—*Vana-rāji, is,* or *vana-rājī,* f. a row of trees; a long tract of forest; a path in a forest; (*ī*), f., N. of a female slave belonging to Vasu-deva; (*is, is* or *ī, ī*), embellishing or beautifying a forest.—*Vana-rājya, am,* n., N. of a kingdom.—*Vana-rāshṭra* or *vana-rāshṭraka, ās,* m. pl., N. of a people.—*Vana-ruha, am,* n. 'growing in water,' a lotus-flower.—*Vanarddhi* (°*na-ṛid*°), *is,* m. an ornament of the forest.—*Vana-lakshmī, īs,* f. an ornament of the wood; the plantain, Musa Sapientum.—*Vana-latā,* f. a creeper growing in the forest.—*Vana-lekhā,* f. = *vana-rāji.*—*Vana-varāha, as,* m. a wild hog.—*Vana-vartin, ī, inī, i,* residing in the woods.—*Vana-varvara, as,* m. a kind of basil, Ocimum Sanctum.—*Vana-varvarikā,* f. a kind of plant (= *doshā-kleśī*).—*Vana-varhiṇa, as,* m. a wild peacock.—*Vanavarhiṇa-tva, am,* n. the condition of a wild peacock.—*Vana-vallarī,* f. a kind of grass.—*Vana-vahni, is,* m. a forest fire, wood on fire, forest conflagration.—*Vana-vāta, as,* m. a forest wind.—*Vana-vāsa, as,* m. the living in a wood, residence in a forest; a wild or unsettled manner of life, wandering habits; N. of a country; (*as, ā, am*), residing in a forest or wood; (*as*), m. a wood-dweller, inhabitant of forests.—*Vana-vāsaka, ās,* m. pl., N. of a people.—*Vana-vāsana, as,* m. 'wood-dweller,' a pole-cat, civet-cat.—*Vana-vāsin, ī, inī, i,* dwelling in a wood; (*ī*), m. a dweller in woods, inhabitant of a forest, forester, hermit, anchorite; N. of a country in the south of India; of various plants (= *ṛishabha, mushkaka, vārāhī-kanda, śālmalī-kanda, nīla-mahisha-kanda*).—*Vana-vāsya,* N. of a country (= *vana-vāsin*).—*Vana-vāhyaka, ās,* m. pl., N. of a people.—*Vana-viḍāla, as,* m. a kind of wild cat, Felis Caracal.—*Vana-virodhin, ī,* m. 'wood-enemy,' N. of one of the Hindū months, (that succeeding Nidāgha, q. v.).—*Vana-vīja* or *vana-vījaka* or *vana-vīja-pūraka, as,* m. the wild citron tree.—*Vana-vṛintākī,* f. the egg-plant.—*Vana-vrīhi, is,* m. wild rice.—*Vana-śūkarī,* f. cowach, Mucuna Pruritus.—*Vana-śūraṇa, as,* m. a kind of plant (= *araṇya-śūraṇa*).—*Vana-śṛiṅgāṭa* or *vana-śṛiṅgāṭaka, as,* m. the plant Asteracantha Longifolia.—*Vana-śobhana, am,* n. 'water-beautifier,' a lotus-flower.—*Vana-śvan, ā,* m. 'forest-dog,' a jackal; a tiger; a civet-cat, pole-cat.—*Vana-shad, t, t, t,* = *vana-sad* below.—*Vana-saṅkaṭa, as,* m. a sort of pulse, Ervum Hirsutum.—*Vana-sad, t, t, t,* abiding or dwelling in a wood; (*t*), m. a forester.—*Vana-sannivāsin, ī, inī, i,* dwelling in a forest; (*ī*), m. a forester.—*Vana-samūha, as,* m. a thick forest, a quantity of groves or forests, a thick wood.—*Vana-sampraveśa, as,* m. the entering into a wood, (especially) a festive procession into a forest for the purpose of cutting wood for an idol.—*Vana-sarojinī,* f. the wild cotton plant.—*Vana-sāhvayā,* f. a kind of creeping plant (= *vanyopādakī*).—*Vana-stamba, as,* m., N. of a son of Gada.—*Vana-stha, as, ā, am,* forest-abiding, living in the wood; (*as*), m. a deer, gazelle; a hermit, ascetic; (*ā*), f. the holy fig-tree (= *aśvathī*).—*Vana-sthalī,* f. the neighbourhood of a forest, a wood.—*Vana-sthāna* (?), N. of a kingdom.—*Vana-sthāyin, ī, inī, i,* being or abiding in a wood; (*ī*), m. a hermit, anchorite.—*Vana-sthita, as, ā, am,* situate or being in a forest.—*Vanas-pati, is,* m. (*vanas* probably a form of the gen., cf. *rathas-patī*), 'the king of the wood,' a large forest tree, a large tree bearing fruit, but apparently having no blossoms (as several species of the fig, the jack-tree, &c.); any tree; the god of large trees, (in Ṛig-veda VIII. 23, 25. Agni is described as 'the son of the Vanaspatis'); the Soma plant (regarded as the king of plants); Bignonia Suaveolens; a stem, trunk; a beam, timber, pole, post; the sacrificial posts (enumerated among the Āprī divinities); an offering to Vanas-pati; the timber of which a car or carriage is made (Ved.); a drum made of wood (Ved.); a wooden amulet; a block on which criminals are executed; an ascetic; N. of a son of Ghṛita-pṛishṭha.—*Vanaspati-kāya, as,* m. the whole body or world of plants.—*Vanaspati-sava, as,* m., N. of an Ekāha.—*Vana-sraj, k* or *g,* f. a garland of forest-flowers.—*Vana-hari, is,* m. a lion (?).—*Vana-haridrā,* f. wild turmeric.—*Vana-hāsa, as,* m. a sort of grass, Saccharum Spontaneum; a fragrant oleander.—*Vana-hāsaka, as,* m. Saccharum Spontaneum.—*Vana-hutāśana* (°*ta-aś*°), *as,* m. a forest conflagration.—*Vanākampa* (°*na-āk*°), *as,* m. the shaking of the trees of a wood by the wind.—*Vanākhu* (°*na-ākhu*), *us,* m. 'wood-rat,' a hare.—*Vanākhuka, as,* m. a sort of bean, Phaseolus Mungo.—*Vanāgni* (°*na-ag*°), *is,* m. a forest conflagration, burning of a wood.—*Vanāja* (°*na-aja*), *as,* m. the wild goat.—*Vanāṭana* (°*na-aṭ*°), *am,* n. the act of roaming or wandering about in a forest.—*Vanāṭu* (°*na-āṭu* ?), *us,* m. 'wood-roamer,' a kind of blue fly.—*Vanādhivāsin* (°*na-adh*°), *ī, inī, i,* dwelling in a forest.—*Vanānta* (°*na-an*°), *as,* m. the skirts of a wood, neighbourhood of a forest; (*as, ā, am*), having a wood for a boundary, bounded by a wood.—*Vanāntara* (°*na-an*°), *am,* n. the middle or interior of a wood, (*vanāntarāt,* out of the wood); another wood.—*Vanāntara-ćara, as, ā, am,* wandering about in a forest.—*Vanāpaga* (°*na-āp*°), a forest stream, river.—*Vanābjinī* (°*na-ab*°), f. a lotus-plant growing in the water.—*Vanābhilāva* (°*na-abh*°), *as, ā, am,* wood-destroying.—*Vanāmala* (°*na-ām*°), *as,* m. (*āmala* for *āmalaka*), Carissa Carandas; [cf. *kṛishṇa-pāka.*]—*Vanāmbikā* (°*na-am*°), f., N. of a tutelary divinity in the family of Daksha.—*Vanāmra* (°*na-ām*°), *as,* m., N. of a plant (= *kośāmra*).—*Vanārishṭā* (°*na-ar*°), f. wild turmeric (= *vana-haridrā*).—*Vanārćaka* (°*na-ar*°), *as,* m. 'wood-worshipper,' a flower-gatherer, florist, maker of garlands.—*Vanārdrakā* (°*na-ār*°), f. wild ginger; (*am*), n. the root of wild ginger.—*Vanālakta* (°*na-al*°), *am,* n. 'wild lac,' red earth, ruddle.—*Vanālaya* (°*na-āl*°), *as,* m. a forest-abode, forest-habitation.—*Vanālaya-jīvin, ī, inī, i,* living in forests.—*Vanālikā* (°*na-al*°), f. a sun-flower, Heliotropium Indicum.—*Vanālī* (°*na-ālī*), f. = *vana-rājī.*—*Vanāśrama* (°*na-āś*°), *as,* m. abode in the forest, the third Āśrama or stage in a Brāhman's life (when he is a Vānaprastha or hermit, see *āśrama*).—*Vanāśramin, ī,* m. (fr. the preceding), a Vānaprastha or Brāhman dwelling in the woods, one in the third period of life, an anchorite.—*Vanāśraya* (°*na-āś*°), *as, ā, am,* living in the forest; (*as*), m. an inhabitant of the wood; a sort of crow or raven.—*Vanāśrita* (°*na-āś*°), *as, ā, am,* one who has sought refuge in the woods, repaired to the forest, leading the life of a hermit.—*Vane-kiṃśuka, ās,* m. pl. 'Butea Frondosa in the wood,' anything found unexpectedly.—*Vane-kshudrā,* f. the tree Pongamia Glabra (commonly called Karañja).—*Vane-ćara, as, ī, am,* wandering in a forest, dwelling in or inhabiting a wood; (*as*), m. an inhabitant of the forest, forester, anchorite, hermit; a sylvan, satyr; an imp, demon; a wild beast.—*Vanećarāgrya* (°*ra-ag*°), *as,* m. 'chief of foresters,' an ascetic, anchorite, sage.—*Vane-jā, ās, ās, am,* Ved. born or generated in the woods.—*Vane-bilvaka, ās,* m. pl. an Ægle Marmelos in the forest; (metaphorically) anything found unexpectedly.—*Vane-rāj, ṭ, ṭ, ṭ,* Ved. shining or blazing in the wood; (*ṭ*), m. epithet of Agni.—*Vane-śaya, as, ā, am,* living in the woods.—*Vane-shah* (i. e. *vane* + *sah*), *shāṭ, ṭ, ṭ,* Ved. overpowering or prevailing in the wood or over the wood, (Sāy. = *kāshṭhānām abhibhavitṛi.*)—*Vanesarja, as,* m. Terminalia Tomentosa.—*Vanaikadeśa* (°*na-ek*°), *as,* m. a part of a wood or thicket.—*Vanotsāha* (°*na-ut*°), *as,* m. a rhinoceros.—*Vanoddeśa* (°*na-ud*°), *as,* m. the neighbourhood of a forest, a particular spot in a wood.—*Vanodbhava* (°*na-ud*°), *as, ā, am,* produced in a forest, being in a wood; (*ā*), f. the wild cotton plant.—*Vanopaplava* (°*na-up*°), *am,* n. a forest conflagration.—*Vanorvī* (°*na-ur*°), f. the neighbourhood of a forest.—*Vanauka* (°*na-oka*), *as,* m. = *vanaukas,* an inhabitant of a wood.—*Vanaukas* (°*na-ok*°), *ās, ās, as,* living in a forest; (*ās*), m. an inhabitant of a wood, a forester; an anchorite, ascetic, hermit; an animal living in woods, an ape, wild boar, &c.—*Vanaugha* (°*na-ogha*), *as,* m. 'thick forest,' N. of a district or mountain in the west of India.—*Vanaushadhi* (°*na-osh*°), *is,* f. a medicinal herb growing wild.

Vanad, m. (only in pl. *vanadas*), a praiser, honourer, one who joins in praising; sounding forth loudly, praising greatly, (according to Sāy. on Ṛig-veda II. 4, 5. *vanadaḥ* = *vanantaḥ* = *sambhaktārāḥ* or may be for *ava-nadaḥ* = *bhṛiśaṃ śabdayantaḥ* = *stotāraḥ;* according to Durga *vanadaḥ* is for *vana-dāḥ,* 'givers of the desirable oblation;' according to modern scholars *vanad* may perhaps mean 'longing, earnest desire.')

Vanana, am, n., Ved. longing, desire, (Sāy.) wealth, = *dhana;* (*ā*), f. (perhaps) wish, desire.

Vananīya, as, ā, am, Ved. to be desired, desirable.

Vananva, Nom. P. *vananvati,* &c., Ved. to be in possession, be at hand, (Sāy. on Ṛig-veda VIII. 102, 19. *vananvati* = *kāshṭhāni hanti,* [the axe] fells timber.)

Vananvat, ān, atī, at, Ved. (according to Sāy. = *vanana-vat* = *dhana-vat* = *udaka-vat* = *sambhakta-vat*), possessing wealth, &c., bountiful; (according to modern scholars) possessing, being in possession.

Vanayitṛi, tā, trī, tṛi, one who causes to ask, &c.

Vanas, as, n., Ved. (perhaps) desire, longing; attractiveness, loveliness, (Sāy. = *tejas,* glory, or *dhana,* wealth); a wood; [cf. Lat. *venus* in *venustas.*]—*Vanar-gu, us, us, u,* moving about in a wood; wandering in a forest or wilderness, (Sāy. = *vana-gāmin*); (*us*), m. = *stena* (according to Naigh. III. 24).—*Vanar-ja, as,* m. a particular plant (= *śṛiṅgī*).

Vanasa, see Gaṇa Tṛiṇādi to Pāṇ. IV. 2, 80.

Vanas-pati. See col. 1.

Vanasyu in *gir-v*°, q. v.

Vanāyu, us, m., N. of a son of Purū-ravas; of a Dānava; of a district inhabited by the Vanāyus; (*avas*), m. pl., N. of a people.—*Vanāyu-ja, as, ā, am,* produced or bred in Vanāyu.

Vani, is, m., Ved. fire, Agni, the god of fire; (*is*), f. wish, desire; (*is, is, i*), used at the end of comps., see *brahma-v*°, *kshatra-v*°.

Vanikā, f. a little wood, grove, (in *aśoka-v*°, a grove of Aśoka trees; also *aśoka-vanika, am,* n.)

Vanikāvāsa, as, m., N. of a village.

Vanita, as, ā, am, solicited, begged, asked, wished for, desired, loved; served; (*ā*), f. a loved woman, wife, mistress; a woman in general; the female of an animal; a particular metre, four times ∪∪–∪∪–; [cf. Old Germ. *winia,* 'a wife;' Hib. *ban,* 'a woman.']—*Vanitā-dvish, ṭ,* m. hating women, a misogynist.—*Vanitā-bhogin, ī,* m. a woman like a serpent, serpent of a woman.—*Vanitā-mukha, ās,* m. pl. 'woman-faced,' N. of a people.—*Vanitā-vilāsa, as,* m. the wantonness of women.

Vanitāsa, am, n., N. of a family.

Vanitṛi, tā, trī, tṛi, an asker, &c.; one who possesses or owns, a possessor (Ved.).

Vanin, ī, inī, i (fr. the rt. and in some meanings fr. 1. *vana*), Ved. worshipping, honouring, serving; desiring, wishing for; distributing, bestowing, giving (said of the Maruts &c.); rain-dispensing; having water, granting water, abounding in water; belonging to a wood, living in a wood; filled with or possessed of wood; (*ī*), m. a tree; the Soma plant; a Brāhman residing in the forest, one in the third stage of life, a Vānaprastha.

Vanina, am, n., Ved. anything growing in a forest, a tree.

Vanila, see Gaṇa Kāśādi to Pāṇ. IV. 2, 80.

Vanishṭha, as, ā, am, Ved. obtaining most; bestowing or imparting most, very munificent or liberal, (Sāy. = *dātṛitama.*)

Vanishṭhu, us, m., Ved. part of the entrails of