(*śatā* for *śata*), Ved. possessing a hundred treasures or resources; (*as*), m. epithet of Indra; [cf. *maghavan.*] — *Śatāyus* (°*ta-āy*°), *us, us, us*, lasting for a hundred years; (*us*), m. a man a hundred years old, an old man; N. of a son of Purū-ravas. — *Śatāra* (°*ta-āra*), *am*, n. 'hundred-angled,' the thunderbolt. — *Śatāritra* (°*ta-ar*°), *as, ā, am*, Ved. having a hundred oars, many-oared. — *Śatārus* (°*ta-ar*°), *us, ushī*, n. f. 'having a hundred sores,' a leprous disease of the skin. — *Śatārṇā* (°*ta-ar*°), f. a particular plant, Anethum Sowa. — *Śatāvadhāna* (°*ta-av*°), *as*, m. epithet of Rāghavendra (= *bhaṭṭāchārya-ś*°). — *Śatāvaya* (°*ta-av*°), *as, ā, am*, Ved. comprising or numbering a hundred sheep, (Sāy. *anekair avibhir yukta*, Ṛig-veda V. 61, 5.) — *Śatāvara* (°*ta-av*°), *as*, m. a fine of a hundred (Paṇas &c.); (*ī*), f. the shrub Asparagus Racemosus; a kind of plant, zedoary (= *śaṭī*); N. of the wife of Indra. — *Śatāvarta* (°*ta-āv*°), *as*, m., N. of Vishṇu, (see the next.) — *Śatāvartin* (°*ta-āv*°), *ī*, m. 'revolving in a hundred ways,' N. of Vishṇu. — *Śatāśri* (°*ta-aś*°), *is, is, i*, Ved. having a hundred angles or edges (said of Indra's thunderbolt). — *Śatāhvā* (°*ta-āh*°), f. a sort of dill or fennel, Anethum Sowa; another plant (= *śatāvarī*). — *Śatendriyā* (°*ta-in*°), f. 'having a hundred senses,' a proper N. — *Śateśa* (°*ta-īśa*), *as*, m. 'lord of a hundred,' the ruler or head man of a hundred (villages). — *Śateshudhi* (°*ta-ish*°), *is, is, i*, Ved. hundred-quivered, having a hundred quivers (said of Rudra). — *Śatoti* (°*ta-ūti*), *is, is, i*, Ved. protecting hundreds, granting great protection, resorted to by hundreds, (Sāy. = *bahu-rakshaka* or *bahu-gamana*, Ṛig-veda VI. 63, 5.)

Śataka, as, ā, am, possessing or containing a hundred, a hundred; (*am*), n. a hundred (collectively), any collection of a hundred; a century; a cento, collection of one hundred stanzas, &c.; [cf. *vairāgya-ś*°, *amaru-ś*°.]

Śatika, as, ī, am, relating or belonging to a hundred; doing or effecting anything with a hundred; bearing tax or interest per hundred; bought with a hundred; changed with or for a hundred; indicative of a hundred, &c. (e. g. the throbbing of the right eye is a *śatikaṃ nimittam* or omen indicating the acquisition of a hundred pieces of money or other property supposed to come from the favour of Kuvera, lord of wealth).

Śatin, ī, inī, i, consisting of hundreds, hundredfold, numerous, manifold; (*ī*), m. one who is possessed of a hundred, the owner of a hundred.

Śatya, as, ā, am, bought with a hundred, &c. See *śatika* above.

शतपोन *śatapona, as*, m. a sieve.

Śataponaka, as, m. fistula in ano with many external openings.

शतपोरक *śataporaka, as*, m. a kind of sugar-cane.

शतरुद्रिय *śata-rudriya.* See p. 990, col. 2.

शताक्ष *śatāksha, śatānga*, &c. See p. 990.

शतृ *śatṛi*, a technical term for the Kṛit affix *at* used in forming present participles of the Parasmai-pada.

शतेर *śatera, as*, m. (according to Uṇādi-s. I. 61. fr. rt. *śad*; cf. *śatru*), an enemy; injury, detriment, hurt.

शतोति *śatoti.* See above.

शत्रि *śattri, is*, m. (according to Uṇādi-s. IV. 67. fr. rt. *śad*; cf. *śadri*), an elephant.

शत्रि *śatri, is*, m., Ved., N. of a Rājarshi; [cf. *śattri.*]

शत्रु *śatru, us*, m. (according to Uṇādi-s. IV. 103. fr. rt. *śad*, and therefore perhaps more correctly written *śattru*, cf. *śātaka*), one who causes to fall or perish, a destroyer, overthrower, conqueror; an enemy, foe, adversary; an antagonist, a political rival or hostile neighbouring king; [cf. Gr. ἔχθος, ἐχθρός, ὀχθέω; Lat. *hod* in *odisse, hostis*; Goth. *hats*; Angl. Sax. *hate, hete.*] — *Śatruṃ-saha, as, ā, am*, bearing or patient with an enemy. — *Śatru-karshaṇa, as, ī, am*, overpowering enemies. — *Śatru-ghāta, as, ā, am*, killing an enemy. — *Śatru-ghna, as, ī, am*, foe-killing, destroying enemies; (*as*), m., N. of one of Rāmachandra's brothers, (he was son of Su-mitrā and twin brother of Lakshmaṇa, and was the chosen companion of Bharata, son of Kaikeyī, as Lakshmaṇa was of Rāma, son of Kauśalyā, these three being the wives of Daśa-ratha.) — *Śatrughna-jananī*, f. the mother of Śatru-ghna, i. e. Su-mitrā. — *Śatru-jit, t, t, t*, foe-conquering; (*t*), m., N. of a king (father of Ṛita-dhvaja or Kuvalayāśva). — *Śatruñjaya, as, ā, am*, foe-conquering, subduing an enemy; (*as*), m. an elephant; N. of the mountain Vimala or Girnar in Gujarāt, (see *vimalādri*); a proper N. — *Śatru-tas*, ind. from an enemy or enemies. — *Śatru-tā*, f. or *śatru-tva, am*, n. hostility, enmity. — *Śatru-damana, as, ī, am*, subduing enemies. — *Śatru-nikāya, as*, m. a number of foes, host of enemies. — *Śatru-nibarhaṇa, as, ī, am*, foe-destroying, destroying enemies (Rāmāyaṇa I. 1, 11). — *Śatru-nilaya, as*, m. the dwelling of a foe. — *Śatrun-tapa, as, ā, am*, foe-paining, subduing or destroying enemies. — *Śatru-paksha, as*, m. the side or part of an enemy, a disaffected person, an antagonist, opponent, enemy. — *Śatru-bādhaka, as, ikā, am*, harassing or distressing an enemy. — *Śatru-mardana, as*, m. 'foe-crusher,' epithet of Śatru-ghna (brother of Rāma). — *Śatru-lāva, as, ī, am*, cutting an enemy to pieces, killing foes. — *Śatru-vat*, ind. like an enemy. — *Śatru-vigraha, as*, m. 'foe-war,' war of enemies, hostile invasion. — *Śatru-vināśana, as*, m. 'destroyer of foes,' N. of Śiva. — *Śatru-sammukham*, ind. facing the enemy, in front of the enemy. — *Śatru-saha* or *śatru-sāha, as, ā, am*, sustaining the shock of a foe, enduring an enemy. — *Śatru-sevin, ī, inī, i*, serving an enemy, being in the service of a hostile prince (Manu VII. 186). — *Śatru-hatyā*, f. foe-slaughter, hosticide. — *Śatru-han, ā, ghnī, a*, foe-slaying, a foe-slayer. — *Śatrūpajāpa* (°*ra-up*°), *as*, m. the treacherous whisperings of an enemy. — *Śatrūpajāpa-dūshita, as, ā, am*, corrupted or demoralized by an enemy's treachery.

Śatruya, Nom. P., Ved. *śatruyati, -yitum*, to be an enemy, be hostile.

Śatrūyat, an, antī, at (Ved. for *śatruyat*), one who is hostile or an enemy.

शत्वरी *śatvarī*, f. (said to be fr. rt. *śad*; according to others fr. rt. 1. *śam*; cf. *śamanī*), night.

शद् *śad*, cl. 1. or 6. A. (and P. in non-conjugational tenses, see Pāṇ. I. 3, 60), *śiyate, śaśāda* (in Ṛig-veda I. 141, 9. there is a form *śāśadre* = *śātayati* or *tikshṇi-kriyante*; other forms *śāśadmahe, śāśaduḥ*), *śatsyati, aśadat*, Cond. *aśatsyat, śattum*, to fall, perish, perish gradually, wither, decay; to go: Caus. *śātayati, -yitum* (perhaps a kind of Nom., connected with *śāta* fr. rt. *śo*), to cause to fall, fell, throw down, overthrow, destroy, slay, kill; *śādayati, -yitum*, to cause to go, impel, drive on: Desid. *śiśatsati*: Intens. *śāśadyate, śāśatti*, to slay, kill, injure, hurt; [cf. Lat. *cad-o.*]

Śada, as, m. any edible vegetable product (as fruit, a root, &c.).

Śadri, is, m. a cloud; an elephant; an epithet of Arjuna; (*is*), f. lightning; clayed or candied sugar.

Śadru, us, us, u, falling, perishing, wasting, decaying; going, moving.

Śanna, as, ā, am, fallen, decayed, withered; (this appears to be the regular past pass. part. fr. rt. *śad*, but some authorities do not give it.)

Śāśadāna, as, ā, am, Ved. doing injury, injuring, (Sāy. = *hinsat*, but in Ṛig-veda I. 123, 10. *śāśadānā* = *śāśādyamānā* = *spashṭatāṃ gachchantī*, going to manifestation, being manifested.)

Śīyamāna, as, ā, am, perishing, decaying, withering, fading away, departing.

शनकावलि *śanakāvali, is*, m. a particular shrub (= *gaja-pippalī*; according to some *śanakāvalī*, f.).

शनकैस् *śanakais*, ind. See under *śanais.*

शनपर्णी *śana-parṇī*, f. (for *śaṇa-parṇī?*), the medicinal plant Wrightia Antidysenterica (= *kaṭukī*).

शनि *śani, is*, m. (probably connected with *śanais* below), 'slow-moving' [cf. *manda*], the planet Saturn or its regent (fabled as the offspring of the Sun; he is represented as of a black colour or dressed in dark-coloured clothes; cf. *nīla-vāsas*); N. of Śiva; of a son of Atri (according to the Vāyu-Purāṇa). — *Śani-chakra, am*, n. an astrological diagram in the form of a man used to foretell good or bad fortune, (it is marked with twenty-seven compartments to represent the Nakshatras passed through by the planet Saturn.) — *Śani-ja, am*, n. 'Saturn-produced,' black pepper. — *Śani-pradosha, as*, m. a term for the worship performed to Śiva on the thirteenth day of the waxing or waning moon when it falls on a Saturday. — *Śani-prasū, ūs*, f. 'mother of Saturn,' epithet of Chāyā, wife of the Sun. — *Śani-priya, am*, n. 'dear to Saturn,' a dark-coloured stone, the emerald or sapphire (= *nīla-maṇi*). — *Śani-vāra* or *śani-vāsara, as*, m. Saturn's day, Saturday.

शनैस् *śanais*, ind. (according to some perhaps for *śamnais*, inst. pl. of an old part. of rt. 1. *śam*), quietly, slowly, tardily, sluggishly, stealthily; softly, mildly; gradually, by degrees, successively, little by little, step by step; independantly, (*śanaiḥ śanaiḥ*, very quietly, little by little, very slowly or softly or gently, step by step.) — *Śanaiś-chara, as*, m. 'slow-going,' the planet Saturn or its regent, (a hymn of praise to Saturn, called the *śanaiśchara-sya stotram*, is said to have been composed by Vyāsa.) — *Śanaiśchara-saṃvatsara, as*, m. the year of Saturn (during which this planet completes his course through the twenty-eight Nakshatras; in modern astronomy = thirty of our years).

Śanakais, ind. quietly, softly, gently, mildly, slowly, gradually, by degrees, step by step, in every case that arises, with alternations, alternately. — *Śanakais-chara, as*, m. = *śanais-chara* above.

शन्त *śanta, śanti*, &c. See under rt. 1. *śam.*

शन्तनु *śantanu, us*, m., N. of the younger brother of Devāpi (said to have usurped the sovereignty whilst his elder brother became a hermit); N. of a commentator; [cf. *śāntanavī.*]

शन्न *śanna.* See under rt. *śad*, col. 2.

शप् 1. *śap*, a technical term, used by Pāṇini for the Vi-karaṇa *a*, inserted between the root and terminations of the conjugational tenses in the 1st class, &c. See *vi-karaṇa.*

शप् 2. *śap*, ind. a particle and prefix implying assent or acceptance, as in *śap-karoti*, he admits or accepts.

शप् 3. *śap*, cl. 1. 4. P. A. *śapati, -te, śapyati, -te, śaśāpa, śepe, śapsyati, -te, aśāpsīt, aśapta, śaptum* (according to some perhaps originally 'to cry aloud'), to curse, imprecate evil, execrate; to revile, scold, blame (with dat.); to take an oath, swear, promise or asseverate by oath: Caus. *śāpayati, -yitum*, Aor. *aśīśapat*, to cause or order to swear (with inst. of object by which one is sworn); to conjure: Desid. *śiśapsati, -te*: Intens. *śāśapyate* (according to Vopa-deva XX. 8. also *śaṃśapyate*), *śāśapti*; [cf. perhaps Gr. κόμπος.]

Śapa, as, m. an imprecation, curse, cursing; an oath; a corpse, (for *śava*, q. v.)

Śapat, an, antī, at, cursing, reviling, swearing.

Śapatha, as, m. cursing, imprecating; an imprecation, curse, anathema; an oath, administering an