are persons afflicted with epilepsy, the disease being contagious, according to Kullúka.) E. ग्रपसार, tadd. aff. द्नि. ग्रपस्य denom. par. (-स्वित; let -स्वात) (ved.) To be active, to be busy. E. ग्रपस् I., denom. aff. काच्.

अपस्य I. 1. m. f n. (-स्थ:-स्था-स्थम) Fit for a (sacrificial) act. [Mahidhara explains in Vajas. 10. ग. ऋपस्यो वसाना: as epithets to the preceding word ऋपः 'waters' and renders ऋपस्थः in the stated sense; but the commentators on a Varttika to Pan. V. 4. 30. 'वसुऋपस्॰' (misprinted in the present edition and therefore in the reprint of that edition 'वसुऋ-स्थां') explain ऋपस्था: as meaning 'water'; and while Mahidhara takes ऋपस्थः as an irregular nom. plur. instead of ऋपस्थाः, Patanjali and, after him, the Kasika consider it as an irregular accus. (=ऋपः); Patanjali: ऋपस्था वसानाः। ऋप्ये वसानाः।
ऋपो वसानाः॥ Kaiyyata: ऋप्पाब्दाह्वितीयाबङ्गवचनास्यालुक्। ऋपत्थयो विभक्तेश्चालुक्. Kasika: द्वितीयाबङ्गवचनस्यालुक्। ऋपो वसाना इत्यर्थः]

2. f. (-स्वा) ¹ Water (see the preceding explanation). ² The name of the first fifteen bricks amongst the twenty bricks which are placed five in each quarter on a sacrificial ground; the last five being called क्ट्सा. ह. अपस्, taddh. aff. यत् (or in Vájas. 10. 1. according to the quoted Várttika, अप in the accus. plur., taddh. aff. यत्).

II. f. (-स्था) 'Activity, action. 'Desire to act. E. ग्रंपस् krit aff. ग्रं.

च्चपस्य m. f. n. (-स्यु:-स्यु:-स्यु) (ved.) Desirous of acting. E. च्यपस्य, krit aff. उ.

ग्रपस्तिन् m. f. n. (-स्ती-स्तिनी -स्ति) The same as ग्रपस् II., of which it occurs as an explanation. E. ग्रपस्, taddh. aff. विनि

श्रपह Tatpur. m. f. n. (-ह:-हा-हम्) Destroying, removing; only occurring as the latter part of Tatpur. compounds, e. g. क्रिशापह, तमोपह, ज्वरापह, श्रिनलापह, तृषापह. E. हन with अप, krit aff. इ.

अपहत Tatpur. m. f. n. (-त:-ता-तम्) Destroyed; e. g. in the Bhágav. Pur. मौद्धर्तिकाद्यस्य समागमाच मे दुस्तर्कमूलो ६प- हतो विवेकः E. हन् with ऋप, kfit aff. ता.

अपहतपाप्पन् Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-प्पा-प्पा-प्प) Freed from sin. (In the Brihadár. Upan. it is also explained: free from right or wrong 'धर्माधर्मवर्जित'.) E. अपहत and पाप्पन्.

श्रपहित Tatpur. f. (-ति:) 'Striking off, removal. 'An impediment, a nuisance (?); in the comm. of Mahidhara on Vájas. 1. 12., where the epithet श्रग्रेपुव: of श्राप: is thus explained: अग्रेपुव:। अग्रे पुनन्यग्रेपुव:। अग्रे यस्मिन्पूर्वमागे गच्छन्ति तस्मिन्नपहितिनिवार्णेन ग्रोधनग्रीला:॥ E. हन् with श्रप, krit aff. तिन्

अपहनन Tatpur. n. (-नम्) The same as अपघात. E. हन् अप, krit aff. खुट.

अपहना Tatpur. m.f. n. (-ना-नती-ना) Striking off, removing. E. हन with अप, krit aff. तृच

अपहरण Tatpur. n. (-णम) Taking away, carrying off, removing. 2 (In Law.) The same as स्तिय, stealing or robbing, viz. 'taking a thing either with, or without, the knowledge of the owner, by force or by stealth, or without a valid title'; compare the following definition of the Mitakshara: अपहरणभूब्देन समचं परोचं वा बलाचीयेण वा क्यादिखलहेतुं विना ग्रहणमुखते (and the following of स्तिय

by Kátyáyana: प्रच्छन्नं वा प्रकाशं वा निशायामयवा दिवा। यत्पर्व्यहरणं सेयं तत्परिकीर्तितमः; the term सेय being also applied, in law, to the appropriation of goods without a valid title; compare e. g. the Dáyabhága for the definition of सेन, 'य एव हि परस्थेद्मिति विशेषेण जानानः परसे खलहेतुमन्तरेणैव खलमारोपयित स सेन इति लोक-प्रसिद्धो ५थं:'). See also अपहार. E. ह with अप, krit aff. स्थूट.

त्रपहरत Tatpur. m. f. n. (-न्-नी-त्). ¹ Taking away, carrying off, removing. ² (In Law.) Stealing or robbing; comp. the preceding. E. ह with ऋष, krit aff. श्तृ.

त्रपहरणीय Tatpur. m. f. n. (-य:-या-यम्) To be taken away, to be carried off, to be removed. E. ह with ऋष, kritya aff. ऋनीयर्

अपहर्तच Tatpur. m. f. n. (-वा:-वा-वाम) The same as आप-हर्गीय. E. ह with आप, kritya aff. तवा.

अपहर्नु Tatpur. 1. m. f. n. (-ता-ची-र्नृ) ¹ One who takes away, carries off, removes. ² One who steals. ³ One who conceals or secretes; e. g. निचेपस्थापहर्तारम् (comm. = नि-चेपस्थापह्रोतारम्).

2. m. (-ता) The name of a brother of the serpent Sesha (according to the Harwania in the translation of Langlois vol. II. p. 481). E. ह with ऋष, krit aff. तुच् or तुन्. [N. B. When derived with the krit तुच् , the word merely expresses the notion of the agens in general, as is the case with all other derivatives of radicals by means of तुच; a noun depending on it then stands in the genitive, e. g. निचेपखाप-हती 'a man who secretes a deposit'. But when derived by means of the affix तुन it implies moreover habit and, a noun depending on it in this sense stands in the accus., e. g. ग्रनमपहर्तार त्राहरका भवन्ति त्रांडे सिंडे सिंत 'the inhabitants of Ahwara are in the habit of carrying off the food after the funeral oblation is performed'; it might seem doubtful, therefore, whether e.g. the passage of the Dáyabhága p. 351, line 18: ऋसुवर्ण सुवर्णबुद्धापहर्तुने सुवर्णापहार: is correct and ought not to be त्रस्वर्णस्य &c., the word त्रपहतृ expressing there simply the agens without an additional notion, as results from the comparison of these words with p. 350 l. 16. The word when derived by krit तृच् is udátta on the last syllable; but when derived by तृन् udátta on the first syllable.]

শ্বपहल I. Tatpur. n. (-लम्); II. Bahuvr. m.f.n. (-ल:-ला-लम्); III. Avyayibh. (-लम्). The same as শ্বपलाङ्गल and like this word, udátta on the last syllable. Comp. the remark s. v. শ্বपकुचि. E. শ্বप and हल.

त्रपहसित Tatpur. n. (-तम्) An uneducated mode of laughing, a manner in which low people would laugh, as 'with tears coming into the eyes' ('नीचानामपहसितम् त्रपहसितं सास्राचम्'); mentioned in Rhetoric as one of the व्यभिचारिमावाः or accessory conditions of the Comic (or हास्रर्स). Comp. त्रपहास. E. त्रप and हसित.

त्रपहित denom. par. (-स्तयित) To throw off, to lose. See the following. E. त्रुप and हस्त, denom. aff. णिच्

त्रपहित्तत m. f. n. (-त:-ता-तम्) Thrown off, lost, parted with; e.g. in the Málatím. त्रपहित्तिवान्धवे लया विहितं सा-हसमस्य तृष्णया। तदिहानपराधिनि प्रिये सिख को ऽयं वर्ष-णोझितक्रमः॥. ह. त्रपहित्ति, křit aff. त्रा.