idle; to strike against, resist; to steal, (in this sense a various reading for rt. *ruṇṭ.*)

रुण्ड् *ruṇḍ*, cl. 1. P. *ruṇḍati*, &c. = rt. *ruṇṭ*, p. 848, col. 3.

Ruṇḍa, as, ā, am, malmed, mutilated; (*as*), m. according to some also (*am*), n. a headless body, mere trunk (retaining life and continuing to mix in battle).

Ruṇḍikā, f. a field of battle; a female messenger or go-between; the threshold of a door; superhuman power (= *vi-bhūti*).

रुत *ruta*, &c. See under rt. 1. *ru*, p. 847, col. 2.

रुथ *rutha, as*, m. a proper N.

रुद् 1. *rud* [cf. rt. 1. *ru*], cl. 2. P. *roditi* (Ved. also cl. 6. *rudati*, ep. also A. *rudate*), Impf. *arodīt* or *arodat* (Pāṇ. VII. 3, 98, 99; 1st sing. *arodam*, 3rd pl. *arudan*), Impv. *roditu* (2nd sing. *rudihi*), Perf. *ruroda* (ep. *rurude*), 2nd Fut. *rodishyati* (Ved. *rotsyati*), Aor. *arodīt* (3rd pl. *arodishus*) or *arudat, roditum*, to weep, cry, shed tears, wail, lament; to bewail, deplore; to roar, howl: Pass. *rudyate*, Aor. *arodi:* Caus. *rodayati, -yitum*, Aor. *arūrudat*, to cause to weep or lament: Desid. *rurudishati:* Intens. *rorudyate, rorotti*, to weep very much; [cf. perhaps Gr. *ὀρῥωδέω*; Lat. *rud-o;* Old Germ. *riuzan;* Angl. Sax. *reotan;* Lith. *ruudoju;* Slav. *rudajun.*]

2. *rud, t, t, t*, weeping, crying, lamenting [cf. *agha-r°*]; (*t*), f. cry, wail, lamentation; sound, noise; grief; pain, affliction; disease.

Rudat, an, atī or *antī, at*, weeping, crying, wailing, bewailing; (*antī*), f. a species of small shrub (= *rudantikā*).

Rudatha, as, m. a child, a pupil, scholar; a dog; a cock.

Rudana, am, n. the act of crying, weeping, lamentation.

Rudantikā, f. 'the weeper,' epithet of a species of small succulent shrub (= *amṛita-sravā*).

Rudamāna, as, ā, am, weeping, wailing, lamenting.

Rudita, as, ā, am, wept, lamented, deplored; weeping, crying, lamenting; wet with tears; (*am*), n. a weeping, wailing, crying, lamentation.

Ruditvā, ind. having wept, having lamented.

Rudyamāna, as, ā, am, being bewailed.

Rudra, as, ā, am (according to Uṇādi-s. II. 22. fr. rt. 1. *rud* above; according to others fr. rt. 1. *ru* + *dra* fr. rt. 2. *dru*, to run; connected with *rodas*, q. v., and perhaps with *rudhira*), crying, howling, roaring, one who cries or roars, dreadful, horrible, terrific, awful; great, large; (according to the fanciful etymologies of native writers, the following meanings are also assigned to this word), driving away evil; running about and roaring; praiseworthy, to be praised, (according to Naigh. III. 16) = *stotṛi*, a praiser, panegyrist, worshipper; (*as*), m. 'the Roarer' or 'Howler,' N. of the god of tempests and father of the Rudras or Maruts, (originally perhaps the mere personified roaring of the storms, but as the crackling or raging of fire may resemble the sound of wind, so in the Veda the god of storms is sometimes identified with the god of fire; though generally represented as a destroying deity whose terrible shafts bring death or disease on men and cattle, he is also addressed as benevolent and auspicious [*śiva*], and is even supposed to have a healing efficacy from his chasing away vapours and purifying the atmosphere; hence he has various epithets in the Veda, such as 'multiform,' 'terrible as a wild beast,' 'tawny-coloured,' 'wearing braided hair' [*kapardin*], 'celestial boar,' 'armed with a strong bow and fleet arrows,' 'cause of prosperity to man and beast,' 'possessor of healing remedies,' 'greatest of physicians,' &c.; he is of course ruler of the Rudras, who are the same as the storm winds, more usually called Maruts, and who are often associated with Indra [see *marut*]: in the later mythology the epithet *śiva*, 'propitious,' which does not occur as *a name* in the Veda, was employed as the real name of the destroying deity, being at first applied as an euphemism to propitiate him: moreover the character of the deity lost its special connection with storms, and developed into a personification of the destroying principle generally, though even the Epic and Purāṇic Śiva was regarded as the generator as well as destroyer: moreover a new class of beings, described as eleven in number, though still called Rudras, took the place of the original Rudras or Maruts: in the Veda only three groupings of deities into classes appear to be recognised, Indra belonging to the Vasus, Varuṇa to the Ādityas, and Rudra to the Rudras or Maruts; but in Manu XI. 221. the Maruts are enumerated as a fourth group, being there distinguished from the eleven Rudras: in Vishṇu-Purāṇa I. 7. Rudra is said to have sprung from Brahmā's forehead, and to have afterwards separated himself into a figure half male and half female, the former portion separating again into the eleven Rudras, who were so called because they 'ran about crying aloud' [*rudanād drāvaṇāc-ca*, cf. rts. 1. *rud*, 2. *dru*]; hence these later Rudras are sometimes regarded as inferior manifestations of Śiva, and most of their names are also names of Śiva; these names are variously given in the different Purāṇas; those of the Vāyu are Ajaikapād, Ahvi-bradhna, Hara, Nir-ṛita, Īśvara, Bhuvana, Aṅgāraka, Ardha-ketu, Mṛityu, Sarpa, Kapālin: according to other accounts the Rudras are represented as children of Kaśyapa and Surabhī or of Brahmā and Surabhī or of Bhūta and Su-rūpā); a form or manifestation or N. of Śiva (in the later mythology, as explained above; according to the Vishṇu-Purāṇa I. 8. Rudra is one of the eight forms of Śiva; he is elsewhere reckoned among the Dik-pālas as regent of the north-east quarter); a symbolical expression for the number eleven (from the eleven Rudras, see above); a mystical epithet of the letter e; Calotropis Gigantea; N. of various persons; of a lexicographer; of a poet; of a king; (*ās*), m. pl. the Rudras (described above); an abbreviated expression for the texts or hymns addressed to the Rudras [cf. *rudra-japa*]; (*ā*), f., N. of a wife of Vasu-deva; of a daughter of Raudrāśva; = *rudra-jaṭā;* (*ī*), f. a kind of lute or guitar; [cf. *rudra-vīṇā;* cf. perhaps also Gr. *λύρα.*] — *Rudra-kalaśa, am*, n. 'Rudra's vessel,' a particular kind of pot or vessel used in making oblations to the planets. — *Rudra-kavīndra* (*°vi-in°*), *as*, m. a proper N. (= *rudra-bhaṭṭa*). — *Rudra-kālī*, f. a form of Durgā. — *Rudra-koṭi, is*, f., N. of a place of pilgrimage. — *Rudra-kosha, as*, m., N. of a lexicon by Rudra. — *Rudra-gaṇa, as*, m., Ved. 'Rudra-class,' the troop of beings called Rudras, (see under *rudra.*) — *Rudra-garbha, as*, m. 'Rudra's offspring,' N. of Agni. — *Rudra-gīta, am, ā*, n. f. the song of Rudra (in which Agastya repeats a dialogue between himself and Rudra). — *Rudra-caṇḍika*, epithet of a particular text or formula. — *Rudra-caṇḍī*, f. a form of Durgā; N. of a section in the Rudra-yāmala. — *Rudra-candra, as*, m., N. of a king. — *Rudra-cchattra, as*, m. a proper N. — *Rudra-ja, as*, m. (according to some) *am*, n. 'produced from Rudra or Śiva,' quicksilver (supposed to be the semen of Śiva). — *Rudra-jaṭā*, f. 'Rudra's hair,' N. of a species of creeper. — *Rudra-japa, as*, m., N. of a particular prayer or hymn addressed to Rudra. — *Rudra-japana, am*, n. the recitation of the Rudra-japa in a low tone. — *Rudra-jāpaka, as, ikā, am*, or *rudra-jāpin, ī, inī, i*, one who recites the Rudra-japa in a low tone. — *Rudra-jāpya, am*, n., N. of a particular hymn or prayer extracted from the Vājasaneyi-saṃhitā and addressed to Rudra. — *Rudra-tanaya, as*, m. 'Rudra's son,' N. of the third black Vāsudeva; of Punishment; epithet of a sword. — *Rudra-tva, am*, n. the being Rudra. — *Rudra-datta, as*, m., N. of an author; of a work on medicine. — *Rudra-dāman, ā*, m., N. of a king. — *Rudra-deva, as*, m., N. of various persons; of the author of the Yayāti-ćarita; of the author of a commentary on the Prabodha-ćandrodaya. — *Rudra-dhara, as*, m., N. of an author. — *Rudra-nyāya-vāćaspati-bhaṭṭāćārya* (*°ṭa-āć°*), *as*, m., N. of an author (= *rudra-bhaṭṭāćārya*). — *Rudra-paṇḍita, as*, m., N. of an author (= *rudra-śūrī*). — *Rudra-patnī*, f. Rudra's wife, the goddess Durgā; linseed, Linum Usitatissimum. — *Rudra-paddhati, is*, f., N. of a work by Paraśu-rāma. — *Rudra-pāla, as*, m. a proper N. — *Rudra-putra, as*, m. Rudra's son, a patronymic of the twelfth Manu; [cf. *rudra-sāvarṇi.*] — *Rudra-pura, am*, n., N. of a province. — *Rudra-pūjana, am*, n. or *rudra-pūjā*, f. 'worship of Rudra,' N. of a work. — *Rudra-pratāpa, as*, m., N. of a king (= *pratāpa-rudra*). — *Rudra-prayāga, as*, m., N. of the sacred place where the river Mandākinī joins the Ganges. — *Rudra-priyā*, f. 'dear to Rudra,' epithet of Terminalia Chebula; the goddess Pārvatī. — *Rudra-bali, is*, m. an oblation of meat &c. presented to the Rudras. — *Rudra-bhaṭṭa, as*, m., N. of the author of the Śṛiṅgāra-tilaka (= *rudraṭa*); of the author of a commentary on the Vaidya-jīvana; = *rudra-kavīndra.* — *Rudra-bhaṭṭāćārya* (*°ṭa-āć°*), *as*, m., N. of an author and commentator. — *Rudra-bhāshya, am*, n., N. of a work by Ahobala. — *Rudra-bhū, ūs*, or *rudra-bhūmi, is*, f. 'Rudra's ground,' a cemetery. — *Rudra-bhūti, is*, m., N. of a preceptor (having the patronymic Drāhyāyaṇi). — *Rudra-bhairavī*, f. a form of Durgā. — *Rudra-maya, as, ī, am*, consisting of Rudra, having the essence of Rudra. — *Rudra-mahā-devī*, f., N. of the wife of king Govinda-ćanda. — *Rudra-yajña, as*, m. an oblation or sacrifice offered to Rudra. — *Rudra-yāmala, am*, n., N. of a Tantra work in the form of a dialogue between Bhairava and Bhairavī. — *Rudra-rāya, as*, m., N. of a king. — *Rudra-rāśi, is*, m. a proper N. — *Rudra-rodana, am*, n. 'Rudra's tears,' i. e. gold. — *Rudra-roman, ā*, f., N. of one of the Mātṛis attending upon Skanda. — *Rudra-laṭā*, f. = *rudra-jaṭā.* — *Rudra-loka, as*, m. Rudra's world. — *Rudra-vaṭa*, N. of a Tīrtha. — *Rudra-vat, ān, atī, at*, Ved. having Rudra or the Rudras. — *Rudravad-gaṇa, as, ā, am*, Ved. surrounded by the Rudra troop. — *Rudra-vartani, ī*, m. du. 'proceeding on terrible roads,' N. of the Aśvins, (Sāy. = *rodana-śīla-mārgau* or *stūyamāna-mārgau.*) — *Rudra-viṃśati, is*, f. epithet of the last twenty years in the Jupiter cycle of sixty years. — *Rudra-vidhāna, am*, n., N. of a work. — *Rudra-vīṇā*, f. epithet of a particular religious observance. — *Rudra-śarman, ā*, m., N. of a Brāhman. — *Rudra-sampradāyin, inas*, m. pl., N. of a sect. — *Rudra-saras, as*, n., N. of a lake. — *Rudra-sarga, as*, m. Rudra's creation; the creation of the eleven Rudras. — *Rudra-sāman, a*, n., N. of a particular Sāman. — *Rudra-sāvarṇi, is*, m., N. of the twelfth Manu; [cf. *rudra-putra, manu.*] — *Rudrasāvarṇika, as, ī, am*, belonging or relating to Rudra-sāvaṃi, being under Rudra-sāvarṇi. — *Rudra-siṃha, as*, m. a proper N. — *Rudra-sundarī*, f., N. of a goddess. — *Rudra-sū, ūs*, f. a mother of eleven children. — *Rudra-sūkta, am*, n., N. of a particular hymn. — *Rudra-sūrī, is*, m., N. of an author. — *Rudra-sṛishṭi, is*, f. Rudra's creation; the creation of the eleven Rudras; [cf. *rudra-sarga.*] — *Rudra-sena, as*, m., N. of a warrior. — *Rudra-soma, as*, m., N. of a Brāhman. — *Rudra-skanda, as*, m., N. of a commentator. — *Rudra-svarga, as*, m. Rudra's heaven. — *Rudra-svāmin, ī*, m. a proper N. — *Rudra-himālaya, as*, m., N. of a peak of the Himālaya mountains. — *Rudra-hūti, is, is, i*, Ved. (according to Mahīdhara on Vājasaneyi-s. XXXVIII. 16) being invoked by praisers or worshippers. — *Rudra-hṛidaya, am*, n., N. of an Upanishad. — *Rudrākrīḍa* (*°ra-āk°*), *as*, m. 'Rudra's play-ground,' a cemetery, place where dead bodies are burnt or buried (Rudra being supposed to dance and sport in such places at evening twilight). — *Rudrāksha* (*°ra-ak°*), *as*, m. 'Rudra-eyed,' a kind of tree, Elæocarpus Ganitrus; (*am*), n. the berry of this tree (used for rosaries); a rosary;