impossibility. — *Śaśa-śimbikā*, f. a particular plant (= *jīvantī*). — *Śaśa-sthalī*, f. the Doab or country between the Ganges and Jumnā rivers (= *antarvedī*). — *Śaśāṅka* (°*śa-aṅ*°), *as*, m. 'hare-marked,' the moon; camphor. — *Śaśāṅka-kiraṇa-prakhya*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, resembling a ray of the moon, like a moon-beam. — *Śaśāṅka-bhās*, *ās*, *ās*, *ās*, shining like the moon. — *Śaśāṅka-mūrti*, *is*, m. 'having a form marked like a hare,' epithet of the moon. — *Śaśāṅka-lekhā*, f. 'moon-streak,' a digit of the moon, the lunar crescent. — *Śaśāṅka-vatī*, f., N. of the twelfth book of the Kathā-sarit-sāgara. — *Śaśāṅka-śṛinga*, *am*, n. a horn or point of the moon's crescent (?). — *Śaśāṅkārdha-mukha* (°*ka-ar*°), *as*, *ī*, *am*, crescent-headed (said of an arrow). — *Śaśāda* (°*śa-ada*), *as*, m. 'hare-eater,' a hawk, falcon; N. of a son of Ikshvāku. — *Śaśādana* (°*śa-ad*°), *as*, m. 'hare-eater,' a hawk, falcon. — *Śaśorṇa* (°*śa-ūr*°), *am*, n. the hair of a hare or rabbit, hare-skin.

Śaśaka, *as*, m. a hare, rabbit. — *Śaśaka-vishāṇa*, *am*, n. = *śaśa-vishāṇa*. — *Śaśakādhama* (°*ka-adh*°), *as*, m. a miserable little rabbit.

Śaśat, *an*, *antī*, *at*, leaping, jumping, going by leaps.

1. *śaśamāna*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (perhaps to be connected with rt. 1. *śam*, see 2. *śaśamāna*), Ved. praising, celebrating, offering praise.

Śaśāṅka. See under *śaśa*.

Śaśāṇḍuli, *is*, or *śaśāṇḍulī*, f. a kind of gourd or cucumber.

Śaśika, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people.

Śaśin, *ī*, m. 'hare-marked,' the moon, (see *śaśadhara*); the emblem of a particular Arhat or Jina; (*inī*), f. epithet of one of the sixteen digits of the moon. — *Śaśi-kara*, *as*, m. a moon-beam. — *Śaśi-kalā*, f. a digit of the moon (of which there are sixteen, see *kalā*); a species of Atiśakvarī metre (consisting of fifteen syllables to the Pāda); N. of a daughter of king Vīra-sigha, (also called Candra-lekhā); of a daughter of Su-bandhu. — *Śaśikalā-bharaṇa* (°*lā-ābh*°), *as*, m. 'ornamented with a digit of the moon,' epithet of Śiva. — *Śaśi-kānta*, *as*, m. 'moon-loved,' the moon-gem or moon-stone, see *candra-kānta*; (*am*), n. a lotus. — *Śaśi-kiraṇa*, *as*, m. a ray or beam of the moon. — *Śaśi-koṭi*, *is*, f. a horn of the moon. — *Śaśi-graha*, *as*, m. 'moon-seizure,' an eclipse of the moon. — *Śaśi-ja*, *as*, m. 'moon-born,' 'son of the moon,' epithet of Budha or Mercury. — *Śaśi-deva*, *as*, m., N. of a king, (also called Ranti-deva.) — *Śaśi-dhāman*, *a*, n. the splendor or lustre of the moon. — *Śaśi-dhvaja*, *as*, m., N. of the king of Bhallāṭa-nagara, q.v. — *Śaśi-pāda*, *as*, m. a moon-beam. — *Śaśi-prabhā*, f. the lustre or radiance of the moon, moonlight; (*as*, *ā*, *am*), having the lustre of the moon, radiant as the moon; (*ā*), f. a proper N.; (*am*), n. the white esculent water-lily; = *muktā* (according to Śabda-k.). — *Śaśi-bhās*, *ās*, f. a moon-beam. — *Śaśi-bhūshaṇa*, *as*, m. 'moon-decorated,' epithet of Śiva; [cf. *śaśi-śekhara*.] — *Śaśi-mayūkha*, *as*, m. a ray of the moon, moon-beam. — *Śaśi-mukha*, *as*, *ī*, *am*, 'moon-faced,' having a beautiful face. — *Śaśi-mauli*, *is*, m. 'moon-crested,' epithet of Śiva. — *Śaśi-raśmi*, *is*, m. a moon-beam. — *Śaśi-lekhā*, f. 'moon-streak,' a digit of the moon; the plant Menispermum Glabrum or another plant (= *guḍūcī*); N. of an Apsaras; a kind of metre (either a variety of the Atijagatī or of the Atiśakvarī; cf. *śaśi-kalā*). — *Śaśi-vadanā*, f. 'moon-faced,' a woman with a beautiful face; a species of the Gāyatrī metre. — *Śaśi-vardhana*, *as*, m., N. of a poet. — *Śaśi-vāṭikā*, f. a particular plant (= *punar-navā*). — *Śaśi-śekhara*, *as*, m. 'moon-crested,' epithet of Śiva (as represented with a crescent of the moon on his brow); of one of the Jaina pontiffs. — *Śaśīśa* (°*śi-īśa*), *as*, m. 'lord of the moon,' Śiva. — *Śaśīśa-śīśa-śī*, *is*, m. wounding the child of Śiva.

Śaśīyas, *ān*, *asī*, *as*, Ved. springing, leaping, assailing, (Sāy. = *utplavamāna*, leaping up, Ṛig-veda IV. 32, 3); (*asī*), f., N. of the queen of king Taranta (Ṛig-veda V. 61, 6).

शशमान 2. *śaśamāna*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (fr. rt. 1. *śam*; for 1. *śaśamāna* see col. 1), Ved. one who has pacified, &c.; being pacified, &c.

शशय *śaśaya*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (fr. rt. 1. *śī*), Ved. lying, reposing, being, (Sāy. = *śayāna*, *vartamāna*.)

Śaśayāna, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. lying, reposing, sleeping, (Sāy. = *śiśyāna*, Ṛig-veda VII. 103, 1.)

शश्रमाण *śaśramāṇa*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (fr. rt. *śram*), Ved. toiling, struggling, serving laboriously or diligently.

शश्वच्चै *śaśvaćai* (fr. rt. *śvać*), Ved., according to Sāy. on Ṛig-veda III. 33, 10 = *parishvajanāya*, connecting it with rt. *śvaj* or *svañj*.

शश्वत् *śaśvat* (probably a reduplicated form fr. rt. *śvi*, cf. *viśva*; the form of the nom. masc. appears to be doubtful, but *atī*, *at* are found for the nom. fem. and neut., the latter being used adverbially), 'continually increasing,' lasting, perpetual, continuous (Ved.); many, numerous, (Sāy. and Naigh. III. 1 = *bahu*); (*at*), ind. perpetually, externally, continually, repeatedly, frequently, always, again and again, (*śaśvać-ćhaśvat*, again and again, constantly); (*atī*), f., N. of a woman belonging to the family of Aṅgiras (authoress of Ṛig-veda VIII. 1, 34); [cf. Gr. *πᾶς* for *ἅπας*.] — *Śaśvać-ćhānti*, *is*, f. (for *śaśvat-śānti*), everlasting peace or tranquillity, eternal rest. — *Śaśvat-tama*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. most constant, very regular or frequent.

Śaśva, Nom. P. *śaśvati* = *śaśvāyate* (Vopa-deva XXI. 8).

Śaśvadhā, ind., Ved. constantly, continually.

Śaśvāya, Nom. A. *śaśvāyate*, &c., to be or become eternal.

शष् *śash* [cf. rt. 1. *śas*], cl. 1. P. *śashati*, *śaśāsha*, *śashitum*, to hurt, injure, strike, wound, kill.

शष्कुल *śashkula*, *as*, m. a particular plant or tree, = *ćhitti*, *karañja*; (*ī*), f. the orifice of the ear, auditory passage; rice-gruel or barley-water (mixed with rice, sesamum, and other grain); a sort of fish (called Saurī in Hindī); a kind of baked cake or pie (= *śaskulī*).

शष्प *śashpa*. See below.

शस् 1. *śas* (said to be connected with rt. 1. *śam*, cf. rt. *śash*), cl. 1. P. *śasati*, *śaśāsa* (3rd pl. *śaśasuḥ*), *śasitum*, to cut, wound, hurt, injure, strike, kill, destroy; [cf. Lat. *hostia*; Goth. *hunsl*; Angl. Sax. *husel*.]

Śashpa, *am*, n. (according to Uṇādi-s. III. 28. fr. rt. 1. *śas* above), young grass [cf. 2. *śasya*]; (*as*, *am*), m. n. loss of intellect or of confidence (= *pratibhā-kshaya*, in this sense only masc. according to some); [cf. Lat. *cæspes*.] — *Śashpa-bhuj*, *k*, *k*, *k*, eating grass, any animal feeding on grass. — *Śashpa-vṛishī*, f. a seat of Kuśa grass.

Śasana, *am*, n. the act of wounding, killing, immolation, slaughtering an animal in sacrifice; [cf. *śamana*.]

Śasita in *vi-śasita*, q.v.

Śasitṛi, *tā*, *trī*, *tṛi*, a cutter, wounder. See *vi-śasitṛi*.

Śasitvā, ind. having wounded or hurt.

2. *śasta*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (for 1. *śasta* see p. 985, col. 2), wounded, injured; struck, killed, (*praśasta*, destroyed.)

Śastaka, *am*, n. (probably to be connected with rt. 1. *śas*, by some referred to 1. *śasta*), a defence for the finger of an archer.

Śastṛi, *tā*, *trī*, *tṛi*, a cutter &c., in *vi-śastṛi*, q.v.

2. *śastra*, *am*, n. (for 1. *śastra* see p. 985, col. 2), an instrument for cutting or wounding, a cutting weapon, a weapon or arms (in general); an instrument or tool; iron; steel; (*as*), m. a sword, scymitar; (*ī*), f. a knife. — *Śastra-kāra*, *as*, m. 'weapon-maker,' an armourer. — *Śastra-kuśala*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, skilled or expert in arms. — *Śastra-kośa*, *as*, m. the sheath of a weapon. — *Śastrakośa-taru*, *us*, m. a particular tree (= *piṇḍī-taru*). — *Śastra-kshata*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, killed by weapons. — *Śastra-graha*, *as*, m. taking arms. — *Śastra-grāhin*, *ī*, m. 'weapon-taker,' 'weapon-holder,' an armed man. — *Śastra-ghushṭa-kara*, *as*, *ī*, *am*, making a noise with iron weapons, &c. — *Śastra-jāla*, *am*, n. a quantity of weapons. — *Śastra-jīvin*, *ī*, m. 'living by weapons,' a soldier by profession. — *Śastra-tyāga*, *as*, m. abandoning or throwing away a weapon. — *Śastra-devatā*, f. 'weapon-deity,' a deified weapon (represented as the offspring of Kṛiśāśva, and according to some accounts one hundred in number). — *Śastra-dhara*, *as*, m. 'bearing weapons,' an armed man or soldier, a warrior. — *Śastra-dhāraṇa*, *am*, n. the act of carrying arms. — *Śastra-dhāraṇa-jīvaka*, *as*, *ikā*, *am*, one who lives by carrying arms; (*as*), m. a soldier. — *Śastra-dhārin*, *ī*, *iṇī*, *i*, bearing arms. — *Śastra-nitya*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, one who is continually under arms. — *Śastra-nyāsa*, *as*, m. the laying down of arms. — *Śastra-pāṇi*, *is*, *is*, *i*, 'weapon-handed,' bearing arms or weapons, armed; (*is*), m. an armed warrior. — *Śastra-pāṇin*, *ī*, *iṇī*, *i*, = *śastra-pāṇi*. — *Śastra-pāta*, *as*, m. the fall or stroke of a weapon. — *Śastra-pūta*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, purified by arms, absolved from guilt by dying in the field of battle. — *Śastra-praharaṇa*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, striking or wounding with weapons, using arms. — *Śastra-prahāra*, *as*, m. a wound inflicted with a weapon. — *Śastra-bhṛit*, *t*, *t*, *t*, bearing weapons; (*t*), m. an armed man; a soldier, warrior. — *Śastra-mārja*, *as*, m. a weapon-cleaner, furbisher, armourer. — *Śastra-vidyā*, f. the science of arms. — *Śastra-vidvas*, *ān*, *ushī*, *at*, skilled in arms. — *Śastra-vṛitti*, *is*, m. 'making a livelihood by arms,' a soldier, a man at arms. — *Śastra-śāstra*, *am*, n. the science of arms, military science. — *Śastra-śikhin*, *ī*, *inī*, *i*, proud of (the practice of) weapons. — *Śastra-saṃhati*, *is*, f. or *śastra-samūha*, *as*, m. a quantity or collection of weapons; an arsenal, armoury. — *Śastra-sampāta*, *as*, m. descent or sudden fall of a number of weapons. — *Śastra-hata*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, struck or killed by a weapon. — *Śastra-hasta*, *as*, m. 'weapon-handed,' an armed man. — *Śastrājīva* (°*ra-ā*j°), *as*, *ā* or *ī*, *am*, living by arms; (*as*), m. a soldier; (*ī*), f. (with Śāktas) one of the eight Akulas. — *Śastrābhyāsa* (°*ra-abh*°), *as*, m. the practice of arms, military exercise (= *astra-śikshā*, *khuralī*). — *Śastrāyasa* (°*ra-ay*°), *am*, n. iron; steel. — *Śastrārćis* (°*ra-ar*°), *is*, *is*, *is*, blazing with weapons, one whose flame is a weapon. — *Śastrāstra* (°*ra-as*°), *am*, n. weapons both for striking and throwing, arms and missile weapons, arms or weapons (generally). — *Śastrāstra-bhṛit*, *t*, m. 'bearing arms and missile weapons,' a soldier, warrior. — *Śastrāstra-bhṛit-tva*, *am*, n. bearing arms for striking and throwing, the use of arms. — *Śastrotthāpana* (°*ra-ut*°), *am*, n. the act of raising a weapon (so as to strike). — *Śastrodyama* (°*ra-ud*°), *as*, m. lifting up a weapon. — *Śastropakaraṇa* (°*ra-up*°), *am*, n. arms and instruments of warfare, military apparatus. — *Śastropajīvin* (°*ra-up*°), *ī*, m. 'living by arms,' a soldier, a man at arms.

Śastraka, *am*, n. iron, steel; = 2. *śastra*, col. 2.

Śastrika, *as*, *ā*, *am* (at the end of comps.), having a knife; (*ā*), f. a knife, blade.

Śastrin, *ī*, *iṇī*, *i*, having weapons, bearing arms, armed, armed with a sword, accoutred.

Śastrī, f. a knife. See under 2. *śastra*, col. 2.

Śastvā, ind. having wounded, having hurt, &c.

Śaspa, *am*, n. [cf. *śashpa*], young grass; loss of confidence or of understanding.

2. *śasya*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (for 1. *śasya* see under rt. *śaṃs*, p. 985), to be cut, to be wounded or injured; (*am*), n. corn or grain (in general); the fruit or produce of any plant or tree. — *Śasya-kshetra*, *am*, n. a corn-field. — *Śasya-dhvaṃsin*, *ī*, *inī*, *i*, destroying corn; (*ī*), m. the tree Cedrela Tunna (= *tunna*, and commonly called Toon). — *Śasya-bhakshaka*, *as*, *ikā*, *am*, corn-eating, granivorous; an eater of