

अतिदान Tatpur. n. (-नम्) Munificence, giving largely. E. अति and दान.

अतिदान्त Tatpur. m. (-न्तः) The name of a prince. Perhaps the same as, or another reading of अभिदान्त. E. अति and दान्त.

अतिदाह Tatpur. m. (-हः) <sup>1</sup> Great heat. <sup>2</sup> Violent inflammation. E. अति and दाह.

अतिदिष्ट m. f. n. (-ष्टः-ष्टा-ष्टम्) Being the object of an अति-देश (q. v.), of an additional or supplementary rule. E. दिष् with अति, kṛit aff. क्त.

अतिदीप्य Tatpur. m. (-प्यः) The name of a plant (Plumbago rosea). Called also रक्तचिचक. E. अति and दीप्य.

अतिदीर्घ Tatpur. m. f. n. (-र्घः-र्घा-र्घम्) Too or very long (in time and space). E. अति and दीर्घ.

अतिदुःसह Tatpur. m. f. n. (-हः-हा-हम्) Quite intolerable, quite unbearable, not to be borne or endured. E. अति and दुःसह.

अतिदुर्गत Tatpur. m. f. n. (-तः-ता-तम्) In great difficulty or distress. E. अति and दुर्गत.

अतिदुर्लभ Tatpur. m. f. n. (-भः-भा-भम्) Very difficult to obtain. E. अति and दुर्लभ. (The form दुर्लभ, however, occurs only as part of a compound, दुर्लभ or दुर्लभ being the legitimate forms, when used alone.)

अतिदुष्कर Tatpur. m. f. n. (-रः-रा or -री-रम्) Very arduous, very difficult. E. अति and दुष्कर.

अतिदूर Tatpur. n. (-रम्) Excessive distance. (अतिदूरम्, अतिदूरात्, अतिदूरेण and अतिदूरे, especially in conjunction with न are used adverbially 'not very far off'.) E. अति and दूर.

अतिदेव Tatpur. m. (-वः) A superior god, one who surpasses the Gods. E. अति and देव (or according to others अति, sc. क्रान्त, and देव, in the sense of the accusative).

अतिदेश m. (-शः) A rule providing for something more than the ordinary or established rules (see प्रदेश, उपदेश) provide for and not comprehended by them; it may be either enjoined specially or derived from inference; if such a rule, in grammar, affects the form, gender &c. of a word, it is called रूपातिदेश, लिङ्गातिदेश &c.; in philosophy atideśas of a general or comprehensive nature are called सामान्यातिदेश and those restricted to a special case विशेषातिदेश. See also शास्त्रातिदेश, कार्यातिदेश, निमित्तातिदेश, व्यपदेशातिदेश. E. दिष् with अति, kṛit aff. घञ्.

अतिदोष Tatpur. m. (-षः) A great fault. E. अति and दोष.

अतिधन्वन् Bahuvr. m. (-न्वा) The proper name of a descendant of Śunaka. E. अति and धन्वन्.

अतिधृति Tatpur. f. (-तिः) <sup>1</sup> The name of a class of metres which are regulated by number and quantity. See अतिच्छन्दस्. It comprises thirteen varieties and consists of a stanza of four lines with nineteen syllables in each line. (See <sup>1</sup> शार्दूल or शार्दूलविक्रीडित, <sup>2</sup> मेघविस्फूर्जित or विस्फूर्जित, <sup>3</sup> पञ्चचामर, <sup>4</sup> पुष्पदामन्, <sup>5</sup> बिम्बा, <sup>6</sup> वृषा, <sup>7</sup> मकरन्दिका, <sup>8</sup> समुद्रतटा, <sup>9</sup> सुरसा, <sup>10</sup> मणिमञ्जरी, <sup>11</sup> चन्द्रमाला or चन्द्र, <sup>12</sup> धवलाङ्क or धवल, <sup>13</sup> सस्य.) <sup>2</sup> (In arithmetic sometimes used to denote the number nineteen. E. अति (sc. क्रान्ता) and धृति (in the sense of the accusative) 'going beyond the metre धृति q. v.')

अतिधेनु Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-नुः-नुः-नु) Having excellent or a great many cows. E. अति and धेनु.

अतिनामन् Bahuvr. m. (-मा) A proper name, one of the seven Rishis or Sages who preside over the reign of Chā-kshusha, the sixth Manu. E. अति and नामन्.

अतिनिचृत् Tatpur. f. (-चृत्) The name of a vaidik metre regulated by the number of syllables; it consists of three Pādas of seven, six, and seven syllables in each; also read अतिनिवृत्. E. अति (sc. क्रान्ता) and निचृत् (or निवृत्), in the sense of the accusative.

अतिनिद्र I. Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-द्रः-द्रा-द्रम्) One who sleeps inordinately.

II. Tatpur. f. (-द्रा) Excessive sleep (also considered as a morbid symptom).

III. Avyayibh. (-द्रम्) After sleeping. E. अति and निद्रा.

अतिनिवृत् Tatpur. f. (-वृत्). See अतिनिचृत्.

अतिनौ Tatpur. m. f. n. (-नौः-नौः-नु) Landed from a boat. E. अति (sc. क्रान्त) and नौ (in the sense of the accusative) 'gone beyond a boat'.

अतिपतन n. (-नम्) Transgressing, going beyond bounds. E. पत् with अति, kṛit aff. ल्युट्.

अतिपतित m. f. n. (-तः-ता-तम्) Transgressed, missed. See also अतिपन्न. E. पत् with अति, kṛit aff. क्त.

अतिपत्ति f. (-त्तिः) Going beyond, passing away. E. पत् with अति, kṛit aff. क्तिन्.

अतिपत्र Bahuvr. m. (-त्रः) <sup>1</sup> A tree, see हस्तिकन्द. <sup>2</sup> Another tree, the Teak tree. See शाकवृक्ष. E. अति and पत्र.

अतिपथिन् Tatpur. m. (-पन्था) A good road. E. अति and पथिन्, 'a very road'.

अतिपद Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-दः-दा-दम्) Having one foot too much or more (as an exuberant metre; f. i. अतिपदा गायत्री, अतिपदा शङ्करी). E. अति and पद.

अतिपन्न m. f. n. (-न्नः-न्ना-न्नम्). The same as अतिपतित. E. पद् with अति, kṛit aff. क्त.

अतिपर Tatpur. m. (-रः) I. A great enemy. E. अति and पर.

II. One who has conquered his enemy. E. अति (sc. क्रान्तः) and पर (in the sense of the accusative).

अतिपरोक्ष Tatpur. m. f. n. (-क्षः-क्षा-क्षम्) Very imperceptible, very remote. E. अति and परोक्ष.

अतिपरोक्षवृत्ति Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-त्तिः-त्तिः-त्ति) Being of very remote explanation, very difficult to explain (as words the etymology of which is obscure). E. अतिपरोक्ष and वृत्ति.

अतिपात m. (-तः) <sup>1</sup> Passing away. <sup>2</sup> Transgression, neglect of duty, deviation from laws or customs, sin, offence. <sup>3</sup> Contrariety, opposition. E. पत् with अति, kṛit aff. घञ्.

अतिपातक Tatpur. n. (-कम्) The worst of the great sins, a heinous sin, viz. the sexual intercourse of a man with his mother, daughter or daughter-in-law and that of a woman with her son, father and father-in-law. E. अति and पातक.

अतिपातित Tatpur. I. m. f. n. (-तः-ता-तम्) Quite thrown, quite driven out.

II. n. (-तम्) (In medicine.) A dislocation, complete separation of a limb from the body (see भग्न and काण्डभग्न). E. अति and पातित.