अपर्शालां प्रियं Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-य:-या-यम्) One who likes the western part of a house or hall. (This word is mentioned as an instance to the remark s. v. अपर् I. 1.4; अपर-शाला being as the former part of the Bahuvr. a Karmadh., it has the accent on the last syllable and the Bahuvr. therefore the accent on the syllable ला; an independent compound अपर्शाला 'the western part of a house' is not admissible.) For the position of प्रियं comp. Páň. II. 2. 35. v. 2. E. अपर्शाला and प्रियं. अपर्शेल See अवर्शेल.

अपरसक्य Tatpur. n. (-क्यम) (ved.) The part over the thigh (according to Sáyańa). [The gender of this word is neuter—comp. Páń. V. 4. 98.—, not masc., as might be inferred from the present publication of so called 'Extracts' from Sáyańa's comm. on the Śatapathabr., in the passage III. 8. 8. 27; for although the Ms. 657 of the E. I. H. is very incorrect, it does not read सक्यो, as has been alleged, but some other mutilated form intended probably for सक्यो:; it runs literally thus: जवीरपरि भूती उक्तितवपवी (sic) साक्री। (the क्या representing in this Ms. the value of य्या and the 1-1 that of आ).] E. अपर (see I. 1. 3.) and सिक्य, samás. aff. टच.

अपरसमम् Bahuvr. and Avyayibh. In the following year. (A various and probably more correct reading of the Káśiká (Ms. 2440. E. I. H.) and of the Ganaratnamahodadhi,
instead of अपसमम् in the Gana to Pán. II. 1.17; explained
by the Ganar.: अपरा समा यन काले.) E. अपर and समा.

श्रापरसार Dwandwa m. f. n. (-र:-रा-रम) Continued, unin-

terrupted. [According to Panini this word expresses uninterrupted continuation referring to a verbal action; accord. to Ráyamukuta and other comm. on the Amarak. it may refer to the agent in the gender and number required, and to the verbal action in the neuter accus. sing.; the instance of the Kášiká to Páń. VI. 1. 144., 'त्रपरस्पराः सार्था गच्छन्ति' would be in conformity with the former part of Ráyam.'s explanation which runs thus: ..... तस्या वहनादि क्रियायासीषां वा क्रि-यावतां परापराणां सातत्वे प्रकर्षेण गम्यमाने ५ परस्पराः स्यः (Amarak. III. 3. 1) । तत्र । ऋपरे च परे चेति द्वन्द्वसमासः। अपरस्पराः। क्रियासातत्व इति निपातनात् (Páń. VI. 1. 144.)। यदा क्रियावतां विशेषणं तदा यत्तेषां लिङ्गं तदेवापरस्परश-ब्दस्यापि । यथा । ऋपरसाराः सार्था गच्छन्ति । ऋपरसाराः स्त्रियः। त्रपरस्पराणि कुलानि। बज्जलमतन्त्रम्। यदा तु क्रि-याविशेषणं नपंसकवचनं च। यथा। ऋपरसारं गक्कनीति। एकमिवक्टेंदेन क्रियायाः क्रियावतामिवक्टेंद्रस्य च.] Comp. अपर्पर and अपरापर. The word being a Dwandwa, its latter part is not सर्वनामन q. v. except optionally in the nom. plur. m., and its declension like that of other nouns in ग्र. E. ग्रपर and पर, with agama सुट.

अपरस्परसभूत Tatpur. m. f. n. (-त:-ता-तम्) Produced by or in an uninterrupted series. (The verse of the Bhagavadgitá (16. 8.) where this word occurs: 'असत्यमप्रतिष्ठं ते जगदाइ-रनीश्वरम् । अपरस्परसंभूतं किमन्यत्वामहेतुकम् ।' is to be rendered, in my opinion, thus: 'they (the men of demoniac nature) affirm that the world is devoid of truth, of stability and without a Lord (a creator): but does there exist any thing else, that is produced by (or in) an uninterrupted series, and yet is the effect of arbitrariness?'; the uninterrupted series being that of causes and effects according to the Sánkhya-

Yoga doctrine of the successive developement of the world.) E. ग्रपर्सर and सस्त्र.

अपरस्वस्तिक Karmadh. n. (-कम) The west point of the horizon. Comp. पश्चात्स्वस्तिक. E. अपर (see I. 1.4) and स्वस्तिक. अपरहेमन Tatpur. m. n. (-ना:-नाम) The latter part or end of the cold season or winter. E. अपर (see I. 1.3.) and हेमना.

अपरहेमन m. f. n. (-न:-नी-नम्) Being in, born or produced in, sown in, having endured or studied in, referring to &c., the latter part or end of the cold season or winter. (For the irregularity of this derivative see s. v. अपर I. 1. 2.) E. अपरहेमना, taddh. aff. अस, with elision of त.

श्रपराग I. Tatpur. m. (-ग:) Dislike, enmity; e. g. श्रपरागसमीर-णेरितकमश्रीणीकुलमूलसंतितः ह. रञ्ज् with श्रप, krit aff. घञ् II. Bahuvr. m.f.n. (-ग:-गा-गम्) Without red, discoloured; e. g. श्रक्णतरपरागख प्रसवं प्रैचिष्ट न पुनरपरागख। इसित-रपरागख खेस्तिष्ठन्यपि लवेप्सुरपरागखः ह. श्रप and राग.

अपरामि Karmadh. m. du. (-मी) The western (गाईपत्थ) and the southern (दिविणामि) fire (of a sacrificial ground). E. अपर and अपि.

त्रपराच् Tatpur. m. f. n. (-इ-ची-क्) Not turned away, encountering, facing. त्रपराक् used as adv., in front of; e. g. त्रिकिंग्यरागतः सरोक्हात्परागतः । मुखं मुदापरागतस्विधाप रागतः ह. त्र neg. and पराच

त्रपराङ्मुख Tatpur. m. f. n. (-ख: -खा or -खी -खम्) Encountering, facing; e. g. य त्राह्वेषु बध्यन्ते भूम्यर्थमपराङ्मुखाः। त्रकू-टेरायुधेर्यान्ति ते खर्ग योगिनो यथा. E. त्र neg. and पराङ्म-ख; or Bahuvr. त्रपराच and मुख.

अपराजित Tatpur. 1. m. f. n. (-त:-ता-तम्) Unconquered, unsurpassed, invincible; e. g. in the Bhágav. Pur. को वा इह ते (पराजितो (पराजितया मायया &c.

2. m. (-त:) <sup>1</sup> A name of Vishńu. <sup>2</sup> A name of Śiva. <sup>3</sup> One of the eleven Rudras (q. v.). <sup>4</sup> A poisonous insect, <sup>4</sup> the sting of which produces swelling, itching, heaviness, and the wound becoming black. <sup>5</sup> The seventh lunar day or tithi in the month Bhádra. <sup>6</sup> m. pl. (-ता:) One of the five divisions of the Jaina divinities called अनुतर q. v.

3. f. (-ता) A name of Durgá. A name of the town of Brahman. 3 The north-east quarter (ruled by Siva). <sup>4</sup> The name of a metre regulated by number and quantity, a species of the metre called Sakwari; it consists of a stanza of four lines with the following fourteen syllables in each line: 5 The name of several plants: a. Clitoria ternatea; a species of a creeper with two varieties, the one with white, the other with blue flowers (the white variety described thus: लताविशेष: श्वेतापराजिता। त्रस पूर्ण योन्याकारं भवति); गिरिकर्णी and similar Bahuvr. the first part of which means 'mountain', as well as अश्व-खुरी and similar Bahuvr. the first part of which means 'horse', are synonymes of it; comp. श्रद्भिकर्णी, नगकर्णी; this plant is 'cooling, acid, removes diseases arising from bile, diseases of the eye and calms disorders of the three temperamental elements of the body (air, bile and phlegm)': 'गिरिकर्णी हिमा तिका पित्तोपद्रवनाशिनी। चबुष्यविषदी-षची विदोषग्रमनी च सा'. (The word is used especially as the name of this plant.) b. Æschynomene sesban; compare जयनी. c. Marsilla quadrifolia (ऋग्रनपर्णी). d. Nyctanthes