(said to be also ī, f.); (*as*), m. the figure of a cart formed by the five stars composing the lunar asterism Rohiṇī; a form of military array resembling a wedge, (*śūcy-ākārāgraḥ paścāt-pṛithulaḥ*, Manu VII. 187); a cart-load (=2000 Palas); an implement for preparing grain; N. of a demon slain by the infant Kṛishṇa; a particular tree (=*tiniśa*); N. of a place. — *Śakaṭa-bheda, as*, m. division of the Śakaṭa asterism by the moon or a planet passing through it. — *Śakaṭa-vila, as*, m. a kind of water-hen, gallinule. — *Śakaṭa-han, hā*, m. 'destroyer of the demon Śakaṭa,' an epithet of Kṛishṇa. — *Śakaṭākṣha* (*°ṭa-ak°*), *as*, m. the axle of a cart. — *Śakaṭāri* (*°ṭa-ari*), *is*, m. 'enemy of Śakaṭa,' epithet of Kṛishṇa. — *Śakaṭāsura* (*°ṭa-as°*), *as*, m. the demon Śakaṭa (killed by the infant Kṛishṇa). — *Śakaṭāhvā* (*°ṭa-āh°*), f. 'cart-named,' the asterism Rohiṇī, (the five stars of which are figured as a cart.) — *Śakaṭoccāṭana* (*°ṭa-uc°*), *am*, n. the upsetting or overturning of a cart.

Śakaṭāra, as, m. a bird of prey, (perhaps a kind of vulture); N. of a minister of king Nanda, (in revenge for ill-treatment he conspired with the Brāhman Cāṇakya to effect his master's death); N. of an ape. — *Śakaṭāropākhyāna* (*°ra-up°*), *am*, n. story of (the ape) Śakaṭāra.

Śakaṭāla, as, m. = *śakaṭāra*, the minister of king Nanda or (according to some) of Śūdraka.

Śakaṭikā, f. a small cart, a child's cart, toy-cart; [cf. *mṛic-chakaṭikā*.]

शकन् *śakan*, n. a defective word optionally substituted for *śakṛit* in certain cases, see col. 2. — *Śaka-dhūma, as*, m., Ved. the smoke of burnt or burning (cow-)dung. — *Śaka-pūta, as*, m. 'purified with cow-dung' (or 'purified with water;' cf. *śaka*); N. of the author of Ṛig-veda X. 132 (having the patronymic Nārmedha). — *Śaka-maya, as, ī, am*, Ved. consisting of dung, arising from cow-dung, (Sāy. = *śushka-gamaya-sambhūta*, Ṛig-veda I. 164, 43.) — *Śaka-loṭa* (for *śaka-loshṭa*), *as*, m., Ved. a lump or ball of cow-dung (=*śakṛit-piṇḍa*).

शकल *śakala, as, am*, m. n. (according to Uṇādi-s. I. 111. fr. rt. 1. *śak;* more probably connected with *śarkarā*, q.v.; cf. *śalka*), a part, portion, piece, fragment; a potsherd; (*as*), m. a proper N.; (*am*), n. skin, bark; the scales of a fish [cf. *śalka, śalkala*]; a kind of black pigment or die. — *Śakalī-karaṇa, am*, n. the act of cutting or breaking in pieces. — *Śakalī-kṛi*, cl. 8. P. *-karoti, -kartum*, to break in pieces, cut to pieces, reduce to fragments, divide, bruise. — *Śakalī-kṛita, as, ā, am*, cut in pieces, reduced to fragments, broken to bits; divided, dissected.

Śakalita, as, ā, am, reduced to fragments, mashed, bruised.

Śakalin, ī, inī, i, having scales, scaled; (*ī*), m. a fish.

Śakalyeshin, ī, iṇī, i, in Atharva-veda I. 25, 2, according to Atharva-veda Prātiśākhya III. 52. for *śakalya-eshin*, said to mean 'desiring fragments of wood' (as a flame of fire).

शकव *śakava, as*, m. (doubtful), a goose.

शकशकायत् *śakaśakāyat, an, antī, at* (part. of an onomatopoetic verb formed fr. the imitative sound *śaka*), making a rustling noise, rustling (as the leaves of a tree in the wind).

शकार *śakāra, as*, m. the brother of a king's concubine, a king's brother-in-law by one of his wives not regularly married (represented in the drama as a foolish, frivolous, proud, low, and cruel man).

शकुन *śakuna, as*, m. (according to Uṇādi-s. III. 49. fr. rt. 1. *śak*), a bird (in general); a particular kind of bird, (perhaps = *gṛidhra*, a vulture, or = *cilla*, the common kite, or perhaps the Pondicherry eagle); a kind of Brāhman (=*vipra-bheda*); a sort of hymn or song (sung at festivals to secure good fortune); (*as, ā* or *ī?, am*), indicating good luck, auspicious; (*ī*), f. a kind of bird (=*śyāmā*); a hen-sparrow; the form assumed by Pūtanā, (see Hari-vaṇśa 3423); (*am*), n. any auspicious object or lucky omen, a prognostic or omen (in general, but rarely applied to anything inauspicious). — *Śakuna-jña, as, ā, am*, knowing omens; (*ā*), f. a small house-lizard. — *Śakuna-jñāna, am*, n. 'omen-knowledge,' N. of a chapter in the Śārṅga-dharapaddhati. — *Śakuna-dīpikā*, f. 'omen-light,' N. of a work on good and evil omens by Gaṇeśa. — *Śakuna-śāstra, am*, n. 'omen-book,' N. of a work.

Śakuni, is, m. a bird; a vulture, kite, eagle; (according to some) a cock; N. of the brother of queen Gāndhārī (and therefore the brother-in-law of Dhṛita-rāshṭra and the Mātula or maternal uncle of the Kuru princes; as son of Su-bala, king of Gāndhāra, he is called Saubala; he often acted as counsellor of Duryodhana, and hence this name is sometimes applied to an old officious relative whose counsels tend to ruin); N. of one of the astronomical periods called invariable Karaṇas; N. of a son of Duḥ-saha; of a son of Vikukshi; (*ī*), m. du., N. of the Aśvins; (*is*), f., N. of a demon causing a particular sickness of children; a demon slain by Kṛishṇa; [cf. Old Norse *haukr;* Danish *hog;* Old Germ. *habuh;* Angl. Sax. *hafoc.*] — *Śakuni-prapā*, f. a trough or place for watering birds (=*śrī-graha*). — *Śakuni-vāda, as*, m. the cry or sound of a bird; the crowing of a cock. — *Śakunīśvara* (*°ni-īś°*), *as*, m. 'lord of birds,' epithet of Garuḍa.

Śakunī. See under *śakuna* and *śakuni*.

Śakuntu, as, m. a bird (in general); a particular kind of bird (probably the Indian vulture or perhaps a sort of falcon described as of aquatic habits); the blue jay; a sort of insect.

Śakuntaka, as, m. a bird; (see also *śakuntikā* below.)

Śakuntalā, f. (said to be fr. *śakunta*), N. of a daughter of the Apsaras Menakā by Viśvā-mitra, (she was supposed to have been born and left in a solitary forest, where she was protected by birds till found by the sage Kaṇva, who took her to his hermitage and reared her as his daughter; she was there seen by king Dushyanta, when on a hunting expedition, and married by him, and became the mother of Bharata, sovereign of all India; the story of Dushyanta's accidental meeting with Śakuntalā, their marriage, separation, his repudiation of her through temporary loss of memory caused by a curse, his subseqoent recognition of her by means of a ring he had once given her which she had lost but afterwards recovered, forms the subject of Kālidāsa's celebrated drama called Abhijñāna-śakuntala, q.v.) — *Śakuntalātmaja* (*°lā-āt°*), *as*, m. 'Śakuntalā's son,' epithet of Bharata, sovereign of India. — *Śakuntalopākhyāna* (*°lā-up°*), *am*, n. 'story of Śakuntalā,' N. of chapters 69–74 of the Ādi-parvan of the Mahā-bhārata and of the first five chapters of the Svarga-khaṇḍa of the Padma-Purāṇa.

Śakunti, is, m. a bird (in general); a kind of bird, (see *śakunta.*)

Śakuntikā, f. a kind of bird, perhaps the Francoline partridge [cf. *śakuntaka*]; a locust, cricket.

शकुल *śakula, as*, m. a kind of fish (perhaps the gilt-head); (*ī*), f. another sort of fish (commonly called Mṛigāl, Cyprinus Mrigala); [cf. *śakalin.*] — *Śakula-gaṇḍa, as*, m. a kind of fish (probably the gilt-head, = *śāla*). — *Śakulākshaka* (*°la-ak°*), *as*, m. 'fish-eyed,' white bent-grass, Panicum Dactylon, (the blossoms are white and compared to the eye of a fish.) — *Śakulākshi* (*°la-ak°*), f. a kind of Dūrvā grass (=*gaṇḍa-dūrvā*). — *Śakulādanī* (*°la-ad°*), f. a medicinal plant (commonly called Kaṭki, = *ćakrāṅgī*); a kind of creeping plant; N. of various other plants; a sort of drug (commonly called Kāyaphal, = *māṃsī*); an earth-worm. — *Śakulārbhaka* (*°la-ar°*), *as*, m. a sort of fish (=*gaḍaka*).

शकृत् *śakṛit, t*, n. (according to Uṇādi-s. IV. 58. fr. rt. 1. *śak;* according to others connected with rt. 1. *kṛī;* sometimes written *sakṛit;* the base of some cases is *śakan*, following the analogy of *yakṛit*, q.v.), excrement, ordure, feces, dung, cow-dung; [cf. Gr. σκώρ (gen. σκατ-ός), σκωρ-ία, σκέρβολος; Lat. *sterc-us, ster-qui-liniu-m;* Angl. Sax. *skearn;* Goth. *spai-skuldrs*, 'spittle;' Slav. *skvrina, skar-edovati.*] — *Śakṛit-kara, as, ī, am*, dung-making; (*ī*), f. a calf. — *Śakṛit-kari, is*, m. f. 'dung-making,' a calf. — *Śakṛit-kāra, as, ā, am*, making ordure. — *Śakṛit-piṇḍa, as*, m. a lump or ball of cow-dung. — *Śakṛid-graha, ās*, m. pl., N. of a barbarous race, (also read *śakṛid-guha, śakṛid-vaha.*) — *Śakṛid-dvāra, am*, n. 'door of the feces,' the anus.

शक्कर *śakkara, as*, m. (=*śakvara*), a bull; (*ī*), f. a river; a zone, girdle; a particular kind of metre (=*śakvarī*, q.v.); a woman of impure caste.

Śakkari, is, m. a bull; [cf. *śakkara* above.]

शक्तवः *śaktavaḥ*, m. pl. See *śaktu.*

शक्ति *śakti*, &c. See p. 985, col. 3.

शक्तु *śaktu, us, u*, m. n. (also written *sāktu*, q.v.; according to some properly used in masc. pl. *śaktavaḥ* only), the flour or meal of barley or grain of any kind (fried or parched before it is ground), barley-meal. — *Śaktu-phalā*, or ī, f. the Sami tree, Mimosa Suma, (also read *saktu-phalā*, q.v.) — *Śaktu-bhūta, as, ā, am*, become flour, consisting of flour. — *Śaktu-śarāva, as*, m. a pot full of barley-meal.

Śaktuka, as, m. a kind of poison or poisonous substance.

शक्वन् *śakvan*, &c. See p. 986, col. 3.

शग्म *śagma*. See p. 986, col. 3.

शङ्क *śank*, cl. 1. A. *śaṅkate* (ep. also P. *-ti*), *śaśaṅke, śaṅkishyate, aśaṅkishṭa, śaṅkitum*, to doubt, be doubtful or uncertain, hesitate; to distrust, fear, dread, be afraid; to suspect, have a suspicion; to think probable, believe, imagine, think, opine; (in argumentative works) to ponder over or propound a doubt or objection: Pass. *śaṅkyate*, Aor. *aśaṅki*, to be doubted, &c.: Caus. *śaṅkayati, -te, -yitum*, Aor. *aśaśaṅkat, -ta*, to cause to doubt; to frighten; [cf. Lat. *cunc-tari;* Goth. *hugjan, hugs;* Old Germ. *hugjan, hugu;* Angl. Sax. *hangian, hige, hyge, hogu, hygian, hyggan, hicgan, hogian.*]

Śaṅka, as, m. a draught-ox; (*ā*), f. doubt, uncertainty, hesitation, scruple, distrust, suspicion, misgiving, fear, apprehension; an objection started in disputation; presumption; hope; error; a species of the Daṇḍaka metre. — *Śaṅkākula* (*°kā-āk°*), *as, ā, am*, bewildered by doubt, filled with fear or suspicion. — *Śaṅkā-nivartaka, as, ikā, am*, putting an end to doubt. — *Śaṅkānvita* (*°kā-an°*), *as, ā, am*, filled with doubt, apprehensive, doubtful, afraid. — *Śaṅkābhiyoga* (*°kā-abh°*), *as*, m. accusation or charge on suspicion. — *Śaṅkā-maya, as, ī, am*, full of doubt or uncertainty, fearful, afraid. — *Śaṅkā-śīla, as, ā, am*, of a hesitating or diffident disposition, prone to doubt. — *Śaṅkāspada* (*°kā-ās°*), *am*, n. cause or matter of doubt, subject of apprehension, object of suspicion. — *Śaṅkā-spṛishṭa, as, ā, am*, touched with fear, seized with alarm. — *Śaṅkā-hīna, as, ā, am*, free from doubt or apprehension.

Śaṅkana, as, m. 'causing fear or awe,' N. of a king.

Śaṅkanīya, as, ā, am, to be doubted or questioned, questionable, doubtful; to be suspected or apprehended; to be supposed or imagined.

Śaṅkamāna, as, ā, am, doubting, suspecting, fearing, apprehending; being doubtful or uncertain.

Śaṅkita, as, ā, am, doubted, apprehended, feared, suspected, distrusted; doubtful, uncertain; alarmed, frightened, apprehensive, fearful of (with gen. or abl.); distrustful, suspicious, suspecting; weak, unsteady. — *Śaṅkita-manas, ās, ās, as*, one whose mind is doubtful or suspicious, faint-hearted, timid,