confer, Chr. 291, 14=Rigv. i. 64, 14 (ved. dhattana for dhatta), MBh. 7, 5267; Man. 1, 29. 4. To generate, Bhag. 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.). S. To preserve, Ragh. 1, 10. Åtm. To get, Bhag. P. 1, 2, 26. 11. Atm. To undergo, Hariv. 531. 12. Atm. To show, Hit. pr. d. 41. Anomal. impf. adadhan, MBh. 3, 12706. Anomal. Aor. dhimaki (ved.), Bhag. P. 6, 16, 18. Anomal. (or rather false) ptcple. of the pf. Par. f. dadhyushî (for dadhushi), Ram. 2, 16, 20 (=2, 13, 19 Gorr., where v.r.). Ptcple. of the pres. pass. dhiyamana, One whose mind is directed to, Hariv. 1854 (adharme, to injustice). Ptcple. 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, Panch. 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. সুষ্টি adhi, Atm. To conquer, Chr. 291, 2=Rigv. i. 85, 2.-With श्रालार antar, 1. To cover, MBh. 4, 1683. To cause to disappear, Bhag. P. 6, 9, 35. 3. To eclipse, MBh. 1, 5519. 4. 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 आपि api and पि pi, To cover, MBh. 1, 5863; 4, 1453. 2. 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, Bhag. P. 2, 7, 29.—With ऋक्षि anu-api, pass. To disappear after some. body (acc.), Bhag. P. 3, 11, 28.—With শ্বমি abhi, 1. To invade, MBh. 2, 1090. 2. Åtm. To take back, Bhag. P. 3, 13, 30. 3. To name, Bhag. 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 प्रत्यभि prati-abhi, 1. To take back, Bhâg. P. 3, 7, 4. 2. To answer, 4, 3, 15. 3. To approve, MBh. 5, 7459.—With 电解制 sam-abhi, address, Kathâs. 25, 93.—With 333 ava, 1. To put, MBh. 1, 4503. 2. To fix one's attention on something, Cantic. 3, 11. avahita, 1. Shut, Bhag. P. 1, 2, 3?. 2. Attentive, Prab. 33, 2.-With श्राभ्य abhi-ava, abhyavahita, Allayed, Râm. 2, 40, 33.—With war vi -ava, To separate, Râm. 2, 114, 13 Gorr.; pass. To separate one's self, Çântiç. 3, 11. vyavahita, 1. Stopped, Çâk. 71, 18. 2. Covered, Çiç. 9, 26, 3. Hostile, Bhag. P. 1, 9, 36 .- With संवाद sam-vi-ava, a-samvyavahita + m, adv. Immediately, Bhag. P. 5, 6, 6. -With $\mathbf{T} \hat{a}$, usually Atm. 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.