द्राघीयस् a. (सी f.) Longer, very long (compar. of दीर्घ q. v.); Ki. 11. 2; त्वां ध्यायन् घनवासरान् कथमपि द्राघी-यसो नीतवान् Bv. 1. 35.

द्राङ्श् 1 P. (ब्राङ्श्ति) 1 To desire, long for. -2 To croak, sound (as a bird). -3 To utter a discordant sound.

द्राइ 1 A. (ब्राइते) 1 To cut, divide, split. -2 To be pulled to pieces.

द्वापः 1 Mud, mire. -2 Heaven, sky. -3 A fool, an idiot. -4 An epithet of Siva (his hair being matted). -5 A small shell.

द्रामिलः N. of Chanakya.

द्रावः [दु-भावे-घन् ] 1 Flight, retreat. -2 Speed. -3 Running, flowing. -4 Heat. -5 Liquefaction, melting. -Comp. -करम् a flux.

হাৰক [ রু-ণুর্ ] a. 1 Attracting, captivating. -2 Solvent. -3 Liquefying. -ক: 1 flux used to assist the fusion of metals. -2 The loadstone. -3 Moon-stone. -4 A thief. -5 A sharp or clever man, wit, wag. -6 A libertine, lecher. -कम Wax.

द्रावणम् [ दु-णिच्-युच् ] 1 Putting to flight, Mb. 8. 34. 69; त्रैलोक्यद्रावणं कूरं दुराचारं महाबलम् (रावणम्) Hariv. -2 Melting. fusing, -3 Distilling. -4 The clearing-nut.

द्राविका Spittle, saliva.

द्राचित a. 1 Put to flight, driven away. -2 Fused, melted. -8 Softened, mollified.

द्राज्य a. To be made to run or put to flight. -2 Fusible.

द्राविड: [द्रविडदेशोऽभिजनोऽस्य-अण्] 1 A Dravidian, Dravida. -2 A general name for a Brāhmaṇa of any of the five southern tribes (the पञ्चद्रविड); द्राविड, कर्णीट, गुर्जर, महाराष्ट्र and तैल्ड्ग. कर्णीटाश्चेव तैल्जा गुर्जरा राष्ट्रवासिनः। आन्ध्राश्च द्राविडा पञ्च विन्ध्यदक्षिणवासिनः॥ Skanda P. -3 N. of the five chief Dravidian languages (Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam and Tulu). -डाः (pl.) The Dravida country and its people. -डी Cardamoms.

द्राविडकः Zedoary. -कम् Black salt.

द्राह 1 A. (द्राहते) To wake.

द्राह्मयणः N. of a sage, the author of the Kalpasūtras dealing with the singing of the Sāmaveda.

द्धु I. 1 P. (इवति, दुत; desid. दुदूषति) 1 To run, flow, run away, retreat, fly (often with acc.); गमस्तिधाराभि-रिभदुतानि Bk. 2. 12; यथा नदीनां बहवेडम्बुवेगाः समुद्रमेवा-भिमुखं द्रवन्ति Bg. 11. 28; रक्षांसि भीतानि दिशो द्रवन्ति 36; दुतं द्रवत कौरवाः Mb. -2 To rush, attack, assault quickly; रक्षस्पाशान् यशस्काम्यंस्तमस्कल्पानदुद्रवत् Bk. 9. 95. -3 To become fluid, dissolve, melt, ooze (fig. also); द्रवति च हिम-

रशाबुद्रते चन्द्रकान्तः Mal. 1. 24; 8. 12; U. 6. 12; Pt. 4. 33; द्रवति हृदयमतत् Ve. 5. 21; Si. 9. 9; Bk. 2. 12. -4 To go, move. -Caus. (द्रावयति-ते) 1 To cause to run away, put to flight. -2 To melt, fuse. -II. 5 P. (दुणोति) 1 To hurt, injure; तं दुद्रावादिणा किप: Bk. 14. 81, 85. -2 To go. -3 To repent.

द्वत p. p. [इ-क ] 1 Quick, swift, speedy. -2 Flown, run away, escaped. -3 Melted, liquid, dissolved; जातात्रागो द्वतचित उच्चै: Bhāg. 11. 2. 40. -4 Scattered, diffused. -5 Indistinct. -6 Moved, softened; दुतं करणया
Mal. 5. 28; see दु. -तः 1 A scorpion. -2 A tree.
-3 A cat. -तम् 1 the act of running; अलं दुतेन वः शूरा
इति होणोऽभ्यभाषत Mb. 7. 16. 18. -2 A particular faulty
pronunciation of vowels. -तम् ind. Quickly, swiftly, speedily, immediately. -Comp. -गित a. going quickly, hastening. -पद a. 1 going quickly. -2 a form of metre.
-मध्या ibid. -विलम्बितम् N. of a metre; see App. I.

द्वतिः f. 1 Melting, dissolving. -2 Going, running away.

द्ध m., n. [इन्त्यूच्ने हु-बा°-ड] 1 Wood. -2 Any instrument made of wood. -m. 1 A tree; Ms. 7. 131. -2 A branch. -f. Motion. -Comp. -किल्मम् the Devadāru tree. -घणः 1 a mallet, wooden mace. -2 an iron weapon made like a carpenter's hammer. -3 an axe, a hatchet. -4 an epithet of Brahmā. -भी a hatchet. -नसः a thorn. -नसः (णस) a. large-nosed. -न (ण) हः a scabbard; see हुणहः also. -पदम् Ved. a pillar (in general). -पदी 1 a splay-footed female. -2 a parasitical plant. -पाद a. large-footed. -सहकः a kind of tree (पियाल).

द्भत, द्भतिः See under हु.

दुइ 1, 6 P. ( दोडति, दुडति ) To sink, perish.

हुण् 6 P. (हुणति) 1 To make curved or crooked, bend. -2 To go, move. -8 To hurt, injure.

हुण: [इण-क ] 1 A scorpion. -2 A bee. -3 rogue. -णम् 1 A bow. -2 A sword. -Comp. -हः a sheath, scabbard.

द्धणा A bow-string.

द्वणिः, -णी f. 1 A small or female tortoise. -2 A bucket. -3 A centipede.

हुपदः N. of a king of the Pānchālas. [He was a son of Priṣata. He and Droṇa were school-fellows, as they learnt the science of archery from Droṇa's father, Bharadvāja. After Drupada had succeeded to the throne, Droṇa, when in pecuniary difficulties, went to him on the strength of his former friendship; but the proud monarch disrespected and slighted him. For this Droṇa afterwards got him captured by his pupils the Pāṇḍavas, but was kind enough to spare his life, and