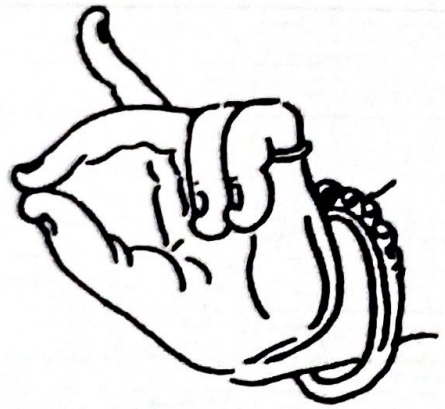


Subta ha sta (13 to 28) according to Abhinay Darpan

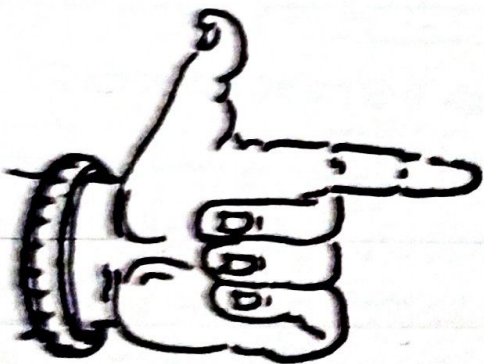
13. **Suchimukha** - If in **katkamukh** hand first figure is extended then it is called **suchimukh** (needlepoint)

Use - it is used to denote the number 1, the supreme soul, 100, the sun, acity, the word saying like 'that' and 'that which' in the sense of crowdless, threatening a rod, growing thin body, astonishment, braid of hair, an umbrella, capability, hairs beating drums, the potters wheel.



14. **Chandrakala** - The suchi hand after releasing the thumb is called **chandrakala**.

Use - It is used to denote the moon, the face, the span of the thumb, forefinger and objects of that shape, the crown of shiva. And Ganga cudgel.



15. **Padmkosh** - When the figures are separated and little bent and the palm is also a little hollowed, then it is called **Padmkosh**.

Use- It is used to denote fruits such as bell and the elephant apple, round breast of a woman, a circular movement, ball cookingpot, taking meals, a flower bud, mango scattering flowers, cluster of flowers, bell, an ant hill, a lotus, an egg.



16. Sarpsheersh - When the tips of fingers singhpataka hand are bent it is called Sarpseersh



Use - It is used to denote sandal paste, a snake, the middle stone, sprinkling, nourishing, giving water to gods and sages, the moving to and fro, the two kumbhas of an elephant, arms of wrestlers.

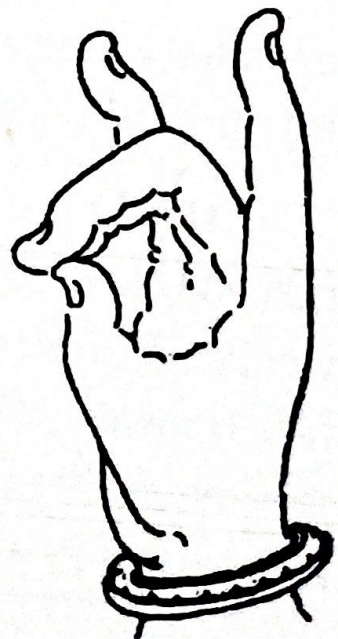


17. Mrigsheersha - If in the sarpsheershb hasta thumb and the little figure are raised up it is called mrigsheersh.

Use- denote woman, cheek, wheel, limit, fearquarrel, costume or dress, calling, tripundrika mark on the forehead, deers head lute message of the feet, getting of once all holding an umbrella, calling the beloved

18. Singhmukha - When tips and the middle and the third fingerv are applied to the thumb and the rest of the fingur are extended the hand is called singhmukha.

Use - It is used to denote 'home', a hare, elephant, waving kushgrace, a lotus garland, lions face, preparations of medicines by physicians and rectification.



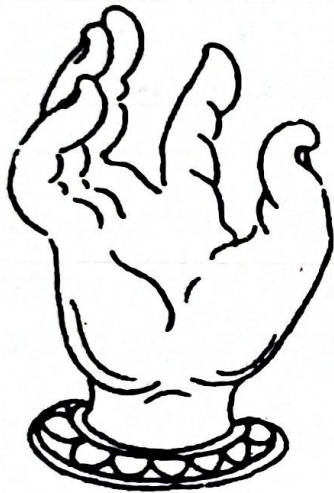
19. Kaangul - When the third figure is curved it becomes kangul.

Use - It is used to denote Lakucha fruit, bellsborn by children, anyother bell. a partridge, a beatlenut tree, a breast of a young girl, a white water lily..



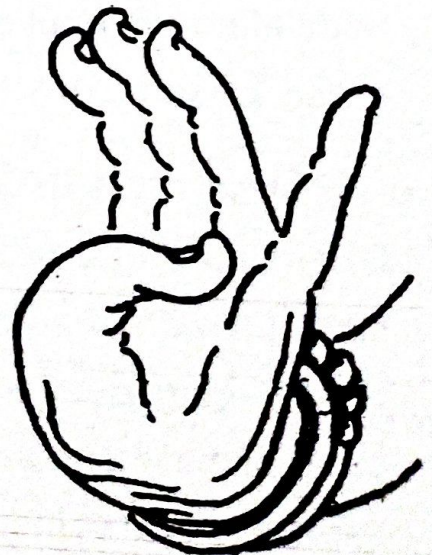
20. Alapadma - If the fingures are rotated outword the side that is away from one self then it is called alapadm. some authorities give the distincted name of alapadma.

Use - It is used to denote the full blwn lotus, elephant, apple, circular movement, a breast, separation from the beloved, looking glass, the full moon, beauty, the hairknot, height, angle, a lake , a cart, achakravak, murmuring sound and praise.



21. Chatur - When the thumb is placed at the foot of third figure and the forefigure and adjoining two fingures are clinging to each other and the little fingure is outstretched, the hand is called Chaturahasta.

Use - It is used to denote musk, a little gold, copper, iron, bet, sorrow, aesthetic pleasure. an eye, differences of caste, proof, sweetness, slowgait, face, oil, breaking of pieces and ghee.



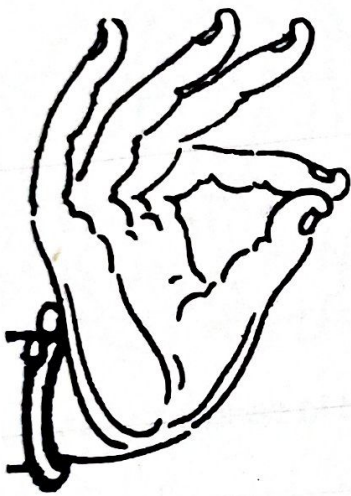
22. Bhramara - When the thumb and middle figure touch each other at their tips the first figure is bent and the other two figures are separate, then it is called bhramarahasta.

Use - It is used to denote a bee, a parrot, a wing, a crane, a cuckoo and similar birds.



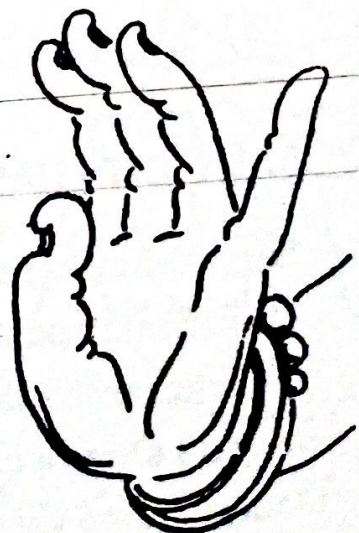
23. Hansasya - When the ends of the thumb first figure, and the middle figure are brought in contact with one another so as to form a triangle and the other two figures are held separate then it is called hapsasyahasta.

Use - blessing or festival, the tieng with thread, ascertaining, instruction, horripilation, pearls, putting forward the wick of a land, a jesmine, act of painting.



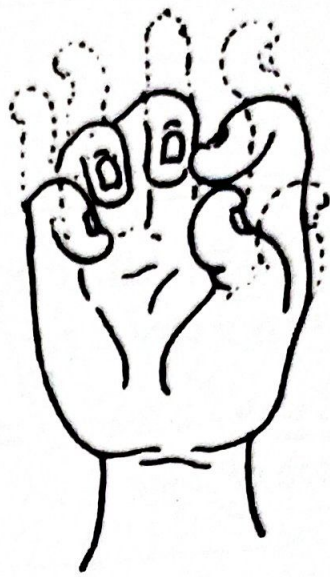
24. Hanspaksh - If the little figure of Sarpseersha hand is outstretched the hand is called hanspaksh.

Use - It is used to denote the number 6 - construction of a bridge, putting nail marks and covering all sheath.



25. **Sandansha** - If the fingers of padmakosh are brought closed to one another and drawn apart from one another in quick succession, the hand is called sandansha.

Use - It is used to denote the belly, presentation of offerings, to deities, wounds, warm, great fear, worship.



26. **Mukul** - If the five fingers of a hand meet together the hand is called mukul.

Use - To denote waterlily, eating, the god of love, holding of a signette or seal, the navel..

27. **Tamrachuda** - If the forefinger of the mukul is curved tamrachud hand will result.

Use - It is used to denote a cock, arcane, crow, camel, calf and pen.



28. Trishul - If the thumb and the little
finger are curved the hand is called trishul.

Use - It is used to denote bel leaf and
the idea of trinity

