an animal offered in sacrifice; the rectum; (according to others) a part of the intestines near the omentum, (Sāy. = *sthavirāntra.*)

Vanishṇu, incorrect for *vanishṭhu.*

Vanī, f. See under 1. *vana*, p. 883, col. 2.

Vanīka or *vanīpaka* or *vanīyaka*, *as*, m. a beggar, mendicant.

Vanīya, Nom. P. *ranīyati*, &c., to beg, ask alms; to entreat, request.

Vanīyas, *ān*, *asī*, *as*, asking or obtaining more, obtaining most; to be honoured, to be favoured, (Sāy. = *sambhajanīya* = *sambhāvya*); imparting or bestowing most.

Vanīvan, *ā*, *ā*, *a* (an Intensive form), asking for, demanding, (Sāy. = *vanana-vat.*)

Vanu, *us*, m., Ved. one who plots against or injures, a malignant or malicious person, (Sāy. = *hiṃsaka*); an adherent (?).

Vanusha (fr. *vanus*), Nom. A. *vanushate*, &c., Ved. to obtain, acquire; (Sāy.) to worship.

Vanushya (fr. *vanus*), Nom. P. A. *vanushyati*, *-te*, &c., Ved. to have a design upon, plot against, seek to injure, to be fond of battle; to emulate (with inst.); to overpower, defeat, attack, (according to Naigh. II. 12 = *krudhyati*; according to Nirukta V. 2 = *hanti*); (A.) to wish for, desire, (Sāy. on Ṛig-veda IX. 7, 6. *vanushyate* = *sevyate.*)

Vanushyat, *an*, *antī*, *at*, seeking to injure, malevolent, hostile, an enemy.

Vanus, *us*, *us*, *us*, Ved. desiring, anxious for, eager, zealous; devoted, attached to, loving; enjoying, an enjoyer, worshipping, a worshipper, honourer, (Sāy. = *sambhaktṛi*); (*us*), m. any one eager to injure (others), an enemy, plotter, warrior; the act of possessing, enjoying, distributing, (Sāy. = *sambhajana.*)

Vanejya, *as*, m. a kind of mango.

Vaneyu, *us*, m., N. of a son of Raudrāśva.

Vanti, *is*, f., see Pāṇ. VI. 4, 39.

Vantṛi, *tā*, *trī*, *tṛi*, one who enjoys or possesses, a possessor, owner, (Sāy. = *sambhaktṛi.*)

Vanya, *as*, *ā*, *am*, growing in woods, of or belonging to a wood, forest, produced in a wood, living in woods, wild, savage; being or existing in a wood (said of Agni, Ved.); made of wood, wooden; (*as*), m. an animal of the forest, wild animal, wild beast; a wild plant; N. of particular wild plants (= *vana-śūraṇa*, *vārāhī-kanda*, *deva-nāla*); (*ā*), f. a multitude of groves, a large forest; abundance of water, a flood, deluge; N. of various plants, Physalis Flexuosa; = *madgu-parṇī*, *gopāla-karkaṭī*, *guñjā*, *miśreyā*, *bhadra-mustā*, *gandha-pattrā*; (*am*), n. anything grown in a wood, the fruit or roots of wild plants; = *tvaca*; [cf. other meanings of the word *vanya* in *ćakshur-v°*, *ajīta-punarvaṇya.*] — *Vanya-dvipa*, *as*, m. a wild elephant. — *Vanya-pakshin*, *ī*, m. a wild bird, forest bird; [cf. *pura-pakshin.*] — *Vanya-vṛitti*, *is*, f. forest fare. — *Vanyāśana* (*°ya-as°*), *as*, *ā*, *am*, eating wild fruits, &c. — *Vanyetara* (*°ya-it°*), *as*, *ā*, *at*, different from wild, tame, civilized.

Vanyopādakī, f. a kind of creeper.

Vavanvas, *vān*, *ushī*, *vat*, Ved. one who has desired or asked.

वन 2. *vana*, ind. (for 1. *vana* see p. 883, col. 2), see Gaṇa Cādi to Pāṇ. I. 4, 57.

वनर *vanara*, *as*, m. = *vānara.*

वनर्गु *vanar-gu.* See under *vanas*, p. 884.

वनहबन्दि *vanahabandi*, N. of a place.

वनाहिर *vanāhira*, *as*, m. a hog, wild boar.

वनीवाहन *vanīvāhana*, *am*, n. (an anomalous Intens. fr. rt. 1. *vah*), Ved. the act of carrying or moving hither and thither.

वनौकस् *vanaukas*, *vanaushadhi.* See p. 884, cols. 2, 3.

वन्तव *vantava* (?), *as*, m. a proper N.

वन्द् *vand* (connected with rt. *vad*), cl. 1. A. (Ved. and ep. sometimes P.) *vandate*, *vavande* (Ved. *vavanda*, *vavandima*), *avandishṭa*, *vanditum* (Ved. Inf. *vandadhyai*), to praise, celebrate, laud, extol, eulogize, bless, pronounce a blessing; to show honour, do homage, salute respectfully, greet, make obeisance to; to venerate, worship, adore: Pass. *vandyate*, Aor. *avandi*, to be praised, &c.: Caus. *vandayati*, *-yate*, *-yitum*, Aor. *avavandat*, *avavandata*, to show honour to any one, make obeisance to, greet respectfully.

Vanda, *as*, *ā*, *am*, praising, extolling; [cf. *deva-vanda.*]

Vandaka, *as*, *ā*, m. f. a praiser, &c.; a parasitical plant.

Vandatha, *as*, m. a praiser, panegyrist, eulogist, bard; one deserving praise.

Vandad-vāra, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. blessing the multitude, i. e. men, (in Sāma-veda I. 1, 2, 3, 6. for *vande dārum*, which is the correct reading in the corresponding passage of the Ṛig-veda.)

Vandad-vīra, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. blessing heroes, (in Sāma-veda I. 4, 2, 3, 1. for *mandad-vīra*, which is the correct reading in the corresponding passage of the Ṛig-veda.)

Vandana, *as*, m., N. of a Ṛishi (described in Ṛig-veda I. 112, 5. as having been cast into a well, along with Rebha, by the Asuras, and rescued by the Aśvins); (*ā*), f. praise, praising, worship, adoration; a mark or sign worn on the body (made with ashes &c.); (*ī*), f. making obeisance, reverence, worship, adoring; begging, soliciting, asking; the hip (?); a drug for reviving the dead; (*am*), n. the act of praising, praise; obeisance to a Brāhman or superior (by touching the feet &c.), reverence, adoration; the face, mouth (= *vadana*); a parasitical plant (perhaps a kind of lichen); a disease attacking the limbs or joints, a cutaneous eruption, scrofula (sometimes personified as a demon). — *Vandana-mālā* or *vandana-mālikā*, f. a festoon suspended across gateways (in honour of the arrival of any distinguished personage, or on the occasion of a marriage or other festival). — *Vandana-śrut*, *t*, *t*, *t*, Ved. listening to praise, a hearer of praises, (Sāy. = *stutīnāṃ śrotṛi.*)

Vandanīya, *as*, *ā*, *am*, to be praised or worshipped, praiseworthy, adorable, to be greeted with homage, to be saluted or made obeisance to; (*as*), m. a yellow-flowering Verbesina; (*ā*), f. the yellow pigment called *go-rocanā*, q. v.

Vandamāna, *as*, *ā*, *am*, praising, celebrating, pronouncing a blessing, honouring, reverencing.

Vandayitvā, ind. (fr. the Caus.), having praised, having saluted or shown honour to, having made obeisance to.

Vandā, f. a parasitical plant, the parasitical plant Epidendrum Tesselatum, &c.; a female beggar or mendicant; = *vandi*, *vandī.*

Vandāka, *as*, m., *ā*, *ī*, f. a parasitical plant.

Vandāra, *as*, m. a parasitical plant.

Vandāru, *us*, *us*, *u*, praising, celebrating; respectful, reverential, civil, complimentary, polite; (*us*), m. a panegyrist, bard; a proper N.; (*u*), n. praise.

1. *vandi*, *is*, m. (for 2. *vandi* see col. 3), a praiser, panegyrist, &c. (= *vandin*).

Vandita, *as*, *ā*, *am*, praised, extolled, celebrated.

Vanditavya, *as*, *ā*, *am*, to be praised or celebrated, laudable, to be treated with awe or respect, one to whom obeisance is to be made.

Vanditṛi, *tā*, *trī*, *tṛi*, Ved. one who praises or celebrates, a praiser.

Vandin, *ī*, m. one who praises or extols, a praiser, panegyrist, encomiast, bard, poet, herald (whose duty is to proclaim the titles of a great man as he passes along, or who sings the praises of a prince in his presence or accompanies an army to chaunt martial songs; these bards are regarded as belonging to a distinct tribe, being considered the descendants of a Kshatriya by a Śūdra female); a captive, slave, (in this sense more properly written *bandin*, cf. 2. *vandi.*) — *Vandi-pāṭha*, *as*, m. the panegyric of a bard or Vandin, eulogium.

Vandinīkā or *vandinīyā*, f., N. of Dākshāyaṇī.

Vandya, *as*, *ā*, *am*, to be praised, laudable, commendable, praiseworthy; to be reverentially saluted, to be honoured or worshipped, adorable, very venerable; to be regarded or respected; (*as*), m. a proper N.; (*ā*), f. = *vandā*, a parasitical plant; = *go-rocanā*; N. of a Yakshī. — *Vandya-tā*, f. laudability, praiseworthiness, venerableness.

Vandyamāna, *as*, *ā*, *am*, being praised or celebrated, being saluted or greeted.

Vandra, *as*, *ā*, *am*, praising, worshipping, honouring, doing homage; (*as*), m. a worshipper, votary, follower; (*am*), n. prosperity.

वन्दि 2. *vandi*, *is*, or *vandī*, f. (more properly written *bandi*, *bandī*; probably connected with rt. *bandh*, cf. the Persian بَنْدَہ; for 1. *vandi* see col. 2), a captive or prisoner in general (male or female); a woman in captivity, female captive or slave; an animal confined in a cage; a ladder or stairs; plunder, booty, spoil. — *Vandi-grāha*, *as*, m. 'plunder-seizer,' a housebreaker (especially one breaking into a temple or place where sacred fire is preserved). — *Vandi-ćaura*, *as*, m. = *vandi-grāha* above. — *Vandi-kāra*, *as*, m. one who commits robbery, a robber, thief, housebreaker, burglar. — *Vandi-kṛi*, cl. 8. P. A. *-karoti*, *-kurute*, *-kartum*, to make captive, take prisoner, capture, rob. — *Vandi-kṛita*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, made prisoner, taken captive. — *Vandi-pāla*, *as*, m. a keeper of prisoners, a jailor.

वन्दीक *vandīka*, *as*, m. (also written *bandīka*), N. of Indra.

वन्धा *vandhā*, ind., see Gaṇa Ūry-ādi to Pāṇ. I. 4, 61.

वन्धुर् *vandhur.* See below.

वन्धुर *vandhura*, *am*, n. (probably connected with rt. *bandh* and perhaps more properly written *bandhura*), the seat of a charioteer, the fore part of a chariot or place at the end of the shafts, a carriage-seat or driver's box; the framework [cf. *hiraṇya-v°*] of a carriage, (the word *vandhuram* occurs frequently in Ved. and is variously explained by Sāy. as *nīḍa-bandhanādhāra-bhūtam*, *unnatānata-rūpa-bandhana-kāshṭham*, *veshṭitaṃ sāratheḥ sthānam*, *sārathy-āśraya-sthānam*, &c.; the car of the Aśvins, which is described as 'three-wheeled' as well as triple in other parts of its construction, is said to be also *tri-vandhura* or *tri-bandhura*, i. e. 'having three poles or pieces of wood for securing the occupant' or 'having a triple standing-place or seat for the charioteer.') — *Vandhure-shṭhā*, *ās*, *ās*, *am* (i. e. *vandhure*, loc. c. + *sthā*), Ved. standing or sitting on the chariot-seat.

Vandhur, m., Ved. = *vandhura* above; (in Atharva-veda III. 9, 3. the sense is doubtful.)

Vandhurāyu, *us*, *us*, *u*, Ved. having a standing-place in front or a seat for driving (said of the car of the Aśvins).

वन्धुल *vandhula*, *as*, m. (also written *bandhula*, q. v.), N. of a Ṛishi.

वन्ना *vannā*, f., N. of a woman.

वन्र *vanra*, *as*, m. (according to Uṇādi-s. II. 28. fr. rt. 1. *van*), a co-partner, co-heir.

वप् *vap*, cl. 1. P. A. *vapati*, *vapate*, *uvāpa* (1st sing. *uvapa* or *uvāpa*, 2nd sing. *uvapitha*), *ūpe* (according to some also [*ā*]*vepe*), *vapsyati*, *-te* (ep. *vapishyati*), *avāpsīt*, *avapta*, *vaptum*, to shear, cut, shave (the hair, beard, &c., Ved.); to shear off, crop off, eat off, graze, mow (grass &c., in Ṛig-veda VI. 6, 4. *vapanti* = *muṇḍayanti*); to shave one's self, be shaven or shorn (Ved. A.); to strew, scatter (especially seed), sow