confer, Chr. 291, 14=Rigv. i. 64, 14 (ved. dhattana for dhatta), MBh. 7, 5267; Man. 1, 29. 4. To generate, Bhâg. P. 9, 6, 38. 5. To undertake, Râjat. 1, 295. 6. To put on, Rit. 6, 13. 7. To carry, bear, Ragh. 3, 1; Rit. 6, 16. 8. To nourish, Chr. 295, 13= Rigv. i. 92, 13 (ved. dhâmahe, conj. of the Aor.). 9. To preserve, Ragh. 1, 10. Âtm. To get, Bhâg. P. 1, 2, 11. Atm. To undergo, Hariv. 531. 23. 12. Âtm. To show, Hit. pr. d. 41. Anomal. impf. adadhan, MBh. 3, 12706. Anomal. Aor. dhîmahi (ved.), Bhâg. P. 6, 16, 18. Anomal. (or rather false) pteple. of the pf. Par. f. dadhyushî (for $dadhush\hat{i}$), Râm. 2, 16, 20 (=2, 13, 19 Gorr., where v.r.). Ptcplc. of the pres. pass. dhîyamâna, One whose mind is directed to, Hariv. 1854 (adharme, to injustice). Pteple. of the pf. pass. I. dhita (ved. and) Hariv. 7799, Resolved. II. hita, 1. Fit, suitable, Chr. 10, 5. 2. Salutary, Man. 4, 35; most beneficial, Man. 7, 57. 3. Wothy, Pańch. i. d. 358. 4. Friendly, agreeable, Man. 2, 108. m. A friend, MBh. 12, 5471. n. 1. Well-being, Râm. 3, 53, 12; also pl., Bhartr. 2, 65. 2. A good, a benefit, Râjat. 5, 62. Comp. A-hita, I. adj. 1. bad, Man. 3, 20. 2. prejudicial, Râm, 3, 30, 2. II. m. An enemy, Bhag. 2, 36. III. n. injury, Râm. 5, 91, 2. Hita -a-hita, adj. 1. good and evil. 2. beneficial and disadvantageous. Su-, I. adj. 1. fit, right. 2. kind. 3. satiate. n., and f. tâ, one of the tongues of Agni. Pteple. of the fut. pass. dheya, To be produced, MBh. 12, 13108. - With the prep. अधि adhi, Atm. To conquer, Chr. 291, 2=Rigv. i. 85, 2.—With ऋनार antar, 1. To cover, MBh. 4, 1683. 2. To cause to disappear, Bhâg. P. 6, 9, 35. 3. To eclipse, MBh. 1, 5519. especially pass. To disappear, Bhag. P. 3, 2, 11; MBh. 4, 1042. 5. To re-

ceive in one's self, contain, Ragh. 15, 81; MBh. 12, 12747. antarhita, 1. Covered, Râm. 2, 9, 18. 2. Hidden, Çâk. 9, 18, v.r. 3. Disappeared, Chr. 39, 19. - With 31 Q api and Q pi, To cover, MBh. 1, 5863; 4, 1453. To shut, MBh. 3, 12089. 3. To make invisible, Vikr. d. 72. 4. pass. To disappear, MBh. 12, 8932. 5. To hinder, Râm. 5, 29, 16. Caus. To cause to shut, Bhâg. P. 2, 7, 29.—With मुन्वपि anu-api, pass. To disappear after somebody (acc.), Bhâg. P. 3, 11, 28.—With अभि abhi, 1. To invade, MBh. 2, 1090. 2. Atm. To take back, Bhag. P. 3, 13, 30. 3. To name, Bhâg. P. 3, 12, 10. 4. To declare, Man. 1, 42. 5. To speak, Râm. 2, 123, 15 Gorr. (with acc., Râm. 6, 12, 7). abhihita, Called, Man. 3, 141.—With प्रत्याभ prati-abhi, 1. To take back, Bhâg. P. 3, 7, 4. 2. To answer, 4, 3, 15. 3. To approve, MBh. 5, 7459.—With समभि sam-abhi, address, Kathâs. 25, 93.—With ऋव ava, 1. To put, MBh. 1, 4503. 2. To fix one's attention on something, Çântiç. 3, 11. avahita, 1. Shut, Bhâg. P. 1, 2, 32. 2. Attentive, Prab. 33, 2.— With त्रभाव abhi-ava, abhyavahita, Allayed, Râm. 2, 40, 33.—With खव vi -ava, To separate, Râm. 2, 114, 13 Gorr.; pass. To separate one's self, Çântiç. 3, 11. vyavahita, 1. Stopped, Câk. 71, 18. 2. Covered, Çiç. 9, 26. 3. Hostile, Bhag. P. 1, 9, 36 .- With संच्यव sam-vi-ava, a-samvyavahita + m, adv. Immediately, Bhâg. P. 5, 6, 6. -With **31** â, usually Âtm. put, Râm. 5, 31, 1. 2. To generate, MBh. 3, 8639; 16637; to produce, Bhâg. P. 3. 5, 34; to perform, MBh. 3, 2600. 3. To instil, MBh. 1, 6157. 4.