apprehensive. — *Śaṅkita-varṇaka, as,* m. 'whose appearance or caste is doubted,' a thief.

*Śaṅkitavya, as, ā, am,* to be doubted, doubtful, questionable, &c. (= *śaṅkāniya*).

*Śaṅkin, ī, inī, i,* doubting, suspecting, fearing, fearful of; full of danger.

*Śaṅkura, as, ā, am,* fearful, formidable, frightful, terrible.

*Śaṅkya, as, ā, am,* to be doubted, to be apprehended or feared.

**शङ्कर** *śaṅ-kara, as, ā* or *ī, am* (i. e. 2. *śa* or 2. *śam* + 1. *kara*), causing happiness, conferring good fortune or prosperity, auspicious, propitious, well-disposed; (*as*), m. an epithet of Śiva; N. of a celebrated teacher of the Vedānta philosophy, (see *śaṅkarāćārya* below); of a poet; of a commentator on the Beṅgālī recension of Kālidāsa's Śakuntalā; of an astronomer, (also called *bhaṭṭa-śaṅkara*); of the author of a drama called Śāradā-tilaka; of the author of the Dvaita-nirṇaya; of the author of the Karma-vipāka and the Saṅskāra-bhāskara; of the author of the Rasa-ćandrikā commentary; of a Dānava; (*ā*), f. a particular Rāga or musical mode; (*ī*), f. the wife of Śiva; Bengal madder; the Śamī tree. — *Śaṅkara-kiṅkara, as,* m. 'Śaṅkara's servant,' a proper N. — *Śaṅkara-kroḍa, as,* m., N. of a Nyāya commentary. — *Śaṅkara-gītā,* f., N. of a work. — *Śaṅkara-ćeto-vilāsa, as,* m. 'the play of Śaṅkara's wit,' N. of an artificial poem by Śaṅkara-dīkshita (celebrating the glories of Vārāṇasī, especially of its kings Yavanārī and Ceta-siṅha or Cheyt Singh). — *Śaṅkara-jī* and *śaṅkara-jīka,* m., N. of two scribes. — *Śaṅkara-tīrtha, am,* n., N. of a chapter of the Śiva-Purāṇa. — *Śaṅkara-dig-vijaya, as,* m. 'Śaṅkara's victory over the world,' = *śaṅkara-vijaya* below; N. of another similar work by Mādhava or Abhinava-kālidāsa professing to be a short account of Śaṅkarāćārya's controversial exploits. — *Śaṅkara-dīkshita, as,* m., N. of a writer of the last century (author of the Gaṅgāvatāraṇa-ćampū-prabandha, Pradyumna-vijaya, and Śaṅkara-ćeto-vilāsa). — *Śaṅkara-priya, as,* m. 'dear to Śaṅkara,' the Francoline partridge (= *tittirī*). — *Śaṅkara-bhaṭṭa, as,* m., N. of the author of the Kuṇḍoddyotana-darśana. — *Śaṅkara-vardhana, as,* and *śaṅkara-varman, ā,* m., N. of two persons. — *Śaṅkara-vijaya, as,* m. 'Śaṅkara's victory,' N. of a biography of Śaṅkarāćārya by Ānanda-giri (recording his victories, as a Vedāntin, over numerous heretics, and refuting the superstitions prevalent in his day by a popular exposition of the Vedānta philosophy). — *Śaṅkara-saṃhitā,* f., N. of a part of the Skanda-Purāṇa. — *Śaṅkara-sena, as,* m., N. of the author of a commentary on the Nāḍī-prakāśa. — *Śaṅkarāćārya* (°*ra-āć*°), *as,* m., N. of a celebrated teacher of the Vedānta philosophy, (he is thought to have lived between A. D. 650 and 740, but according to tradition he flourished 200 B. C., and was a native of Kerala or Malabar; all accounts describe him as having led an erratic controversial life; his learning and sanctity were in such repute that he was held to have worked various miracles [amongst others, animating the dead body of a king Amaru so as to be able to argue with the wife of Mandana], and to have been an incarnation of the god Śiva, whose worship he enjoined; he is said to have died at the age of thirty-two, and, before his death, to have resided in Cashmere, and afterwards in the Himālaya; he had four principal disciples, called Padma-pāda, Hastāmalaka, Sureśvara or Mandana, and Troṭaka, and another of his disciples, Ānanda-giri, wrote a history of his controversial exploits, called Śaṅkara-vijaya, q. v.; tradition makes him the founder of one of the principal Śaiva sects, the Daś-nāmī-Daṇḍins or 'Ten-named Mendicants,' so called because divided into ten classes, each distinguished by one or other of the names of the ten pupils of the above-mentioned four disciples of Śaṅkara [see *śaiva*]; he is the reputed author of a large number of original works with the following titles, Ātma-bodha, Ānanda-laharī, Ānanda-laharī-stotra, Jñāna-bodhinī, A-parokshānu-bhūti-sudhārṇava, Upadeśa-sahasrī, Vākya-sudhā, Kādi-krama-stuti, Dhanya-stotra, Maṇi-ratna-mālā, Ganeśa-bhujaṅga-prayāta-stotra, Caturdaśa-mata-viveka, Tārā-pajjhaṭikā, Tripurī-prakaraṇa; and commentaries on the following, Chāndogyopanishad, Bṛihad-āraṇyakopanishad, Praśnopanishad, Īśā-vāsyopanishad, Kaṭha-vally-upanishad, Taittirīyopa-nishad, Aitareyopanishad, Kenopanishad, Māṇḍūkyo-panishad, Muṇḍakopanishad, Brahma-mīmāṃsā or Śārīraka-mīmāṃsā or Vedānta-sūtra, Bhagavad-gītā, Mahā-bhārata, Vishṇu-sahasra-nāman); a N. given to the president of a Maṭha or college founded by Śaṅkarāćārya. — *Śaṅkarāćārya-vijaya-diṇḍima,* N. of a commentary by Dhana-pati on the Śaṅkshepa-śaṅkara-jaya. — *Śaṅkarānanda* (°*ra-ān*°), *as,* m., N. of a commentary on the Muṇḍakopanishad. — *Śaṅkarābharaṇa* (°*ra-ābh*°), *as,* m. a particular Rāga or musical mode. — *Śaṅkarāvāsa* (°*ra-āv*°), *as,* m. the abode of Śiva, Kailāsa; a kind of cam-phor (= *karpūra-bheda*).

**शङ्कव्य** *śaṅkavya.* See under *śaṅku* below.

**शङ्कु** *śaṅku, us,* m. (in Uṇādi-s. I. 37. said to be fr. rt. *śaṅk;* in some senses connected with rt. 1. *śak*), fear, apprehension; a stake, spike, pile, post, pale, pin, nail, peg, pillar; the spoke of a wheel (Ved.); a dart, javelin, spear, dagger, weapon (in general); the trunk of a lopped tree; the style or pin of a dial (usually twelve fingers long); the measure of twelve fingers; (in astronomy) the sine of altitude; a measuring-rod; a long thin column in front of a pagoda; the penis; the fibres of a leaf; the tree Shorea Robusta; the skate fish; the perfume called Nakhī; a goose; an ant-hill; a very high number, ten billions (as implied by an innumerable collection of ants, but cf. *śaṅkha*); a demon; poison, sin; N. of Śiva; of a Gandharva attendant on Śiva; of a king; of Kāma; of a son of Ugra-sena; of a poet (a son of Mayūra). — *Śaṅku-karṇa, as, ā* or *ī, am,* having ears (pointed) like a spear, spike-eared, pricking the ears; (*as*), m. an ass. — *Śaṅku-jīvā,* f. (in astronomy) the gnomon-sine. — *Śaṅku-taru, us,* or *śaṅku-vṛiksha, as,* m. the Sāl tree, Shorea Robusta. — *Śaṅku-mat, ān, atī, at,* filled with stakes or spikes; (*atī*), f., N. of a metre. — *Śaṅku-śiras, ās,* m. 'spear-headed,' N. of a Dānava.

*Śaṅkavya, as, ā, am,* fit for a stake; (*am*), n. anything fit for a stake (as wood &c.).

*Śaṅkuka, as,* m., N. of a poet (the author of the Bhuvanābhyudaya); of a writer on rhetoric.

*Śaṅkući, is,* m. a skate fish.

*Śaṅkulā,* f. a kind of lancet or knife; a pair of nippers or scissors (used to cut the betel-nut into small pieces; cf. *danta-śaṅku*). — *Śaṅkulā-khaṇḍa, am,* n. a piece cut off with a pair of nippers.

*Śaṅkoća, as,* or *śaṅkoći, is,* m. a skate fish.

**शङ्ख** *śaṅkha, as, am,* m. n. (in Uṇādi-s. I. 104. said to be fr. rt. 1. *śam*), a shell, the conch-shell (used for offering libations or, when perforated at one end, for blowing as a horn); a horn, trumpet, (in the battle pieces of epic poetry each hero is represented as provided with a conch-shell, which serves as his horn, and often has a name; that of Kṛishṇa was called *pāńćajanya,* q. v.); (*as*), m. the temporal bone, temple; the bone of the forehead or frontal bone; an elephant's cheek or the part between his tusks (= *hasti-danta-madhya*); a particular high number (said to equal a hundred billions or one hundred thousand Krores, = *daśa-nikharva;* cf. *śaṅku*); one of Kuvera's treasures; a particular perfume (commonly called Nakhī and apparently a kind of dried shell-fish); a military drum or other martial instrument; N. of a Daitya (who conquered the gods, stole the Vedas, and carried them off to the bottom of the sea, from whence they were recovered by Vishṇu in the form of a fish); N. of one of the eight chiefs of the Nāgas or serpents of Pātāla (described as of a yellow colour); N. of the author of a law-book; of a poet (one of the nine gems at the court of king Vikramāditya); of the author of the hymn Ṛig-veda X. 15 (having the patronymic Yāmāyana); of one of the six minor Dvīpas; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a Gotra; [cf. Gr. *κόγχος, κόγχη, κόλχος, κόχλος, κάλχη*; Lat. *concha.*] — *Śaṅkha-karṇī,* f. a kind of poison; [cf. *mahā-pañća-visha.*] — *Śaṅkha-kāra* or *śaṅkha-kāraka, as,* m. a worker in shells, shell-cutter (described as a kind of mixed caste; cf. *śāṅkhika*). — *Śaṅkha-kūṭa,* N. of a mountain. — *Śaṅkha-kshīra, am,* n. 'shell-milk,' any impossibility or absurdity. — *Śaṅkha-ćakra-gadā-dhara, as,* m. 'holding a conch, a discus, and a mace,' epithet of Vishṇu. — *Śaṅkha-ćarī* or *śaṅkha-ćarćī,* f. a mark made with sandal on the forehead. — *Śaṅkha-ćūrṇa, am,* n. shell-powder, powder produced from shells. — *Śaṅkha-ja, as, ā, am,* shell-born, produced from shells; (*as*), m. a large pearl shaped like a pigeon's egg. — *Śaṅkha-drāva* or *-drāvaka, as,* m. a solvent for dissolving the conch or other shells (used in medi-cine). — *Śaṅkha-drāvin, ī,* m. 'shell-fuser,' a kind of sorrel (= *amla-vetasa*). — *Śaṅkha-dhara, as,* m., N. of an author; of a poet; (*ā*), f. a pot-herb (= *hila-moćikā*). — *Śaṅkha-dhma, as,* or *śaṅkha-dhmā, ās,* m. a shell-blower, horn-blower, one who plays on the conch or horn. — *Śaṅkha-dhvani, is,* m. the sound of a conch or horn. — *Śaṅkha-nakha, as,* m. a small shell, the shell of the Trochus Perspectivus; the perfume called Nakhī (said to be a kind of dried shell-fish, see *nakhī*); another kind of perfume, = *vṛihan-nakhī;* (*ā* or *ī*), f. the per-fume called Nakhī. — *Śaṅkha-nābha, as,* m., N. of a king. — *Śaṅkha-pād, t,* or *śaṅkha-pāda, as,* m., N. of a son of Kardama (said to have been made regent of the south, Vishṇu-Purāṇa I. 22). — *Śaṅkha-pāla, as,* m. 'shell-nourisher,' epithet of the sun; N. of a Nāga or serpent of Pātāla. — *Śaṅkha-pushpī,* f. a sort of plant (= *kambu-pushpī*). — *Śaṅkha-praṇāda, as,* m. the sound of a conch or horn. — *Śaṅkha-pravara, as, am,* m. n. an excellent shell, the best shell. — *Śaṅkha-prastha, as,* m. a mark or spot on the moon. — *Śaṅkha-bhinna, as, ī, am,* see Vopa-deva IV. 20. — *Śaṅkha-bhṛit, t, t, t,* carrying or bearing a conch-shell; (*t*), m. an epithet of Vishṇu. — *Śaṅkha-muktā,* f. mother of pearl; (*ās*), f. pl. shells and pearls. — *Śaṅkha-mukha, as,* m. 'shell-faced,' an alligator. — *Śaṅkha-mūla, am,* n. a particular esculent root (= *mūlaka*). — *Śaṅkha-rāj, ṭ,* m. the best of shells. — *Śaṅkha-rāvita, am,* n. a sound of conches. — *Śaṅkha-likhita, au,* m. du. the two Ṛishis, Śaṅkha and Likhita (authors of a law-book); (*as*), m. a king who practises justice, a just king; *Śaṅkhalikhitā vṛittiḥ,* conduct re-sembling that of Śaṅkha and Likhita. — *Śaṅkha-likhita-priya, as,* m. beloved by Śaṅkha and Likhita, a friend of strict justice. — *Śaṅkha-smṛiti, is,* f. the law-book of Śaṅkha. — *Śaṅkha-svana, as,* m. the sound of a conch or trumpet. — *Śaṅkhākhya* (°*kha-ākh*°), *as,* m. a kind of perfume (= *vṛihan-nakhī*). — *Śaṅkhāntara-dyotin* (°*kha-an*°), *ī, inī, i,* shining in the middle of the frontal bone. — *Śaṅkhāsura* (°*kha-as*°), *as,* m. the Daitya Śaṅkha. — *Śaṅkhāhvā* (°*kha-āh*°), f. a sort of plant (= *śaṅkha-pushpī*). — *Śaṅkhodaka* (°*kha-ud*°), *am,* n. the water poured into a conch-shell.

*Śaṅkhaka, as, am,* m. n. the conch-shell; (*as*), m. a disease of the head (described as a pain in the forehead and heat with a puffiness in the temples); the temporal bone or temple; (*am*), n. a bracelet (often made of conch-shell).

*Śaṅkhikā,* f. a kind of grass, Andropogon Aciculatum.

*Śaṅkhin, ī, inī, i,* possessing shells, having or holding a conch-shell; (*ī*), m. the ocean; a worker in shells; a shell-blower; an epithet of Vishṇu; (*inī*), f., N. of various plants, a sort of grass, Andro-pogon Aciculatum; a particular plant, Cissampelos Hexandra; another plant (= *yava-tiktā*); N. of one of the four classes into which females are divided (described as tall and handsome, with long eyes and