hair, marked with three lines on the neck, amorous and irascible, and neither stout nor thin); a particular goddess or Śakti worshipped by Buddhists; a female spirit, a kind of semi-divine being or fairy (=*upadevatā-viśesha*). — *Śaṅkhinī-phala, as*, m. the Sirīsha tree. — *Śaṅkhinī-vāsa, as*, m. a small tree, Trophis Aspera (=*śākhoṭa*).

शच् *śaṭ*, cl. 1. A. *śaṭate, śeṭe, śaṭitum*, to speak, say, tell; to be strong, &c., (in this sense for rt. 1. *śak*, see the derivatives below.)

Śaṭi, is, f. = *śaṭī* below.

Śaṭishṭha, as, ā, am, Ved. strongest, most powerful, very powerful.

Śaṭī, f. speech, power of speech, eloquence (=*vāc*, Naigh. I. 11); activity, diligence, energy, skilfulness (=*prajñā*, Naigh. III. 9); power, strength, action, exploit, (Sāy. and Naigh. II. 1 = *karma*); any holy act, devotion; N. of the wife of Indra, (in the preceding senses chiefly Ved.); the plant Asparagus Racemosus; the astronomical Karaṇa or period named Vishṭi; Śaṭī Paulomī is given as the authoress of the hymn Ṛig-veda X. 159. — *Śaṭī-nara, as*, m., N. of a king of Kaśmīra. — *Śaṭī-pati, is*, m. 'lord of power,' or 'husband of Śaṭī,' epithet of Indra; (ī), m. du. 'lords of pious acts,' epithet of the Aśvins (Ved.). — *Śaṭī-vat, ān, atī, at*, Ved. possessing power, strong, (Sāy. = *karma-vat*); wise, (Sāy. = *prajñā-vat*); (*ān*), m. epithet of Indra, (*śaṭīvas*, voc. c. 'O powerful one.') — *Śaṭī-vasu, us, us, u*, Ved. rich or abounding in strength, enriched by holy rites.

शञ्च् *śañć* (=rt. *śvać*, q. v.), cl. 1. A. *śañćate*, &c., to go.

शट् *śaṭ*, cl. 1. P. *śaṭati, śaṭitum*, to be sick or diseased; to divide, separate, pierce; to be dissolved; to be weary or dejected; to go; cl. 10. A. *śāṭayate, -yitum*, to praise, flatter (=rt. 1. *śaṭh*).

Śaṭa, as, ā, am (said to be fr. rt. *śaṭ* above), sour, astringent, acid.

Śaṭi, is, f. the plant called Zedoary or Curcuma Amhaldi (otherwise Curcuma Zerumbet; there are thirty-eight synonyms of this plant; cf. *gandhā, gandha-mūlī*, &c.); a particular kind of ginger (the fresh root of which is scented like a green mango).

Śaṭī, f. = *śaṭi* above.

शटा *śaṭā*, f. (=*saṭā, jaṭā*), an ascetic's clotted hair.

शट्टक *śaṭṭaka, am*, n. flour of rice mixed with water and ghee.

शठ् 1. *śaṭh* [cf. rts. *śaṭ, śal*], cl. 10. A. *śāṭhayate, -yitum*, to praise.

शठ् 2. *śaṭh* (=rt. 1. *śvaṭh*), cl. 10. P. *śaṭhayati, -yitum*, to speak ill; (according to some) to speak correctly or well or elegantly; to be true.

शठ् 3. *śaṭh* (=rts. 2. *śvaṭh, saṭh, svaṭh*), cl. 10. P. *śāṭhayati, -yitum*, to accomplish, finish, adorn; to leave unfinished or unornamented; to go, move.

शठ् 4. *śaṭh*, cl. 1. P. *śaṭhati, śaṭhitum*, to cheat, defraud, deceive; to hurt, kill; to suffer pain; cl. 10. P. *śāṭhayati, -yitum*, to be idle or lazy.

Śaṭha, as, ā, am (probably connected with *śatru*; cf. *śatera*), wicked, depraved, perverse, dishonest, perfidious, cunning, crafty, deceitful; (*as*), m. a rogue, knave; a false husband or lover (who pretends affection for one female while his heart is fixed on another; one of the four classes into which husbands are divided); a fool, blockhead; an idler; a mediator, umpire, arbitrator; the thorn-apple, Datura Metel; (*am*), n. a sort of plant or its root (=*tagara*); saffron, iron; [cf. Hib. *saṫh*, 'evil;' *saiṫh*, 'vulgar, vile.'] — *Śaṭha-tā*, f. or *śaṭha-tva, am*, n. wickedness, depravity, roguery, knavery. — *Śaṭhatāćaraṇa* (°*tā-āć*°), *am*, n. wicked or roguish conduct. — *Śaṭhāmbā* (°*ṭha-am*°), f. a particular plant (=*amba-shṭhā*).

शण *śaṇ*, cl. 1. or 10. P. *śaṇati, śaṇayati, -yitum*, to give; to go (?).

Śaṇa, am, n. hemp, Cannabis Sativa; (*as*), m. a kind of hemp (commonly called Bengal Saṇ; also Crotolaria Juncea); an arrow, (in this sense perhaps connected with *śara*); [cf. Gr. *κάνναβις*; Lat. *cannabis*; Lith. *kanápė*; Russ. *konopla*; Hib. *canaib*; Old Iceland. *hanp*; Angl. Sax. *hænep*; Old Germ. *hanaf*; Mod. Germ. *hanf*.] — *Śaṇa-ghaṇṭikā*, f. = *śaṇa-pushpī*. — *Śaṇa-tantu, us*, m. thread or string made of the flax of the Crotolaria Juncea. — *Śaṇa-tāntava* (?), *as, ī, am*, made of hempen string. — *Śaṇa-parṇī*, f. the tree Pentaptera Tomentosa. — *Śaṇa-pushpī* or *śaṇa-pushpikā*, f. Crotolaria of various species. — *Śaṇa-śakala, as*, m. a piece of hemp. — *Śaṇa-sūtra, am*, n. the fibre or flax of Saṇ or hemp, hempen cord or string; a net made of hemp; the thread of the Crotolaria Juncea; cordage, twine. — *Śaṇasūtra-maya, as, ī, am*, consisting of hempen threads or cord.

Śaṇālu, us, or *śaṇāluka, as*, m. the tree Cassia Fistula (=*ārevata*).

Śaṇikā, f. = *śaṇa-pushpī* above.

शणीर *śaṇīra, am*, n. a bank or alluvial island in the middle of the river Soṇa; an insular spot enclosed by the branches of the river Surjoo at the point where it falls into the Ganges above Chupra, (this spot is also called Dardarī-taṭa, 'Dardarī-bank.')

शण्ड *śaṇṭha, as*, m. a eunuch (=*śaṇḍha*, q. v.).

शण्ड् *śaṇḍ*, cl. 1. A. *śaṇḍate, śaṇḍitum*, to hurt, wound, cause disease or sickness; to collect, heap together.

Śaṇḍa, as, m. (according to Uṇādi-s. I. 113. fr. rt. *śaṇḍ* above), a eunuch; an impotent man; a bull; a bull at liberty; N. of an Asura priest (Ved.); (*am*), n. a multitude of lotus-flowers. — *Śaṇḍa-tā*, f. impotence, emasculation; the state of a bull or of a bull at liberty. — *Śaṇḍāmarka* (°*ḍa-am*°) or (according to others) *śaṇḍā-marka, au*, m. du. Saṇḍa and Amarka or Marka, N. of two demons.

Śaṇḍika, ās, m. pl., Ved. the descendants of Saṇḍa.

Śaṇḍila, as, m. (according to Uṇādi-s. I. 55. fr. rt. *śaṇḍ*), N. of an ancient sage (ancestor of a particular family of Brāhmans); (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a Gotra or family.

शण्ढ *śaṇḍha, as*, m. (according to Uṇādi-s. I. 101. fr. rt. 1. *śam*), a eunuch; an attendant in a harem or women's apartments; an impotent man; a bull; a bull at liberty; a mad man, drunken man; [cf. *śaṇḍa, shaṇḍa, shaṇḍha*, &c.]

शत *śata, am*, n. (thought by some to be a corruption fr. *daśata*, cf. *daśati*), a hundred, (*śatāt para*, beyond a hundred, exceeding a hundred: *śata* is used in the sing. with a plur. noun, e. g. *śatam pitaraḥ* or *śatam pitṛiṇām*, a hundred ancestors; and used with other numerals thus, *ekādhikam śatam* or *eka-śatam*, a hundred + one, 101; *dvy-adhikaṃ śatam* or *dvi-śatam*, a hundred + two, 102; *ekādaśādhikaṃ śatam* or *ekādaśaṃ śatam* or *ekādaśa-śatam*, a hundred + eleven or a hundred having eleven, 111; *viṃśaty-adhikaṃ śatam* or *viṃśaṃ śatam*, a hundred + twenty, 120); any very large number (in comp., cf. *śata-pattra* &c. below); (*e*), n. du. two hundred (e. g. *śate* or *dve śate* or *dvi-śatam*, two hundred); (*āni*), n. pl. hundreds (e. g. *trīṇi śatāni* or *tri-śatāni*, three hundred; there occurs also rarely a form in *ās*, m. pl., e. g. *śataṃ śatāḥ*, 'one hundred hundred,' i. e. ten thousand; *sapta śatāḥ*, seven hundred); (*am*), ind., Ved. a hundred (in Ṛig-veda I. 48, 7); (*ī*), f. a hundred (used in comp., e. g. *dvi-śatī*, two hundred; *daśa-śatī*, ten hundred); (*as, ī, am*), the hundredth (so used against Pāṇ. V. 2, 57); [cf. Gr. *ἑ-κατόν* (fr. *ἑ* = *ἕν*, 'one,' and *κατο* = *śata*); Lat. *centum*; Goth. *hund*; Angl. Sax. *hund*; Lith. *szimta-s*; Slav. *sto*; Hib. *céat*: Cambro-Brit. *cant*; Armor. *kant*.] — *Śata-kīrtti, is*, m., N. of an Arhat of the future Utsarpiṇī. — *Śata-kunda, as*, m. a particular plant (=*kara-vīra*). — *Śata-kumbha, am*, n. gold; (*as*), m., N. of a mountain; (*ā*), f. the plant Phyalis Flexuosa; N. of a river. — *Śata-kṛitvas*, ind. a hundred times. — *Śata-koṭi, is, is, i*, having a hundred edges; (*is*), m. Indra's thunderbolt; (*is*), f. a hundred Krores (=*abja*). — *Śata-kratu, us*, m. 'having or honoured by a hundred sacrifices,' epithet of Indra (a hundred Aśva-medhas elevating the sacrificer to the rank of Indra; cf. Gr. *ἑκατομβαῖος*). — *Śata-khaṇḍa, am*, n. 'hundred-pieced,' gold. — *Śatakhaṇḍamaya, as, ī, am*, consisting of a hundred pieces; made of gold. — *Śata-gu, us, us, u*, possessed of a hundred cows. — *Śata-guṇa, as, ā, am*, a hundredfold, a hundred times. — *Śataguṇādhikam* (°*ṇa-adh*°), ind. more than a hundred times. — *Śataguṇita, as, ā, am*, repeated a hundred times. — *Śataguṇī-bhūta, as, ā, am*, become a hundred times (as strong). — *Śata-guptā*, f. Euphorbia Antiquorum (=*peshaṇa*). — *Śata-granthi, is*, f. 'having a hundred knots,' Dūrvā grass. — *Śata-gva, as, ī, am*, hundred-fold; [cf. *daśa-gva, nava-gva*.] — *Śata-gvin, ī, inī, i*, Ved. hundred-fold [cf. *daśa-gvin*]; consisting of hundreds of flocks, (Sāy. = *śata-saṅkhyāka-gavādi-viśishṭa*, Ṛig-veda I. 159, 5.) — *Śata-ghnī*, f. 'slaying hundreds,' a kind of weapon (used as a missile, supposed by some to be a sort of fire-arms or rocket, but described by the commentator on the Mahā-bhārata as a stone or cylindrical piece of wood studded with iron spikes); a female scorpion; a kind of plant (=*karañja*); a disease of the throat (enlargement of the tonsils); epithet of Śiva (masc.). — *Śata-ćchada, as*, m. 'having a hundred feathers,' a sort of wood-pecker (=*kāshṭha-kuṭṭa*). — *Śata-jit, t*, m. 'vanquishing hundreds,' N. of a son of Raja; of a son of Sahasra-jit; of a son of Bhajamāna. — *Śata-jihva, as*, m. 'hundred-tongued,' epithet of Śiva. — *Śata-tama, as, ī, am*, the hundredth. — *Śata-tārā*, f. 'having a hundred stars,' the constellation Śata-bhishaj, q. v., (also written *śata-tārakā*.) — *Śata-tejas, ās*, m., N. of a Muni. — *Śatadat, an, atī, at*, Ved. having a hundred teeth (said of a comb, &c.). — *Śata-dantikā*, f. a particular plant (=*nāga-dantī*). — *Śata-dalā*, f. 'having a hundred leaves or petals,' the Indian white rose. — *Śata-dā, ās, ās, am*, Ved. giving or granting a hundred. — *Śata-dātu, us, us, u*, Ved. hundred-fold. — *Śata-dāya, as, ā, am*, giving a hundred; having abundant wealth; a hundred-fold, (fr. 2. *dāya*, q. v.) — *Śata-dāvan, ā*, &c., Ved. giving a hundred, giving bountifully, liberal, munificent. — *Śata-dura, am*, n. a place having a hundred doors, a place secured by many gates, (according to Sāy. on Ṛig-veda I. 51, 3. *śata-dureshu* = *śata-dvāreshu yantreshu*.) — *Śata-dyumna, as*, m., N. of a son of Cākshusha; of a son of Bhānu-mat. — *Śata-dru, us*, f. 'flowing in a hundred (branches),' N. of a river now called the Sutlej, (it is the most easterly of the five rivers of the Pañjāb, and rises in the Mānasa Sarovara or Mānasa lake on the Himālaya mountains; flowing in a south-westerly direction for 550 miles, it unites with the Vipāśā or Beas south-east of Amritsar, [see *vipāś*]; it afterwards joins the Chenāb and falls into the Indus below Multan; it is also called *śutu-dri, śutu-dru, śita-dru*, &c.); N. of the Ganges. — *Śatad-vasu, us, us, u* (for *śata-vasu*), Ved. having hundreds of treasures, containing much wealth. — *Śata-dvāra, am*, n. a hundred doors or gates; (*as, ā, am*), hundred-gated, having many doors or outlets. — *Śata-dhanu, us*, m., N. of a king. — *Śata-dhanvan, ā, ā, a*, having a hundred bows; (*ā*), m., N. of a person slain by Kṛishṇa for having killed Satrā-jit. — 1. *Śata-dhā*, f. Dūrvā grass, Panicum Dactyloo. — 2. *śata-dhā*, ind. in a hundred ways; into a hundred parts, in a hundred pieces; a hundred-fold. — *Śata-dhāman, ā*, m. 'having a