

- ipu-o-Kāne.** n. Shell container of the *hiwa* green coconut used in ceremonies honoring the god Kāne.
- ipu 'ō.lēlo.** n. Speaking gourd, a gourd containing pebbles and other objects used in divination; oracle.
- ipu-o-Lono.** n. 1. A variety of taro used as offering to the gods; it may be qualified by the terms *kea* and *'ula'ula*. 2. An agricultural heiau; a heiau where ceremonies seeking to obtain rain were held. 3. Shell of the yellow-husked or *lelo* coconut. 4. Same as *ipu kua'aha*.
- ipu oloolo.** n. A variety of watermelon with fruit like that of *ipu po'o kanaka*, but ovoid and larger. (Neal 810.)
- ipu pa'i.** n. Gourd drum. *Lit.*, gourd to beat.
- ipu pā.'ina.** n. A variety of cantaloupe. *Lit.*, feast melon.
- ipu paka (baka).** n. Tobacco pipe.
- ipu pā.wehe.** n. Gourd calabash decorated with designs.
- ipu po'o kanaka.** n. A variety of watermelon with round, small fruit, smooth skin, and red pulp. (Neal 810.) *Lit.*, human head melon.
- ipu pū.** Same as *pū* 3, a general name for pumpkin and squash.
- ipu pueo.** n. Gourd with hourglass shape.
- ipu.wai.** n. Wood rollers laid under a canoe being hauled to prevent it from being scratched or damaged.
- ipu wai.** n. 1. Water container or bottle. 2. Gourd drum. (This word is actually *ipu uai [uwai]*, movable gourd.)
- ipu wai 'au.'au.** n. Washbasin. *Fig.*, chiefs' genealogists who were supposed to keep the characters of their masters clean.
- iū.** pronoun. You. *Eng.* *Inā 'o iū ma'ane'i* (song), if you were here.
- 'iū.** nvs. Lofty, sacred, revered, consecrated; such a place. *Ka-'iū-lani* (personal name), the royal sacred one. *Noho ihola ke kahuna nui i ka 'iū* (For. 6:41), the high priest occupied the high consecrated spot [while others marched in the *makahiki* circuit]. **hō.'iū.** To make lofty, sacred; to elevate; shy, reserved. 2. n. Taboo isolating menstruating women in a special hut.
- 'iui.** n. Ceremonial feeding by the high chief of the messenger carrying the image Lono about the island during the *makahiki* festivals. (Malo 148.)
- 'iū.'iū.** Intensification of *'iū* 1; majestic, lofty, very high; distant, far away; long absent and out of sight; a distant realm of the gods. Cf. *ho'omā'iū'iū*. *'iū'iū wale*, so long away, so far.
- i uka.** See *uka*.
- iū.kaiō, iū.daiō.** nvs. Jew; Jewish. (Gr. *Iudaios*.)
- iū.lai.** n. July. *Eng.*
- iū.ne.** n. June. *Eng.*
- iūni.pela, iūnipera.** n. Broom tree (RSV), juniper (KJV). (Neal 49, 1 Nal. 19.4.) *Eng.*
- iūpika, iūpita.** n. The planet Jupiter, originally known as *Ka-'ā-wela*. *Eng.*
- iūpi.lā, iūpile.** n. Jubilee. *Eng.* *Ka pū iūpile* (Oihk. 25.9), trumpet of the jubilee.
- iū.** num. Ninth, nine. Cf. *'aiwa, 'eiwa. Hapa iwa*, one ninth. *Kanaiwa*, ninety. (PPN *hiwa*.)
- 'iwa.** n. 1. Frigate or man-of-war bird (*Fregata minor palmerstoni*); it has a wing span of 12 m. *Fig.*, thief, so called because it steals food by forcing other birds to disgorge; also used figuratively for a handsome person, as follows: *Kīkaha ka 'iwa, he lā makani*, poises the frigate bird, a windy day [of a handsome person who draws attention, as does the *'iwa* bird poised aloft]. *Ka 'iwa ālai maka*, the frigate bird that fascinates the eye [an attractive person]. *He iwa ka hoa e like ai* (Kel. 134), just like one's friend the *'iwa* bird (of one dressed up in finery). See ex., *ma'oha*; see sayings, *'ānai, haehae* 2. (PCP *kiwa*.) 2. A native fern (*Asplenium horridum*) with narrow, feather-shaped fronds 45 to 95 cm long, their dark stems bearing dark-brown hairs and scales. The stems were formerly used for making hats. Also *'alae*. (PCP *kiwa*.)
- i waena.** See *waena*.

**i waho.** See *waho*.

- 'iwa.'iwa.** n. 1. All maidenhair ferns (*Adiantum* spp.), from warm regions of the world, many grown ornamentally. The stems are dark, commonly shiny, slender, wiry; the fronds' subdivisions are four-sided, oblong, or wedge-shaped. (Neal 17-9.) *'A'ohē i ana iho ko'u makemake i nā 'iwa'iwa o ka ua o Hā'ao* (hula), my desire is not satisfied for the maidenhair ferns in the *Hā'ao* rain. (PCP *kiwakiwa*.) 2. A small, high-mountain fern (*Asplenium adiantum-nigrum*), with shiny, brown stems and triangular or ovate, subdivided, stiff fronds, the spores numerous, often found covering the under side of the fronds. Known in many countries. 3. Var. name for *manawahua* 2, ferns (*Doryopteris* spp.), listed by Rock and Hillebrand.
- 'iwa.'iwa-a-Kāne.** n. An endemic fern (*Asplenium rhipidoneuron*) with narrow, feather-shaped fronds, which are stiff, 10 to 30 cm long, dark-green, the divisions pointed and obliquely cut, their stems bearing many dark scales.
- 'iwa.'iwa 'ā.pi'i.pi'i.** n. The curly-leaved maidenhair (*Adiantum tenerum* f. *farleyense*), an ornamental fern much like the *'iwa'iwa hāuli*, but the leaf subdivisions much larger, more deeply cut, fringed and overlapping. (Neal 18.) *Lit.*, curly maidenhair. Also *'iwa'iwa 'Aukekulalia*.
- 'iwa.'iwa 'Aukeku.lalia.** Same as *'iwa'iwa 'āpi'ipi'i*. *Lit.*, Australian maidenhair.
- 'iwa.'iwa hā.uli.** n. The fan maidenhair fern (*Adiantum tenerum*), with each of the last fan-shaped subdivisions split into five to ten segments.
- 'iwa.'iwa hā.wai.** n. The Venus-hair, a kind of maidenhair fern (*Adiantum capillus-veneris*), known in many warm countries, both wild and cultivated in Hawai'i. The fronds are subdivided into many small, bright-green, fan-shaped divisions, borne on slender, black stems. (Neal 18.) Also *'iwa'iwa kahakaha*.
- 'iwa.'iwa kaha.kaha.** Same as *'iwa'iwa hāwai*. *Lit.*, striped *'iwa'iwa*.
- 'iwa.'iwa lau li'i.** n. A native fern (*Asplenium macraei*) with narrow, feather-shaped fronds 30 to 60 cm long, with subdivisions of each frond lobed or scalloped. *Lit.*, small-leaved *'iwa'iwa*. Also *'iwa lau li'i*.
- 'iwa.'iwa lau nui.** n. An endemic fern (*Tectaria gaudichaudii*) with thin, triangular fronds 30 cm to 1.2 m long, much divided into rather broad lobes. *Lit.*, large-leaved *'iwa'iwa*.
- iwa.kā.lua.** num. Twenty, twentieth.
- iwa.kā.lua kū.mā.hā.** num. Twenty-four.
- iwa.kā.lua kū.mā.hiku.** num. Twenty-seven.
- iwa.kā.lua kū.mā.iwa.** num. Twenty-nine.
- iwa.kā.lua kū.mā.kahi.** num. Twenty-one.
- iwa.kā.lua kū.mā.kolu.** num. Twenty-three.
- iwa.kā.lua kū.mā.lima.** num. Twenty-five.
- iwa.kā.lua kū.mā.lua.** num. Twenty-two.
- iwa.kā.lua kū.mā.ono.** num. Twenty-six.
- iwa.kā.lua kū.mā.walu.** num. Twenty-eight.
- 'iwa lau li'i.** Same as *'iwa'iwa lau li'i*.
- 'iwa pua.keā.** Same as *mānā* 2, a fern. *Maui*.
- iwi.** n. 1. Bone; carcass (as of a chicken); core (as of a speech). The bones of the dead, considered the most cherished possession, were hidden, and hence there are many figurative expressions with *iwi* meaning life, old age: *Na wai e ho'ōla i nā iwi?* Who will save the bones? [Who will care for one in old age and in death?] *Ma'ane'i au me 'oe a waiho nā iwi*, here I am with you until leaving the bones [death]. *'O 'oe nō ku'u iwi, a me ku'u 'i'o* (Kin. 29.14), thou art my bone and my flesh. *Holehole iwi*, to strip bones of flesh [to speak ill of one's kin]. *Pili i nā iwi*, to wager one's bones [one's life]. Many phrases and compounds with *iwi* are listed below. Cf. *kaula'i iwi. Kona iwi*, his [own] bone. *Kāna iwi*, his bone [as a chicken bone he is chewing on]. *Iwi koko*, bloody bones [a living person]. *Iwi koko 'ole*, bones without blood [a dead person]. *Kō iwi*, your own interests, your own. *Hana nō i kā kō iwi*, do for your