afterwards, then, Chr. 56, 11. 2. and, Man. 2, 430. 3. even, Chr. 3, 1; and 23, 28.—With following api: nevertheless, Râm. 2, 29, 7.—With following $v\hat{a}$: 1. or also, or, Man. 2, 219. Pańch. i, d. 399, $v\hat{a}tha$ instead of $v\hat{a}$ -tha $v\hat{a}$ (cf. Pańch. iii, d. 36.—atho $v\hat{a}$, Man. 3, 202). 2. or even, Bhartr. 2, 10. 3. but no, Çâk. 60, 18. 4. it is particularly used to introduce sentences: for, Pańch. 26, 14.—With following kim: yes, well (in dialogue, cf. $\tau i \mu \hat{\mu} \nu$).—Cf. Lat. at.

श्रयवंन atharvan (borrowed from the Zend. âthra-van, derived from âtar, 'fire'), m. 1. A priest. 2. The name of a Rishi, or saint. 3. The Atharvaveda.

त्रधर्नाङ्गिर्स atharvângirasa, i.e. atharvan-angiras + a. 1. adj., f. sî. Revealed to Atharvan and Angiras, Man. 11, 33. 2. sing. and pl. The hymns of the Atharvaveda.

স্থানী atharvî, f. (probably from a-tharvan), The wife of a priest (?), Chr. 296, 10 = Rigv. 1, 112, 10.

अथो atho, see atha.

also Âtm. Nal. 12, 35). To eat, Man. 2, 53; to devour, 4, 28. Svadita, i.e. su-adita, n. Well eaten, a term used after presenting food ('much good may it do you!'), Man. 3, 251; 254. Adya, Eatable, Pańch. iv. d. 79 (perhaps it oughtto be changed to âdya, the regular form).—Cf. ἔδω; Lat. edere; Goth. itan; A.S. etan.

Sস্মৃত্ -ad, latter part of comp. words. One who eats, cf. kravyâd.

त्रहन ad+ana, n. Eating, Man. 11, 64.—Comp. Phala-, m. a parrot.

त्रदिभावadambhitva, i.e. a-dambhin +tva, n. Sincerity. त्रस् adas, pronoun, nom. sing. m. and f. asau, nom. and acc. sing. n. adas; the bases of the remaining cases are amu, amû, and amî. That, you, Man. 10, 128. It is preceded by the relative pronoun, He-who, Man. 1, 7.

त्रहाधिक adâyika, i.e. a-dâya+ika, adj. For which there are no heirs.

न्नहित a-diti, f. The name of a female deity, Chr. 298, 25=Rigv. 1, 112, 25; the mother of the gods, Râm. 3, 20, 15.

त्रहास्रता a-drigya+tâ (vb. drig), f. Invisibility, Bharty. 1, 95.

ऋदेशकाल a-deça-kâla, s. A wrong place and wrong time, Bhag. 17, 22.

সমূব adbhuta. I. adj., f. tâ. Surprising, wonderful; superl. adbhuta + tama, most surprising. II. n. A strange phenomenon, Man. 4, 118; a prodigy—Comp. Atyadbhuta, i.e. ati-, adj. very surprising. Mahâ- adj. very surprising.

স্থা adya, Ved. also $ady\hat{a}$, i. e. a - $div + \hat{a}$ (cf. idam), adv. 1. To-day. 2. Now. – Cf. Lat. ho-die, $\mathring{\eta} \delta \eta$.

স্থানন adya+tana, adj., f. nî. 1. Of to-day, Pańch. 5, 6.—2. Of this time, a contemporary, Râjat. 5, 100. 'The Hrishîkeça (i.e. an idol of Vishņu) of Suyya, reposing in meditation on the bank, may be adored by any contemporary who comes near the temple of Sundarî.'

त्रदातनीय adyatanîya, i.e. adyatana+îya, adj., f. yâ. Of to-day, Pańch. 169, 13.

श्रद्धित adyûti, i.e. a-div+ti, adj. Eager, Chr. 298, 24=Rigv. 1, 112, 24.

到民 adri, m. 1. A stone, Chr. 293, 3=Rigv. 1, 88, 3. 2. A mountain. 3. A cloud, Chr. 291, 5=Rigv. 1, 85,