corn. — *Śasya-bhakshaṇa, am,* n. the act of feeding upon grain. — *Śasya-mañjarī,* f. an ear or spike of corn; a fruit-stalk. — *Śasya-mālin, ī, inī, i,* garlanded with fruits, crowned with harvests (as the earth). — *Śasya-rakshaka, as,* m. 'corn-guardian,' a watchman set to guard a field of corn. — *Śasya-śālin, ī, inī, i,* abounding with corn. — *Śasya-śūka, am,* n. an awn or beard of corn. — *Śasya-sampad, t,* f. abundance of corn. — *Śasya-sambara, as,* m. the Sāl tree, Shorea Robusta. — *Śasyād* (°*ya-ad*), *t, t, t,* eating grain. — *Śasyāru* (°*ya-āru*!), *us,* m. a small variety of the Śamī tree.

शस् 2. *śas,* cl. 2. P. *śasti,* &c., to sleep, = *sas,* q. v.

शस् 3. *śas,* the technical case-termination of the accusative plural; the Taddhita affix *śas* (forming adverbs from nouns, especially from numerals and words expressive of quantity, see *śata-śas, bahu-śas,* &c.).

शष्कुली *śaskulī,* f. a kind of baked cake or pie, (also written *śashkulī.*)

शस्ति *śasti,* &c. See under rt. *śaṃs,* p. 985.

शस्मन् *śasman, śasyamāna,* &c. See under rt. *śaṃs,* p. 985.

शस्य 1. and 2. *śasya.* See under rts. *śaṃs* and 1. *śas.*

शांशप *śāṃśapa, as, ī, am* (fr. *śiṃśapā* with substitution of *ā* for *ī*), made of Siṃśapā wood, &c.; (*as*), m. a kind of cup or ladle made of Siṃśapā wood; a proper N.

Śāṃśapāyana, as, m. a patronymic of Su-śarman; N. of a Muni, teacher of the Purāṇas.

Śāṃśapāyani, is, m., N. of the author of a Saṃhitā.

Śāṃśapāyanikā, f., scil. *saṃ-hitā,* the Saṃhitā of Śāṃśapāyani.

शाक *śāka, as, ā, am* (fr. rt. 1. *śak*), Ved. strong, mighty, powerful; (*am, as*), n. m. any herb 'able to be eaten,' a vegetable, herb, pot-herb, greens, any edible leaf or fruit or root &c. used as a vegetable; (*as*), m. power, strength, energy, force; the Sirīsha tree, Acacia Sirīsa; the Teak tree (= *khara-pattra*); N. of the sixth of the seven Dvīpas (surrounded by the sea of milk or white sea, and inhabited by the Ṛita-vratas, Satya-vratas, Dāna-vratas, and Anu-vratas); N. of a people (the Śākas or Scythians); of a king; an era, period (usually commencing with some celebrated prince, as Yudhi-shṭhira, Vikramāditya, Śāli-vāhana, who are hence denominated Śākeśvarās; but applied especially to the era of Śāli-vāhana, commencing from the birth of that king, seventy-eight years after Christ); (*ā*), f., N. of a plant (= *harītakī*). — *Śāka-ćukrikā,* f. the tamarind (= *ćiñćā*). — *Śāka-taru, us,* m. the Teak tree; the plant Capparis Trifoliata. — *Śāka-dāsa, as,* m., N. of a teacher of the Sāma-veda. — *Śāka-dvīpa, as,* m., N. of a Dvīpa, (see above.) — *Śākadvīpīya, as, ā, am,* belonging to Śāka-dvīpa. — *Śāka-paṇa, as,* m. a handful of vegetables, &c. [cf. *paṇa*], a measure equal to a handful. — *Śāka-pattra, as,* m. a particular plant or tree (= *śigru*). — *Śāka-pātra, am,* n. a vessel for vegetables, vegetable dish. — *Śāka-pārthiva, as,* m. the king of the period or era; [cf. *madhyama-padalopa.*] — *Śāka-prati,* ind. a little cowage. — *Śāka-bāleya, as,* m. a particular plant (= *brahma-yashṭi, bāleya-śāka*). — *Śākam-bharī,* f. 'herb-nourishing,' epithet of Durgā; of a city (supposed to be the modern Sāmbhar); observances in honour of Durgā (according to some). — *Śākambharīya, am,* n. a kind of fossil salt from a lake in the vicinity of the town Sāmbhara or Sāmbhar in Ajmere. — *Śāka-yogya, as,* m. coriander (= *dhānyaka*). — *Śāka-raćita, as, ā, am,* Ved. composed of vegetables, &c. — *Śāka-rāja, as,* m. a particular pot-herb (= *vāstūka*). — *Śāka-vilva* or *śāka-vilvaka, as,* m. the egg-plant, Solanum Melongena. — *Śāka-vīra, as,* m. a particular herb, Chenopodium Album. — *Śāka-vṛiksha, as,* m. the Teak tree. — *Śāka-vrata, am,* n. a particular vow, abstinence from vegetables, &c. — *Śāka-śāṭa* or *śāka-śākina, am,* n. a field cultivated for esculent plants, a field of vegetables, kitchen garden. — *Śāka-śreshṭha, as,* m. 'best of herbs,' a kind of vegetable, Chenopodium Album; (*ā*), f. a particular plant (= *jīvantī*); a kind of shrub (= *ḍoḍī*); the egg-plant. — *Śākākhya* (°*ka-ākh*°), *as,* m. the Teak tree; (*am*), n. a vegetable, pot-herb, esculent plant. — *Śākāṅga* (°*ka-an*°), *am,* n. pepper (as an accessory to vegetables). — *Śākāmla* (°*ka-am*°), *am,* n. the hog-plum (= *vṛikshāmla*). — *Śākāmla-bhedana, am,* n. sorrel (= *ćukra*). — *Śākālābu* (°*ka-al*°), *us,* m. a species of gourd or cucumber (= *rājālābu*). — *Śākāshṭakā* (°*ka-ash*°), f. a festival on the eighth day of the second half of the month Māgha. — *Śākāhāra* (°*ka-āh*°), *as, ā, am,* eating vegetables, living on herbs, a vegetarian.

Śākin, ī, inī, i, possessed of power, powerful, mighty (Ved.); having vegetables or herbs; (*inī*), f., scil. *bhūmi,* land planted with vegetables or pot-herbs, a field of vegetables; a kind of female demon or fairy attendant on Durgā; [cf. *ḍākinī, yoginī, khe-ćarī.*]

Śākina, am, n. a field (at the end of a comp., e. g. *ikshu-ś*°, a field of sugar-canes; cf. *śāka-ś*°).

शाकट *śākaṭa, as, ī, am* (fr. *śakaṭa*), belonging or relating to a cart (as a load, horse, &c.), going in a cart, drawing a cart; (*as*), m. any yoked animal, a draught-ox; a kind of tree (= *śleshmāntaka*); (*am*), n. a field (at the end of a comp., e. g. *ikshu-ś*°, a field of sugar-canes; cf. *śāka-ś*°). — *Śākaṭākhya* (°*ṭa-ākh*°), *as,* m. a particular tree (= 1. *dhava*).

Śākaṭāyana, as, m., N. of a philologist and grammarian (generally mentioned with Pāṇini, Amara, Jainendra, Kāśa-kṛitsna, Jayanta, Candra, &c.); of the author of a law-book.

Śākaṭāyani, is, m. a proper N.

Śākaṭika, as, ī, am, belonging to a cart, &c., going in or on a cart.

Śākaṭīna, as, ā, am, belonging or relating to a cart; (*as*), m. a cart-load, a measure of weight or value equal to a cart-load (= 20 Tulās).

शाकपूणि *śākapūṇi, is,* m. (sometimes written *śākapūrṇi*), N. of an ancient interpreter of the Veda (quoted as an authority in the Nirukta).

शाकरी *śākarī,* f. (probably for *śākārī*), scil. *vi-bhāshā,* one of the Vibhashās or corrupt dialects (that spoken by the Śakāra, q. v.).

शाकल *śākala, as, ī, am* (fr. *śakala,* but in some senses fr. *śākalya*), relating to a piece or portion; (*as*), m. a school of the Ṛig-veda (whose founder is thought to have been the elder Śākalya, see below); a kind of sacrifice or sacrificial ceremony (one performed according to the rites of the Śākala school); (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a tribe inhabiting Bhārata-varsha; the followers of the Śākala school of the Veda; (*am*), n. a fragment, splinter (Ved. = *śakala*); N. of the Ṛig-veda Prātiśākhya, (see below); N. of a town, (also read Śākala.) — *Śākala-prātiśākhya, am,* n., N. of the Ṛig-veda Prātiśākhya ascribed to Śaunaka and preserved by his pupils for the use of the Śākalas or their school, (this is the only one of the numerous Ṛig-veda Prātiśākhyas that has come down to us; it is written in verse, the metres consisting of a mixture of the Śloka with other more ancient kinds.) — *Śākala-śākhā,* f. 'the Śākala branch,' i. e. the recension or traditional text of the Ṛig-veda preserved by the Śākalas (the only extant recension). — *Śākala-saṃhitā,* f. the Saṃhitā of Śākala. — *Śākala-homa, as,* m. a particular kind of sacrifice. — *Śākalahomīya, as, ā, am,* relating or belonging to the Śākala-homa (Manu XI. 256).

Śākalaka, as, m. a follower of Śakala (?) or of Śākalya.

Śākalika, as, ī, am, belonging or relating to Śakala, belonging to a piece or part, having a piece or portion, fragmentary.

Śākalya, as, m., N. of a poet; of an ancient grammarian (who preceded Pāṇini and is referred to four times in his grammar; he is supposed to have arranged the Pada text of the Ṛig-veda; there appear, however, to have been two Śākalyas, an elder called *Śākalya-pitṛi,* 'the father of Śākalya' or Sthavira, and a younger whose opinions differed from those of his father). — *Śākalya-pitṛi, tā,* m. the father of Śākalya. — *Śākalya-saṃhitā-pariśishṭa, am,* n. a sequel or supplement to the Saṃhitā of Śākalya.

शाकार *śākāra, as, ī, am* (fr. *śakāra*), acting or speaking like a Śakāra, i. e. in a low manner; (*ī*), f. the corrupt dialect spoken by the Śakāra, (see *śakāra.*)

शाकुण *śākuṇa, as, ī, am,* repentant, regretting, (according to Śabda-k. = *parottāpin.*)

शाकुन *śākuna, as, ī, am* (fr. *śakuna*), belonging or relating to birds; relating to omens, ominous, portentous. — *Śākuna-sāroddhāra* (°*ra-ud*°), *as,* m., N. of a treatise on omens.

Śākunika, as, ī, am, relating to birds, belonging to omens, ominous; (*as*), m. a fowler, bird-catcher; (*am*), n. interpretation of omens or dreams, &c.

Śākuneya, as, ī, am, relating to birds or omens; (*as*), m. a small owl (= *ḍuṇḍula*); N. of a Muni, (*Śākuneyā dharmāḥ,* the laws of Śākuneya.)

शाकुन्तल *śākuntala, as,* m. (fr. *śakuntalā*), a metronymic of Bharata (sovereign of India as son of Śakuntalā and Dushyanta); (*am*), n. the drama commonly called Śakuntalā or Abhijñāna-śakuntala. — *Śākuntalopakhyāna* (°*la-up*°), *am,* n., N. of an episode of the Mahā-bhārata (Ādi-parvan 2815–3125, giving an account of the love of Śakuntalā and Dushyanta, and of the origin of the family of the Bharatas; Kalidāsa derived the materials for his drama called Śakuntalā from this source).

Śākuntaleya, as, m. a metronymic of Bharata (= *śākuntala* above).

शाकुलिक *śākulika, as, ī, am* (fr. *śakula*), belonging to fish; (*as*), m. a fisherman.

शाक्कर *śākkara, as,* m. (fr. *śakkara*), an ox; (*am*), n. a particular kind of metre; [cf. *śakkarī.*]

शाक्की *śākkī,* f., N. of one of the five Vibhāshās or corrupt dialects.

शाक्त *śākta, as, ī, am* (fr. *śakti*), relating to power or energy, relating to Śakti or the divine energy under its female personification; (*as*), m. a worshipper of the divine power under its female representation, (this power or energy which was at first regarded as the mere will of the Supreme Being willing to create the universe was afterwards thought of as a separate deity, and identified with the wives of the Triad, Sarasvatī being the Śakti or Energy of Brahman, Lakshmī of Vishṇu, and Durgā of Śiva, but the latter being the Destroyer, his Energy became the personification of everything terrible, and his wife Durgā, representing this terrific power, became a favourite object of propitiation and worship; hence the Śāktas are generally worshippers of Durgā, and form one of the three principal sects of the Hindūs; the tenets of this sect are contained in the Tantras [see *tantra*], and the ritual enjoined is of two kinds, the impurer being called *vāmāćāra,* q. v., the purer *dakshiṇāćāra,* q. v., which has led to a division of the sect into Vāmāćārins and Dakshiṇāćārins); a teacher, preceptor (Ved., Sāy. = *śaktimat, śikshaka*). — *Śākta-tantra, am,* n., N. of a Tantra work. — *Śākta-bhāshya, am,* n., N. of a work by Abhinava-gupta. — *Śāktānanda-taraṅgiṇī* (°*ta-ān*°), f., N. of a work compiled for the use of the Śāktas from the Tantras and Purāṇas.

Śāktika, as, m. a worshipper of the Śakti or