treatment of external organic affections and sometimes taken as the N. of this branch of surgery; cf. *śālākya*); a bone; an oblong quadrangular piece of ivory or bone (used in playing a particular game), a domino; a fibrous stick used as a brush, &c.; a tooth-brush; a tooth-pick; a pencil; a sprout, sprig, shoot of any kind [cf. *ratna-śalākā*]; a porcupine; a particular thorny shrub, Vangueria Spinosa; the Sārikā bird, Turdus Salica. — *Śalāka-dhūrta, as*, m. (for *śalākā-dh°*), cheating with dominoes, a sharper. — *Śalākā-pari*, ind. an unlucky throw or movement of one of the pieces at the game of Śalākā, (see *pari.*) — *Śalākā-purusha, ās*, m. pl., N. of sixty-three divine personages according to the Jainas (viz. the twenty-four Jainas, twelve Cakravartins, nine Vāsudevas, nine Bala-devas, and nine Prati-vāsudevas).

Śalya, as, am, m. n. a dart, javelin, spear tipped with iron, (*upa-śalya*, a short spear); a pike; an arrow, shaft; any stake or rod, spike, splinter, thorn, (in these senses usually *am*, n.); a pin, peg; (*as*), m. a porcupine, hedgehog; extraction of splinters or extraneous substances in surgery (as a branch of medicine or Āyur-veda, q. v.); the thorny shrub, Vangueria Spinosa (= *madana*); another tree (= *vilva*); a fence, boundary; a kind of fish; N. of the king of Madra (maternal uncle of the sons of Pāṇḍu and especially of Nakula and Sahadeva, Madrī the wife of Pāṇḍu being sister to Śalya); (*am*), n., N. of a son of Vipracitti; (*am*), n. an iron crowbar; any extraneous substance lodged in the body (as an arrow, thorn, splinter); a bone; sin, crime; poison; difficulty, embarrassment, distress; abuse, defamation; [cf. Gr. κῆλα; Hib. *cail*, 'a spear.'] — *Śalya-kaṇṭha, as*, m. 'quill-throated,' a porcupine. — *Śalya-kriyā*, f. the extraction of thorns or other extraneous substances lodged in the body. — *Śalya-tantra, am*, n., N. of a section of the Aṣhṭāṅga-hṛidaya-saṃhitā (comprising chapters 25–34 of the Uttara-tantra or sixth book, and treating of the cure of external wounds). — *Śalya-parvan, a*, n., N. of the ninth book of the Mahā-bhārata, (this book describes how, on the death of Karṇa, Śalya, king of Madra, was appointed to the command of the Kuru army, and how a combat with maces took place between Śalya and Bhīma, and another great battle between Śalya and Yudhi-shṭhira, in which the former was eventually killed.) — *Śalya-prota, as, ā, am*, pierced or transfixed by an arrow. — *Śalya-loman, a*, n. a porcupine's quill. — *Śalya-vat, ān, ati, at*, possessing an arrow, owning shafts; shooting arrows, one who has shot an arrow; set with stakes, hampered or harassed with difficulties. — *Śalya-vāraṅga, am*, n. 'arrow-handle,' the part by which an arrow or other foreign substance lodged in the body is laid hold of during the operation of extraction. — *Śalya-śāstra, am*, n. 'splinter-(extraction)-science,' that part of surgery which treats of the removal of extraneous substances lodged in the body; [cf. *āyur-veda.*] — *Śalya-hartṛi, tā*, m. a remover of thorns, weeder. — *Śalyāri* (*°ya-ari*), *is*, m. 'enemy of Śalya,' an epithet of Yudhi-shṭhira. — *Śalyāharaṇa-vidhi* (*°ya-āh°*), *is*, m. 'method of extracting splinters or other foreign substances,' N. of the twenty-eighth chapter of the Sūtra-sthāna or first book of the Aṣhṭāṅga-hṛidaya-saṃhita. — *Śalyoddhāra* (*°ya-ud°*), *as*, m. extraction of arrows or thorns or other pointed substances from the body; weeding; the ceremony of cleansing or purifying a new house.

Śalyaka, as, m. a dart, javelin, spear, pike; a stake, thorn; a porcupine; a hedgehog; the thorny shrub Vangueria Spinosa.

शलङ्ग *śalaṅga, as*, m. (said to be fr. rt. *śal*), a king, sovereign (= *loka-pāla*), a kind of salt.

शलभ *śalabha, as*, m. (according to Uṇādi-s. III. 122. fr. rt. *śal*, but cf. *śarabha*), a grasshopper; a locust; a moth; N. of an Asura. — *Śalabha-tva, am*, n. the state or condition of a grasshopper. — *Śalabhāsura* (*°bha-as°*), *as*, m. the Asura Śalabha.

शलाका *śalākā*. See p. 995, col. 3.

शलाट *śalāṭa, as*, m. (etymology doubtful), a cartload (= 20 times 100 Palas).

शलालु *śalāṭu, us, us, u* (said to be fr. rt. *śal*), unripe (as fruit); (*us*), m. a kind of root.

शलातुर *śalātura*, N. of the abode of the ancestors of Pāṇini; [cf. *śālāturīya.*]

शलाभोलि *śalābholi, is*, m. (etymology doubtful), a camel.

शलालु *śalālu*, n. a sort of perfume or fragrant substance.

Śalāluka, as, i, am, purchased with or exchanged for the substance termed Śalālu; [cf. *śālāluka.*]

शल्क *śalka, am*, n. (according to Uṇādi-s. III. 43. fr. rt. *śal*, but probably connected with *śala* and rt. *śṛi*), a part, portion, piece; bark (of a tree), rind; the scale of a fish; [cf. *valka.*] — *Śalka-maya, as, ī, am*, scaly, flaky.

Śalkala, am, n. a part, portion; bark, rind; the scale of a fish.

Śalkalin, ī, m. 'having scales,' a fish.

Śalkin, ī, m. 'having scales,' a fish.

शल्पदा *śalpadā*, f., N. of a plant or root (= *medā*).

शल्पपर्णिका *śalpa-parṇikā* = *śalpadā*.

शल्भ् *śalbh*, cl. 1. A. *śalbhate, śaśalbhe, śalbhitum*, to praise; to boast.

शल्मलि *śalmali, is*, m. the silk-cotton tree; [cf. *śālmali.*]

Śalmalī, f. = *śalmali* above.

शल्य *śalya*, &c. See col. 1.

शल्ल् *śall*, a Sautra root meaning 'to go.'

Śalla, as, m. a frog; (*am*), n. bark, rind; [cf. *śalka.*]

Śallaka, as, m. the plant Bignonia Indica, = *śoṇa*; (*am*), n. bark, rind; (*ī*), f. a porcupine; the gum olibanum tree, Boswellia Thurifera (= *gaja-bhakshā, surabhi*). — *Śallakī-drava, as*, m. 'Śallakī-essence,' incense, olibanum (= *sihla*).

शल्व *śalva, as*, m., N. of a country, (more usually written *śālva*, q. v.)

शव् *śav* (perhaps originally *śu*, and connected with rt. *śvi*, 'to swell, increase,' in the same way as rt. *hu* with rt. *hve*), cl. 1. P. *śavati*, &c., to go, approach, (*śavati* is enumerated among the *gati-karmāṇaḥ* in Naigh. II. 14. and among the *paricāraṇa-karmāṇaḥ* according to some readings in Naigh. III. 5); to alter, change, transform, corrupt, cause to decay.

Śava, as, am, m. n. a dead body, corpse; (*am*), n. water. — *Śava-kāmya, as*, m. 'desirous of dead bodies,' a dog. — *Śava-dāha, as*, m. burning a corpse, cremation of a dead body. — *Śava-dāhaka, as*, or *śava-dāhin, ī*, m. a corpse-burner. — *Śava-bhasman, a*, n. the ashes of a corpse. — *Śava-bhūta, as, ā, am*, become a corpse or like a corpse. — *Śava-yāna, am*, n. or *śava-ratha, as*, m. 'corpse-vehicle,' a bier, hearse, litter for carrying a dead body. — *Śava-vāhaka, as*, m. a corpse-carrier. — *Śava-sādhana, am*, n. 'corpse-rite,' a magical and superstitious ceremony performed with a dead body. — *Śava-sparśa, as*, m. touching a corpse. — *Śava-spṛiś, k, k, k*, one who has touched a corpse (and is consequently defiled). — *Śavāchādana* (*°va-āch°*), *am, ī*, n. f. the covering of a corpse, a shroud.

Śavara, as, m. (said to be fr. *śava*, cf. *śabara*), a barbarian, savage, mountaineer, a Kirāta, (especially one wearing peacocks' feathers as a decoration); water; the hand; N. of Śiva; a particular Śāstra or sacred treatise; (*ī*), f. a Śavara female. — *Śavara-lodhra, as*, m. the white Lodhra or Lodh tree. — *Śavara-svāmin*, see *śabara-s°*. — *Śavarāla* (*°ra-āla* for *ālaya?*), *as*, m. a sort of Lodhra or Lodh tree. — *Śavarālaya* (*°ra-āl°*) or *śavarāvāsa* (*°ra-āv°*), *as*, m. the abode of outcasts or of wild barbarous tribes.

Śavala, as, ā, am (also written *śabala*), variegated, of a variegated colour, brindled, mottled (with various hues, as with brown or yellow, &c.), spotted (applied in Ṛig-veda X. 14, 10. to the two four-eyed watch-dogs of Yama; the word *śabala* being thought by some to be a corruption of *śarvara* or *śarbara* = Κέρβερος); diversified, varied, divided into various parts; articulate, imitative; (*as*), m. a variegated colour; (*ā* or *ī*), f. a brindled or spotted cow; the cow of plenty, Kāmadhenu [cf. *śabalī*]; (*am*), n. water; a religious observance peculiar to the Bauddhas. — *Śavala-gu, us, us, u*, having mottled cows. — *Śavala-tā*, f. or *śavala-tva, am*, n. variegation, variety of colour; variation, alternation. — *Śavalī-kṛita, as, ā, am*, made of a variegated colour, variegated.

Śavas, as, n. power, strength, vigour (Ved.); water (= *udaka*, Naigh. I. 12); a corpse; (*ās*), m. a proper N.

Śavasāna, as, ā, am, Ved. powerful, very mighty, (Sāy. = *bala-vat, ati-bala*); (*as*), m. a traveller; a road; (*am*), n. a cemetery.

Śavasā-vat, ān, m., Ved. 'powerful,' epithet of Indra.

Śavasin, ī, inī, i, powerful, mighty, (Sāy. = *bala-vat.*)

Śavishṭha, as, ā, am, Ved. strongest, most powerful.

शश् *śaś*, cl. 1. P. *śaśati, śaśāśa, śaśitum*, to jump, leap, spring, bound, dance; A., Ved. to praise, laud, celebrate, (this sense appears to be doubtful and to result from a confusion with *śas* for rt. *śaṃs*); [cf. Lith. *szókti*; Slav. *skakati*, 'to dance.']

Śaśa, as, m. a hare, rabbit, (its flesh is said to be greatly valued and is offered at Śrāddhas); a spot or spots on the moon (supposed to resemble those on a hare); a man of mild and virtuous character but uxorious and easily led, (one of the four classes into which men are divided by erotic writers; he is described as gentle in speech and temper, with soft limbs and fine hair); the Lodh tree, Symplocos Racemosa (= *lodhra*); gum-myrrh; N. of a part of Jambu-dvīpa; [cf. Old Germ. *haso*; Angl. Sax. *hara*; Lith. *kiszkis, zuikis*; Russ. *zæz.*] — *Śaśa-karṇa, as*, m. 'rabbit-eared,' N. of the author of the hymn Ṛig-veda VIII. 9 (having the patronymic Kāṇva). — *Śaśa-dhara, as*, m. 'having (marks like) a hare,' the moon; camphor; N. of a commentator. — *Śaśadhara-mauli, is*, m. 'moon-crested,' epithet of Śiva. — *Śaśa-dhariya*, N. of Śaśa-dhara's philosophical treatise on the nature of atoms, &c. — *Śaśa-dharman, ā*, m., N. of a king of the Maurya dynasty (a descendant of Candra-gupta). — *Śaśa-plutaka, am*, n. a mark or scratch with a finger-nail. — *Śaśa-bhṛit, t*, m. 'hare-(mark)-possessing,' the moon. — *Śaśabhṛid-bhṛit, t*, or (according to Śabda-k.) *śaśabhṛid-bhṛita, as*, m. 'moon-bearer,' epithet of Śiva (as bearing the moon on his brow). — *Śaśa-mātra, as, ī, am*, 'having the measure of a hare,' as large as a hare. — *Śaśa-rajas, as*, n. 'a speck of dust or dirt on a hare,' a particular measure. — *Śaśa-lakshmaṇa, as*, m. 'hare-marked,' epithet of the moon. — *Śaśa-lāñchana, as*, m. 'hare-marked,' the moon. — *Śaśa-lupta, am*, n., see Pāṇ. VI. 2, 145. — *Śaśa-loman, a*, n. the hair of a hare or rabbit, hare-skin, rabbit-skin. — *Śaśa-vindu, us*, m. 'hare-spotted,' the moon; N. of a king (son of Citra-ratha); an epithet of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa. — *Śaśa-viṣhāṇa, am*, n. 'rabbit's-horn,' anything impossible or extraordinary, an