

*dināri-māṣaka* (IE 8-8), name of a coin; cf. *dināri*.

*dīpa-mālā*, cf. *tīpa-mālai* (SITI), the string of lights hung in temples; same as *śara-viḷakku*.

*dīpanā* (CII 1), glorification.

*dīpa-pūjā* (EI 9), *dīpa* and *pūjā* wrongly taken as a compound word of special significance.

*dīpa-skambha* (LL), a lamp-post.

*dīpāvalī* (EI 5; CII 4), name of a festival; the festival of lights; cf. *dīp-otsava*.

*dīp-otsava* (EI 11, 32), same as *dīpāvalī*, the festival of lights.

*diramam* (IE 8-8), Tamil form of *dramma*.

*dirgha-mānya* (SITI), land set apart for the supply of water for the holy bath of idols.

*dirghā* (CII 1), distance or the distant future.

*dirghanāsiky-ārcā* (EI 24), the image of a deity with long nose.

*dirghikā* (SITI), bath; a long or oval pond.

*diś*, *diśā* (IE 7-1-2), 'ten'; rarely used to indicate 'four' also.

*diśā* (IA 7), precepts.

*diśaḥ* (EI 2), the nymphs of the quarters.

*Diśāmpati* (EI 29), a provincial governor. A *Cakravartin* was sometimes conceived as a *Dig-vijayin* or a *Diśāmpati*.

*Diśāpaṭa* (EI 16), Kannaḍa; 'causing one's enemies to be scattered in all directions'; same as *Diśāpaṭṭa*.

*Diśāpaṭṭa* (EI 5, 16), Kannaḍa; 'causing one's enemies to be scattered in all directions'; same as *Diśāpaṭa*.

*diṣṭa* (IA 18), same as *kāla*, time.

*ditya* (EI 9, 12, 28; CII 4; HRS), known from Maitraka records; name of a tax, according to some; probably, the same as *datti*, i.e. a gift or occasional present to be offered to the landlord; cf. *sarva-ditya-viṣṭi-prātibhedikā-parihīna* or *°parihīta* (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, p. 298, text line 20); also cf. *sa-ditya-dāna-karaṇa* (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXI, p. 301, text line 14), an epithet of the gift land. *Ditya* is probably derived from Prakrit *dijja*=Sanskrit *deya*, 'to be given', 'an object that has been given away' in the sense of 'customary presents'. For *ditta*, cf. *Bhār. Vid.*, Vol. XVII, Nos. 3-4 pp. 125-26. See *Ditya-odgrāhaka*.