

cūrṇi, *cūrṇi* (EI 29, 33), one hundred cowrie-shells; cowrie-shells of the value of a *purāṇa* or *kārṣāpaṇa* (*kāhaṇ*).

D

dabhra-sabhā (SII 3), the golden hall in the Chhidambaram temple.

dādhā (CII 4), a canine tooth; derived from Sanskrit *damṣṭrā*.

dadhi (IE 7-12), confused with *udadhi* and used to indicate 'four'.

Cf. *a-dugdha-dadhi-grahaṇa* (IE 8-5); curds which the villagers (probably, the milkmen) were obliged to supply to the king or landlord on occasions and to the touring officers.

dahana (IE 7-1-2), 'three'.

dahara-bhikṣu (LL), a young Buddhist monk.

dairgh-āyusa (CII 1), 'conducive to long life'.

Daivāgārika (EI 7), the priest in charge of a temple or an officer in charge of temples.

(IE 8-3), probably, a priest of the shrine of the king's tutelary deity; sometimes mentioned as a *Pātra*.

Daivajña (IE 8-3; EI 7), an astrologer; sometimes mentioned as a *Pātra*.

Daivaputra (IE 8-2; EI 30), same as *Devaputra*; title of certain kings of the Kuṣāṇa dynasty; derived from a Chinese title meaning 'the Son of Heaven'.

daiṇya (SITI), an act of the gods.

dakṣa, used in the late Tantra literature in the sense of *dakṣiṇa*, 'the south' (cf. Sircar, *Studies in the Geography of Ancient and Medieval India*, p. 76, note 19).

dakṣiṇa (EI 32), the sacred fire.

dakṣiṇā (EI 32), perquisite.

(BL), a present or gift to a Brāhmaṇa for a service.

(CII 1), cf. *prāṇa-dakṣiṇā*, same as *prāṇa-dāna*.

Dakṣiṇa-bhuja (SITI), 'the right hand'; a trusted lieutenant.

Dakṣiṇāmūrti (SII 12), an aspect of Śiva.

Dakṣiṇāpatha (CII 3), 'the region of the south'; a name for Southern India.

Dakṣiṇāpatha-sādhāra (CII 3), 'the Pillar of Dakṣiṇāpatha'; title of a ruler. *Sādhāra* may be a mistake for *sv-ādhāra*.

dakṣiṇāvarta-śaṅkha (SII 1), a conch-shell with convolutions from left to right.