paces, cantering [cf. rt. 1. *rej*]; a particular position of the hands in dancing.

Recya, as, m. = *reca*.

रेख *rekha, as*, m. (fr. *rikh* = rt. *likh*), a line, &c. (= *rekhā* below); a proper N.; (*ā*). f. a line; a streak, stripe; a row, series [cf. *lekhā*]; a continuous line; drawing; the first or prime meridian (considered to be a line drawn from Laṅkā to Meru, i. e. from Ceylon supposed to lie on the equator to the North-pole); = *ābhoga*, fulness, satisfaction; = *ćhadman*, deceit, fraud; a small quantity, little portion; [cf. probably Old Germ. *riga*.] — *Rekhāṅśa* (°*khā-aṅ*°), *as*, m. a degree of longitude. — *Rekhākāra* (°*khā-ā*k°), *as, ā, am*, formed in lines, striped. — *Rekhā-gaṇita, am*, n. 'line-reckoning,' geometry. — *Rekhāntara* (°*khā-an*°), *am*, n. geographical longitude, distance east or west from the first meridian, (see *rekhā* above.) — *Rekhā-nyāsa, as*, m. the marking down of lines or lineaments.

Rekhaka in *vindu-rekhaka*, q. v.

Rekhāya, Nom. A. *rekhāyate*, &c., to praise, flatter; to vex, distress, annoy.

Rekhāyani, is, m. a patronymic.

Rekhin, ī, iṇī, i, having lines (on the hand &c.), lined.

रेच *reća*. See p. 852, col. 3.

रेज् 1. *rej* [cf. rt. 1. *rāj*], cl. 1. A. *rejate* (Ved. also P. *rejati*), &c., to shine; to shake, tremble, quiver, flicker (Ved.); to cause to tremble or shake (Ved. P.); (according to Naigh. II. 14) to go (P.): Caus. *rejayati*, &c., to cause to tremble or quake, to shake.

2. *rej, ṭ, ṭ, ṭ*, shining; shaking, a shaker; (*ṭ*), m., N. of Agni or fire.

Rejamāna, as, ā, am, Ved. quaking, trembling.

रेट् *reṭ*, cl. 1. P. A. *reṭati, -te, rireṭa, rireṭe, reṭitum*, to speak; to ask, seek, request: Caus. *reṭayati, -yitum*, Aor. *arireṭat*: Desid. *rireṭishati, -te*: Intens. *rereṭyate, rereṭṭi*.

रेड् *reḍ* or *reḷ* (a Vedic rt. probably connected with rt. 1. *rish*), to be angry, &c., (according to Naigh. II. 12. *reḷate* = *krudhyati*.)

रेणु *reṇu, us*, m. (according to some also *us, u*, f. n.; according to Uṇādi-s. III. 38. fr. rt. 1. *ri*), dust, a grain or atom of dust, sand, &c.; the pollen of a flower; N. of a particular medicinal drug (= *reṇukā, parpaṭa*); N. of the author of the hymns Ṛig-veda IX. 70, X. 89, (his patronymic is Vaiśvāmitra); of a son of Vikukshi; (*us*), f., N. of a wife of Viśvā-mitra. — *Reṇu-kakāṭa, as, ā, am*, Ved. furrowing through or tossing up the dust; (Sāy. on Ṛig-veda VI. 28, 4 = *rajasa udbhedakaḥ*.) — *Reṇu-kārikā*, f., N. of a Kārikā. — *Reṇu-garbha, as*, m. 'sand-vessel,' (probably) a kind of hour glass (used for astronomical purposes). — *Reṇu-tva, am*, n. the state or condition of dust, the being dust, dustiness. — *Reṇu-dīkshita, as*, m., N. of an author. — *Reṇu-pa, ās*, m. pl., N. of a people. — *Reṇu-padavī*, f. a path of dust. — *Reṇu-pālaka, as*, m. a proper N. — *Reṇu-mat, ān*, m., N. of a son of Viśvā-mitra by Reṇu. — *Reṇu-rūshita, as, ā, am*, covered with dust, dusty; (*as*), m. an ass. — *Reṇu-vāsa, as, ā, am*, dwelling in dust, covered with the pollen of flowers; (*as*), m. a bee. — *Reṇu-śas*, ind. to dust, into dust, (*reṇuśaḥ kṛi*, to make into dust, turn to dust.) — *Reṇu-sāra* or *reṇu-sāraka, as*, m. 'essence of dust,' camphor.

Reṇuka, as, m., N. of a Yaksha; of a mythical elephant; of a particular formula recited over weapons; (*ā*), f. a particular drug or medicinal substance (said to be fragrant, but bitter and slightly pungent in taste, and of a greyish colour; it is procured in grains about the size of pepper-corns); a sort of pulse; N. of the wife of Jamad-agni and mother of Paraśu-rāma, (she was the daughter of Reṇu and of king Prasena-jit); N. of a Kāṅikā composed by Hari-hara. — *Reṇukā-cārya* (°*ka-ā*č°), *as*, m., N. of an author. — *Reṇukā-suta, as*, m. 'son of Reṇukā,' i. e. Paraśu-rāma.

रेत *reta, retaḥ-kulyā*, &c. See below.

रेतस् *retas, as*, n. (fr. rt. 1. *rī*), a flow, flood, stream, current, flow of water or rain (Ved.); flow of semen, seminal fluid, semen, sperm, virile energy; seed, offspring, progeny, posterity, descendants (Ved.); quicksilver (regarded as 'Śiva's semen'); sin, (Sāy. on Ṛig-veda IV. 3, 7 = *pāpa*.) — *Retaḥ-kulyā*, f. a stream or river of semen virile (in a particular hell). — *Retaḥ-sić, k, k, k*, Ved. discharging semen; an epithet of particular Ishṭakās. — *Retaḥ-sićya, am*, n., Ved. discharge of semen. — *Retas-vat, ān, atī, at*, Ved. possessed of seed, abounding in seed, impregnating, prolific, productive; (*ān*), m. epithet of Agni. — *Retas-vin, ī, inī, i*, Ved. abounding in seed, prolific, productive. — *Reto-dhā, ās*, f., Ved. the act of impregnating, impregnation; (*ās, ās, am*), impregnating, fertilizing; (*ās*), m. a father. — *Reto-dheya, am*, n., Ved. impregnation. — *Reto-mārga, as*, m. the seminal duct or canal.

Reta = *retas*, semen virile. — *Reta-ja, as, ā, am*, born or produced from seed; any beloved offspring or child; (*ā*), f. sand.

Retana, am, n. semen virile.

Retasa at the end of a comp. = *retas*; [cf. *agni-r*°, *kapota-r*°.]

Retasya, as, ā, am, Ved. conveying seed, (the first verse of the Bahishpavamāna Stotra is so called.)

Retin, ī, inī, i, Ved. abounding in seed; impregnating.

Retya, am, n. = *rīti*, bell-metal.

Retra, am, n. semen virile; quicksilver; nectar, ambrosia; perfumed or aromatic powder; (these meanings are sometimes given to *vetra*, which is confounded with *retra*.)

रेधक *redhaka, as*, m. a proper N., (also read *rećaka*.)

रेप् *rep*, cl. 1. A. *repate*, &c., to go, move; to sound.

रेप *repa, repas*. See p. 846, col. 2.

रेफ *repha, rephas, rephin*. See p. 846, col. 2.

रेव् *reb* = rt. *rev*, q. v.

रेभ् *rebh*. See rt. *ribh*, p. 846, col. 3.

रेमि *remi*, a Vedic adjective fr. rt. *ram*, see Pāṇ. III. 2, 171, Vārtt. 2.

रेरिवन् *rerivan, ā*, m., Ved. = *prerayitṛi*.

रेरिह *reriha, as, ā, am* (fr. the Intens. of rt. *rih*, q. v.), Ved. continually or repeatedly licking.

Rerihāṇa, as, ā, am, Ved. repeatedly licking or caressing; (*as*), m., N. of Śiva; a thief; an Asura; = *ambara*; = *vara*.

रेव् *rev* or *reb*, cl. 1. A. *revate, rebate*, &c., to go, move, flow; to leap, jump, go by leaps.

Reva, as, m., N. of a son of Ānarta and father of Raivata; (*ā*), f., N. of the Narma-dā river (which rises in one of the Vindhya mountains called Āmra-kūṭa or more commonly Amarakantak in the province of Gondwana, and after a westerly course of about 800 miles falls into the sea below Broach); the indigo plant; N. of Rati (the wife of Kāma-deva); (*am*), n., N. of various Sāmans. — *Revottaras* (°*vā-ut*°), *ās*, m., Ved. a proper N.

Revaṭa, as, m. a boar; a bamboo cane; a whirlwind; a kind of poison; oil of the Morunga tree; the fruit of the plantain; (*am*), n. a muscle or conch-shell with its windings or spiral lines going from right to left.

Revaṇa, as, m. a proper N.

रेवत् *re-vat, re-vatī*. See below and p. 854.

रेवत *revata, as*, m. the citron tree; Cathartocarpus Fistula; N. of various persons; of a son of Andhaka or of Ānarta; of the father of Revatī and father-in-law of Bala-rāma; of a Varsha (?).

Revataka, as, m. a proper N.; (*am*), n. a species of plant.

Revati, is, f., N. of Rati (wife of Kāma-deva); = *re-vatī*, the wife of Bala-rāma. — *Revati-putra, as*, m. (*revati* for *revatī*), the son of Revatī.

रेशयदारिन् *reśaya-dārin* (*reśaya* = *hiṃsat*), Ved. destroying those who injure, (used in Nirukta VI. 14. to explain *rišādas*, q. v.)

रेशी *reśī*, f., Ved. epithet of water.

रेष् 1. *resh*, cl. 1. A. *reshate, rireshe, reshitum*, to howl, roar, yell (as wolves); to neigh, whinny (as a horse; cf. rt. *hresh*); to utter any inarticulate sound.

2. *resh, ṭ ṭ, ṭ*, one who howls or neighs, howling, neighing.

1. *reshaṇa, am*, n. the howl of a wolf, howling, yelling, roaring.

Reshā, f. howling, yelling (of wolves); neighing.

Reshita, as, ā, am, yelled, sounded; (*am*), n. neighing, roaring.

रेष् 3. *resh, ṭ* (fr. rt. 1. *rish*), in Vājasaneyi-s. VI. 18. according to Mahī-dhara = *rishṭā* or *hiṃsitā*, (perhaps referrible to rt. *riś*, to injure.)

Resha, as, m., Ved. injury, hurt, receiving injury.

2. *reshaṇa, as, ī, am*, Ved. injuring, hurting; (*am*), n. the act of injuring, injury, hurt, damage; failure.

Reshiṇ, ī, iṇī, i, injuring, hurting; [cf. *purusha-r*°.]

Reshṭṛi, ṭā, ṭri, ṭri, one who injures or hurts, an injurer.

Reshman, ā, m., Ved. a storm, whirlwind, storm-cloud, (according to Mahī-dhara) the dissolution or destruction of the world. — *Reshma-ććhinna* or *reshma-mathita, as, ā, am*, Ved. rent or broken by a storm, torn up by a tempest.

Reshmya, as, ā, am, Ved. being in or exposed to a storm, involved in destruction (at the dissolution of the world).

रेहत् *rehat*, see Gaṇa Bhṛiśādi to Pāṇ. III. 1, 12.

Rehāya, Nom. A. *rehāyate*, &c., see Gaṇa Bhṛiśādi to Pāṇ. III. 1, 12.

रै 1. *rai*, cl. 1. P. *rāyati, rarau, rātum*, to bark, bark at (with acc.); to sound; [cf. Lat. *latrare*.]

2. *rai, ās* (?), m. barking, sound, noise.

रै 3. *rai, rās*, m. rarely f. (connected with *rayi*, q. v., fr. rt. 1. *rā*; acc. *rāyam*, Ved. *rām* = Lat. *rem*; for other cases see Gram. 132), property, possessions, goods, wealth, gold; costliness; (*rai*), ind., see Gaṇa Cādi to Pāṇ. I. 4, 57; [cf. Lat. *res*.] — *Rāyas-kāma, as, ā, am* (*rāyas*, gen. c.), Ved. desirous of property, anxious to become rich. — *Rāyas-posha, as*, m., Ved. increase of property or riches, the possession of wealth, increase of prosperity; (*as, ā, am*), increasing riches (said of Kṛishṇa). — *Rāyas-poshaka, as, ikā, am*, increasing riches. — *Rāyas-posha-dā, ās, ās, am*, or *rāyasposha-dāvan, ā, ā, a*, Ved. granting increase of wealth, bestowing increase of prosperity. — *Rāyas-poshavani, is, is, i*, Ved. procuring increase of riches (*dhana-pushṭeḥ sampādayitṛi*). — *Rāyo-vāja, as*, m. (*rāyas*, gen. c.), Ved. a proper N. — *Rāyo-vājīya, am*, n. (fr. the preceding), N. of a Sāman. — *Rai-kṛi*, cl. 8. P. *-karoti*, &c., to transform into property.

Re-vat, ān, atī, at (*re* contracted fr. *rayi* + *vat*), having prosperity or wealth, rich, wealthy, opulent, prosperous; grand in external appearance, shining,