throwing clarified butter &c. into it. See आपीधी which seems to be the more correct form of this word. E. अपि and इम्र (from इन्ध्, un. aff. ज़न्).

ग्रमीन्धन Tatpur. n. (-नम्) Kindling or exciting a sacrificial fire. E. ग्रिप and इन्धन. See ग्रिपकारिका

न्नपीय m. f. n. (-य:-या-यम्) Fiery, relating to Agni (in the different meanings of this word). E. श्राप्त, taddh. aff. क्. अभीषोम Dvandva. m. du. (-मी) Agni and Soma. E. अपि

and सोम

त्रपीधोसप्रणयन Tatpur. n. (-नस्) Carrying forth the fire and the Soma; a ceremony in the Jyotishtoma sacrifice which takes place after the Vaisarjana homa (q. v.) and consists in taking the fire from the Práchínavańsa (q. v.) Mandapa and carrying it to the Ágnídhra (q. v.) Mandapa, and in the same time taking the Soma from the Práchínavańśa and carrying it to the Havirdhana Mandapa, a building erected in the Saumiki Vedi (q. v.). See also ग्रिपप्रणयनः E. अपीषोम and प्रणयनः

ऋपीषोमीय m. f. n. (-य:-या-यम्) Belonging or sacred to Agni and Soma. E. ग्रयीषोम, taddh. aff. क्.

ग्रदीषोमीयनिर्वाप Tatpur. m. (-प:) A ceremony in the Darśapúrńamása sacrifice which is performed on the day of the full moon and consists in making libations with the Purodáśa (q. y.) or cake sacred to Agni and Soma and previously fried in eleven kapálas or bowls. See अभी-

षोमीयैकादश्कपाल E. अभीषोमीय and निर्वाप

ऋपीषोमीयपशु Karmadh. m. (- गु:) One of the three principal pasus or sacrificial animals in the Jyotishtoma sacrifice. (See also सवनीयपशु and अनुबन्धपशु.) It is a goat or according to one school, a sheep, sacred to Agni and Soma, the procedings with which take place on the day called Aupavasathya or the fourth of the Agnishtoma (q.v.). E. ऋमीषोमीय and प्रमु.

ऋपीषोमीयपश्चनुष्ठान Tatpur. n. (-नम्) The procedings with the Agnishomiyapaśu. See ऋपीषोमीयपशु. E. ऋपीषोमी-

यपशु and अनुष्ठानः

श्रमीषोमीयप्रोडाश Karmadh. m. (-श्र:) The Purodása (q.v.) with which libations are made during the Agnishomiyayaga (q. v.) after having been baked in eleven kapálas or bowls. E. अपीषोमीय and प्रोडाशः

ऋगीषोमीययाग Karmadh. m. (-गः) One of the three yagas or sacrificial acts of which consists the Púrńamása or the latter part of the Darsapúrnamasa sacrifice. (See also

श्राप्रेययाग and उपांश्याजयागः)

अभीषोमीयैकादश्कपाल Karmadh. m. (-ल:) The Purodása (q. v.) or cake which is offered to Agni and Soma in the Darśapúrńamása sacrifice after having been baked in eleven kapálas or bowls. See also अभीषोमीयपुरोडाश. E. अभी-षोमीय and एकाट शक्पाल

ग्रमीषोस्य m. f. n. (-य:-या-यम्). The same as ग्रमीषोमीय. E. श्रमीषोम, taddh. aff. यत्

त्रान्यभाव Tatpur. m. (-व:) 1 Loss or extinction of the sacred fire. 2 Loss of appetite. E. ग्रिय and ग्रभाव.

त्रान्यस्त्र Tatpur. n. (-स्त्रम्) Fire-arms; in poetry, it is usually applied to a superhuman power over the element of fire, but occasionally indicates, apparently, a rocket. E. श्राप and श्रस्त्र. ग्रान्यागार Tatpur. m. (-र:) A fire-temple; a chamber or building where the sacred fire is kept. E. अपि and आगार.

अवन्याधान Tatpur. n. (-नम) The placing of the fire on the ground previously prepared for it (see ग्रियच्यन); a ceremony which is necessary to make the Abavaniya and the other sacred fires (see A(4)) fit for sacrificial use and is followed by the Pavamáneshtis (q. v.). See अपिसंस्कार. The act takes place in the spring, if the person belongs to the cast of the Bráhmańas, in the hot season or gríshma if he is a Kshatriya, in the autumn or śarad if he is a Vaiśya and is performed once for all, to serve all future purposes. E. अप्रि and आधान.

ग्रान्याधेय Tatpur. n. (-यम) The same as ग्रान्याधान q. v. E. ग्रिय and ग्राधेय

त्रान्यालय Tatpur. m. (-य:) 1 A place in which consecrated fire is kept. 2 A hole, with compartments of prescribed dimensions and shape, for the several sacred fires. E. अपि and आलय

त्रान्याहित Bahuvr. m. (-त:) A householder who has performed the ceremony of the आन्याधान q. v. Also आहि-तापि E. श्रिप and श्राहित

म्रान्याहिति Tatpur. f. (-ति:) The same as म्रान्याधान q. v. E. अपि and आहिति.

न्नान्यत्पात Tatpur. m. (-त:) A fiery meteor, a falling star, a comet. E. श्रमि and उत्पातः

त्रान्यहरण Tatpur. n. (-णम्) A sacrificial ceremony; taking the sacred fire out of the place where it is kept, for the purpose of performing a sacrifice, as the Agnihotra, the Darśapúrńamása &c. E. श्रमि and उद्वर्ण.

ग्रामन् n. (1म) Battle. E. ग्रज्, krit aff. मनिन्. See ग्रज्मन्. न्नम् I. m. f. n. (-म:-मा-यम्) 1 Chief, principal. 2 Prior, first. 3 Excessive, more, much.

II. n. (-ग्रम्) ¹ Top, summit, point, upper part. ² Front, fore part. 3 The beginning, first part. 4 The best, excellent. ⁵ Goal, resting place. ⁶ Assemblage, multitude. ⁷ A weight equal to one Pala. 8 A kind of alms given to Brahmans, four mouthfuls or according to others, food given in alms, 48 times the quantity of the alms called भिना. 9 (In astronomy) the sun's amplitude. E. श्रुडु, un. aff. रन, the nasal of the radical being dropped.

अग्रकर Tatpur. m. (-र:) 1 The tip of the extended hand. ² (Karmadh.) The right or better hand. ³ The extremity of a ray of light; the focal point. E. ग्रंग and कर.

अग्रकाय Tatpur. m. (-य:) The fore part of the body. E. अग्र and काय-

ऋग्रग Tatpur. m. (-ग:) A leader. E. ऋग्र and ग.

ऋग्रगस्य Tatpur. m. f. n. (-स्य: -स्या-स्यम्) To be reckoned or considered as first or best. E. त्रुग्न and गए।

ऋग्रगामिन Tatpur. m. f. n. (-मी-मिनी-मि) Preceding, going before. E. अग्र and गामिन.

ऋग्रज Tatpur. I. m.f.n. (-ज:-जा-जम्) First-born or produced. II. m. (-আ:) ¹An elder brother; the first-born. ²A Brahman. III. f. (-जा) An elder sister. E. अग्र and ज.

ऋग्रजङ्घा Tatpur. f. (-ङ्घा) The fore part of the thigh. E. ऋग्र

अग्रजनान Bahuvr. m. (-ना) ! An elder brother or first-born.