭrīya, as, ā, am, belonging to a country or kingdom; (*as*), m. a king's brother-in-law.

रास् 1. *rās* (connected with rt. 1. *ras*), cl. 1. A. *rāsate, rarāse, rāsitum*, to scream, cry, yell, howl (said of animals); to sound, make any cry or noise: Intens. *rārāsyate.*

Rārāsyamāna, as, ā, am, crying aloud, uttering loud lamentations.

Rāsa, as, m. uproar, confused noise, din; noise, sound in general; N. of a particular rustic dance (in this sense probably connected with *lāsa, lāsya*, q.v.), a kind of circular dance practised by cowherds, (especially) that in which Kṛishṇa and the Gopīs engaged; any sportive game or festive amusement, amorous pastime, play in general; (according to some also) speech; a chain. — *Rāsa-krīḍā*, f. a sportive dance, the circular dance of Kṛishṇa and the cowherdesses. — *Rāsa-maṇḍala, am*, n. Kṛishṇa's circular dance or dancing-ground. — *Rāsa-yātrā*, f. a festival in honour of Kṛishṇa and his dances with the Gopīs on the full moon of the month Kārttika. — *Rāse-rasa, as*, m. (*rāse*, loc. c.), the dance described above; pastime, sport, festive mirth; a company, assembly, party; love, desire, sentiment; the sixth night after delivery when the family sit up all night (?); alchemy; [cf. *rasa.*] — *Rāsotsava* (°*sa-ut*°), *as*, m. the Rāsa festival or festive dances.

Rāsaka, as, am, m. n. a kind of drama or dramatic entertainment.

Rāsabha, as, ā, am, sounding, braying; neighing (applied in Ṛig-veda III. 53, 5. to the horse of Indra); (*as*), m. an ass, jackass, donkey, (in Ṛig-veda I. 34, 9, I. 116, 2. the chariot of the Aśvins is said to be drawn by a single ass, and other authorities mention two asses, but in other places their car is described as drawn by golden-winged, falcon-like, swan-like horses); (*ī*), f. a she-ass. — *Rāsabha-dhūsara, as, ā, am*, ass-grey, grey as an ass, light brown. — *Rāsabha-yukta, as, ā, am*, yoked with asses, drawn by asses. — *Rāsabha-vandinī*, f. Arabian jasmine. — *Rāsabha-sena, as*, m., N. of a king. — *Rāsabhārāva* (°*bha-ār*°), *as*, m. the braying of asses. — *Rāsabhūraṇa* (°*bha-ar*°), *as, ā, am*, brown as an ass.

Rāsya in *go-rāsya, as*, m., N. of Kṛishṇa.

रास् 2. *rās*, a form of rt. 1. *rā*, to give, (to which forms like *rāsate, arāsata, rāsan, rāsat* are sometimes referred; see Naigh. III. 20.)

रासन *rāsana, as, ī, am* (fr. *rasanā*), relating to the tongue, perceptible by the tongue, pertaining to the sense or organ of taste, savoury, palatable.

रासभ *rāsabha.* See above.

रासायन *rāsāyana, as, ī, am* (fr. *rasāyana*), relating to an elixir, &c.

रास्ना *rāsnā*, f. (according to Uṇādi-s. III. 15, fr. rt. 1. *ras*), a girdle (Ved.; cf. *raśanā*); N. of two plants, Mimosa Octandra, a thorny shrub; the ichneumon plant; a sort of perfume.

Rāsnākā, f., Ved. a small girdle or band.

Rāsnāva, as, ā, am, Ved. having a girdle, girdled, girt.

रास्प *rāspa*, Ved. (according to Sāy. on Ṛig-veda V. 43, 14) a sacrificial ladle (= 2. *juhū*).

Rāspira, as, ā, am, Ved. (according to Sāy.) holding the sacrificial ladles, &c.

रास्पिन *rāspina, as, ā, am* (according to Sāy. either fr. rt. 1. *ras* or rt. *rap*), Ved. sounding forth praise, praising.

राहक्षति *rāhakshati, is*, m. a patronymic.

राहित्य *rāhitya, am*, n. (fr. *rahita*), the being without anything, the being destitute of, freedom from anything, destitution, destituteness (at the end of a comp., e. g. *kṛipā-rāhitya*, the being without compassion).

राहिल *rāhila, as*, m. a proper N.

राहु *rāhu, us*, m. (said to be fr. rt. *rah;* probably connected with rts. *rabh, grabh*), 'the looser' or 'the seizer,' N. of a Daitya or demon who is supposed to seize the sun and moon and thus cause eclipses, (according to the common myth he was a son of Vipra-čitti and Siṃhikā, and had four arms, his lower part ending in a tail; he was the instigator of all mischief among the Daityas, and when the gods had produced the Amṛita or nectar from the churned ocean, he disguised himself like one of them and drank a portion of it, but the Sun and Moon having detected his fraud and informed Vishṇu, the latter severed his head and two of his arms from the rest of his body; the portion of nectar he had swallowed having secured his immortality, the head and tail were transferred to the stellar sphere, the head wreaking its vengeance on the Sun and Moon by occasionally swallowing them for a time, while the tail, under the name of Ketu, gave birth to a numerous progeny of comets and fiery meteors: in astronomy Rāhu is variously regarded as a dragon's head, as the ascending node of the moon, or as one of the planets); an eclipse or (rather) the moment of occultation or obscuration; the regent of the south-west quarter. — *Rāhu-gata, as, ā, am*, Ved. 'gone to Rāhu,' darkened, obscured, eclipsed. — *Rāhu-grasana* or *rāhu-grahaṇa, am*, n. 'seizure or swallowing by Rāhu,' an eclipse of the sun or moon. — *Rāhu-grasta, as, ā, am*, 'swallowed by Rāhu,' eclipsed. — *Rāhu-grāsa* or *rāhu-grāha, as*, m. an eclipse of the sun or moon, the immersion at an eclipse. — *Rāhu-čchattra, am*, n. green ginger. — *Rāhu-darśana, am*, n., Ved. 'appearance of Rāhu,' an eclipse. — *Rāhu-parvan, a*, n. the day or period of an eclipse. — *Rāhu-pīḍā*, f. 'oppression by Rāhu,' an eclipse. — *Rāhu-pūjā*, f. the worship of Rāhu. — *Rāhu-bhedin, ī*, m. 'severing Rāhu,' epithet of Vishṇu. — *Rāhu-mūrdha-bhid, t*, or *rāhu-mūrdha-hara, as*, m. 'decapitator of Rāhu,' epithet of Vishṇu. — *Rāhu-ratna, am*, n. Rāhu's jewel, N. of a kind of jewel. — *Rāhu-saṃsparśa, as*, m. contact with Rāhu, i. e. an eclipse of the sun or moon. — *Rāhu-sūtaka, am*, n. the birth or appearance of Rāhu, an eclipse of the sun or moon. — *Rāhūčchishṭa* (°*hu-uć*°) or *rāhūtsrishṭa* (°*hu-ut*°), *am*, n. 'left or despised by Rāhu,' a shalote, Allium Ascalonicum.

Rāhavi, is, m. a patronymic from Rāhu.

Rāhula, as, m., N. of a son of Śākya-muni; of a son of Śuddhodana; of a minister of Hiouenthsang. — *Rāhula-sū, ūs*, m. father of Rāhula, i. e. Śākya-muni.

Rāhulaka, as, m., N. of a poet.

Rāhulata (?), *as*, m., N. of a Buddhist patriarch.

राहूगण *rāhūgaṇa, as*, m. (fr. *rahūgaṇa*), Ved. a patronymic of Gotama; (*ās*), m. pl. of the following word.

Rāhūgaṇya, as, m. a patronymic.

रि 1. *ri* (connected with rts. 1. *rī*, 4. *ṛi*), cl. 6. P. *riyati, rirāya, reshyati, araishīt, retum*, to go, move; cl. 5. P. *riṇoti*, &c., to hurt [cf. rt. 4. *ṛi*]; cl. 9. P. A. *riṇāti, riṇīte*, &c., to go, move; to draw out, drive out, set free, expel; to separate, (according to Sāy. on Ṛig-veda III. 60, 2. *ariṇīta* = *yojanāt prāpitavantaḥ*); to emit; to bestow, grant; to hurt, injure, kill; to be injured (A.); to howl, &c. [cf. rt. 1. *rī*]: Caus. *rāyayati, -yītum*, Aor. *arīrayat:* Desid. *rirīshati:* Intens. *rerīyate, rerayīti, rereti.*

Riṇat, an, atī, at, Ved. injuring, hurting; setting free.

रि 2. *ri*, at the end of adj. comps.; [cf. *ati-ri, bṛihad-ri.*]

रि 3. *ri* (a contraction of *ṛishabha*), the second note of the Hindū gamut.

रिःफ *riḥpha, am*, n. (fr. Gr. *ῥιφή*), Ved. epithet of the twelfth astrological house.

रिक्त *rikta, riktha*, &c. See below and p. 846, col. 1.

रिक्वन् *rikvan, ā*, m., Ved. = *stena*, a thief (according to Naigh. III. 24).

रिक्षा *rikshā*, f. a nit (= *likshā*); a mote in a sun-beam.

रिख *rikh* (connected with rts. *rinkh, ring, rakh, rankh*), cl. 1. P. *rekhati*, &c., to go, move (so given by Vopa-deva, but by other grammarians identified in this sense with rt. *rinkh* below); cl. 6. P. (not in use, but apparently the original form of rt. *likh*, cl. 6. *likhati*, q.v.), to scratch, scrape, write; [cf. *rekhā;* cf. also Gr. *ἐρείκω, ἐρέχθω.*]

रिङ्ख *rinkh* (connected with rts. *rikh, rakh, rankh, ring, rang*), cl. 1. P. *rinkhati*, &c., to go, move, creep, crawl (said of young children); to go slowly; to slip.

Rinkha, as, m. See under *rinkhā* below.

Rinkhaṇa, am, n. the act of crawling, creeping (said of children who creep on all fours).

Rinkhā, f. creeping, sliding; dancing; one of a horse's paces; a horse's hoof; deceiving, disappointing, (according to some also *as*, m. in the previous senses); the plant Carpopogon Pruriens.

रिङ्ग *ring* (connected with rts. *rang, rinkh*, &c., see above), cl. 1. P. *ringati*, &c., to go, move, creep, crawl (said of young children), to move slowly or with difficulty; to slip: Caus. *ringayati*, &c., to cause to creep.

Ringaṇa, am, n. the act of moving, creeping, crawling (= *rinkhaṇa*); slipping, sliding; deviating (from rectitude, &c.).

Ringat, an, antī, at, creeping, crawling, moving.

Ringamāṇa, as, ā, am, creeping, crawling, slipping.

Ringi, is, f. going, moving, motion.

Ringita, am, n. motion, surging (of waves).

Ringin, ī, iṇī, i, creeping, crawling (said of young children).

रिच *ric*, cl. 7. P. A. *riṇakti, rinkte, ireća, iriće, rekshyati, -te, aričat* or *araikshīt* (Vedic forms *arirećit, araik*), *arikta* (1st sing. *arikshi*), *rektum*, to empty, make empty, evacuate, clear, purge, remove, separate, divide; to resign, give up, deliver up, part with, sell, (but according to Sāy. on Ṛig-veda IV. 24, 9. 'to recover, get back'); to leave, leave behind, bequeath; cl. 10. 1. P. *rećayati, rećati*, &c., to divide, separate; to disconnect, disjoin; to leave, abandon; to join, mix: Pass. *ričyate*, Aor. *areći*, to be emptied, &c.; to be deprived of, lose, be freed from; to be destroyed, perish: Caus. *rećayati, -yitum*, Aor. *arīrićat*, to cause to empty, make empty; to discharge, emit (as breath); to abandon, give up: Desid. *ririkshati, -te:* Intens. *reričyate, rerekti;* [cf. Zend *rie;* Gr. *λείπ-ω, λιμπάν-ω, λεῖμμα, λείψανο-ν, λοιπός;* Lat. *linqu-o, re-linqu-o, re-liqu-u-s, lic-e-t* (Osc. *lik-i-tud* = *lice-to*), *lic-e-o-r;* Goth. *laib-a, bi-laib-jan, af-lif-nan, leihvan;* Old Germ. *bi-lib-an;* Mod. Germ. *bleibe;* Angl. Sax. *lyfan, be-lifan, læfan, læn, lænan;* Lith. *lek-u, lik-ti, lek-as, palaiki-s.*]

Rika (?), *am*, n. the heart, mind; law, litigation.

Rikta, as, ā, am, emptied, cleared, purged; empty, void; unloaded, unburdened; hollow, hollowed (as the hands); having nothing, poor, indigent; vain, worthless, valueless; epithet of one of the four wagtails (employed in augury); free from, devoid of, deprived of, destitute of, without; (*ā*), f., scil. *tithi*, epithet of the fourth, ninth, or fourteenth days of the lunar fortnight; (*am*), n. an empty