not swallowed by drinking. See पीतापीत. E. ऋ neg. and पीत.

2. Bahuvr. Having no drink. E. ऋ priv. and पोत.

II. Tatpur. The same as अपिगत, e.g. 'gone into'; e.g. Śankara on the Vedánta Sútra: स्वाध्यसंपत्त्योर ••: स्वाध्यः सुषुप्रम् । स्वमपीतो भवति &c. E. इ with अपि, kitt aff. त्त.

अपीतन Bahuvr. m. (-नः) The name of one of the kings of the Andhrabhritya dynasty; (in one of the lists; comp. Lassen's Ind. Alterth. vol. II. p. 934 and App. II. 2, note 16). E. अ and पीत, samás. aff. नप.

अपीति Tatpur. f. (-ति:) 'Hostile encounter, battle; used so in the Rigv.: पूरा यत्परत्तमसी अपीतेस्तमदिव: फलिगं हितिमस्य (Sáyana: = संयामात). <sup>2</sup> Union, junction, used in this sense in the Mandukya Upanishad, when the H of the word with is spoken of allegorically, as combining with the mand s. Copulation; in this sense occurring in an allegorical description of the Satapathabr. when thumbs and fingers, ears and eye-brows, lips and nose, teeth and tongue &c. are likened to man and wife. 4 Final liberation; in the Vedánta Sútra: तदापीते: संसारव्यपदेशात; Sankara: तत्तेज आदिभृतसूद्धं श्रोचादिकरणाश्रयभृतमापीतेरा संसार-मोचात्सम्यग्ज्ञाननिमित्ताद्वतिष्ठते. 5 Destruction or end of the Universe; in the Vedánta Sútra: ऋपीती तद्वत्रसङ्गादसम-ज्ञसम् ; Sankara: यदि खौच्यसावयवलाचेतनलपरिच्छिन्नला-मुखादिधर्मकं कार्यं ब्रह्मकार्णकमभ्युपगम्येत तदापीतौ प्रचये प्रति संसुज्यमानं कार्च &c.; Anúpanáráy.: जगदुपादानं ब्रह्मे-त्यसमञ्जसम् । यथा निम्बयोगाद्रग्धं तिक्तं तद्वदपीतौ प्रज्ये खलीनजगबोगात्तजाद्यादिप्रसङ्गात्. [The three first meanings are applications of the liter. meaning 'going towards, approaching'; the two latter of the meaning 'going into' scil. of the world into Brahman, or perhaps also of the first viz. joining Brahman.] E. इ with ऋषि, krit aff. तिन्.

अपीनस Bahuvr. m. (-स:) (In Medicine.) A cold; considered by Suśruta as a disease of the nose, and defined 'as a disorder produced by a derangement of air and phlegm, when the nose is obstructed, painful, very hot and wet (dirty) and the patient can neither smell nor taste, nor has an appetite, the other symptoms being the same as those of catarrh (प्रतिश्वाय)'. Also पीनस. E. अपि (become अपी) and नस्, ádeśa of नासिका, samás. aff. अच्; (it is difficult to imagine what Bhánudikshita might have thought, when he invented the following E. of पीनस: पि-न and स, from सो or से, krit aff. क; पीने स्थित सायित वा। घो उन्तकर्मणि षे चये वा। आतो उनुपित — Páń. III. 2. 3. — क:).

अपीयूबा Tatpur. (?) f. (-जा) The name of a tree, the same as पीजु. Also पीयूचा. E. unknown.

अपीय Tatpur. (?) m. f. n. (-ख:-बा-बा) Very beautiful. See the following. E.?

अपीयदर्भन Bahuvr. m.f.n. (-न:-ना-नम्) Of very beautiful appearance. In the two verses of the Bhágav. Purána (1. 12.8.): ददर्भ पुरुषं ....। अङ्गुष्ठमाचममलं स्फुरत्पुरटमीलिनम्। अपीयदर्भनं रयामं तिंद्धाससमञ्जाम् (comm. अपी॰ = अतिसुन्दरं दृरयत इति दर्भनं रूपं यस तम्), and (3. 28.17.) अपीयदर्भनं भ्यत्सर्वलोकनमस्कृतम् &c. (epithets of Vishóu; comm. अपी॰ = अतिसुन्दरं भिक्तविषयं दर्भनं यस्य), the Bombay edition reads in the text as well as in the

comm. अपीचदर्शनं; but the scrupulous care which distinguishes Bournouf's edition of this Purána leaves no doubt that his reading अपीच॰ has been adopted on account of better evidence; it is supported, too, by the quotation of the latter verse, in the valuable dictionary of Rádhákántadeva. E. अपीच and दर्शन.

अपुंस् Tatpur. m. (-पुमान) Neither male nor female, a eunuch. Comp. नपुंसक. E. ऋ neg. and पुंस.

त्रपुंका Bahuvr. f. (-क्ता) A woman who has no husband; e. g. in the Bhattik.: प्रपीतमधुका (v. l. आपीतमधुका) भृद्धे: सुद्विवार्विन्द्नी । सत्परिमललक्षीका नापुंकासीति मे मति: (Jayamangala: अपुंक्ता = अविद्यमानभर्तृका). E. अ priv. and पंस, samás. aff. कप्.

अपुंस्त n. (-तम्) The condition of one who is neither male nor female, of a eunuch. E. अपुंस, taddh. aff. त्व.

अपुक्क Bahuvr. 1. m. f. n. (-क्क:-क्का-क्कम्) Tailless.

2. f. (-क्हा) The name of a tree (Dalbergia śiśu); comp. श्रिंश्पा. E. अ priv. and पुक्क.

त्रपुष्य Tatpur. 1. m. f. n. (ख:-खा-ष्यम्) <sup>1</sup> Impure, bad; e. g. in the Bhágav. Pur.: ऋदृश्यद्मिचीस्वनकर्णभून उनुकवाग्भिर्व-िष्यान्तरात्मा। ऋपुष्यवृचाञ्क्रयते &c. (comm. येषां कायापि पापहेतुः। ते ऽपुष्यवृचाः). <sup>2</sup> Vicious, wicked; e. g. in the Yoga Sútra: मैत्रीकर्णामुदितोपेचाणां सुबदुःखपुष्यापुष्यविषयाणां भावनातश्चित्तपसाद्नम् (one comm. ऋपु॰ = ऋपुष्यवत्; another = ऋपुष्यशीन्त).

2. n. (-एसम्) Impurity; e. g. Mitáksh.: ऋप्रकाशितात्मनी व्यभिचारात्पुद्धान्तरसंभोगसंकल्पाद्यद्पुष्यं तस्यती रजीदर्शने शुद्धि: 2 Viciousness, sin. E. ऋ neg. and पुष्य.

अपुष्यवत् m. f. n. (-वान्-वती-वत्) Vicious, wicked. Comp. अपुष्य 1. 2. E. अपुष्य, taddh. aff. मतुप्.

अपुरुषाि Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-ल:-ला-लम्) The same as अपुरुष 1. 2. E. अपुरुष and ग्रील.

अपुच I. Tatpur. m. (-च:) One who is not a son. E. ऋ neg. and पुच.

II. Bahuvr. m. f. (-व:-वा) Sonless; one who has either had no son or lost his (her) son or sons (अपुत्री (जातपुत्री मृत-पनो ना) and is legally held to adopt one (Atri: अपनेतिन कर्तवः पुत्रप्रतिनिधिः सदा। पिण्डोदकित्रयाहेतोर्यसात्तसा-लयततः). Manu uses the term also impliedly of a man who has no son by a woman of the three first classes, although he may have a son by a Śúdrá woman, as results from this verse: यद्यपि खानु सत्पुनी यद्यपुनी ऽपि वा भवेत् । नाधिकं दशमाइबाच्छ्रद्रापुत्राय धर्मतः (and Viihaspati employs in a similar manner the term अनपत्य, viz. चानपत्यस्य मुत्रुषुर्गुणवाञ्कूद्रयोनिजः। लभेताजीवनं शेषं सपि-ण्डाः समवाप्तयुः); when Jimutavahana moreover observes that the son of a Súdrá in this verse applies to the legitimate son, the Párasava (q. v.) being the son of a Bráhmana by a Súdrá not wedded to him (यचाह मनुः। यं त्राह्मण्सु श्रुद्रायां &c. Manu 9. 178. । तदपरिणीतश्रुद्रासुताभिप्रायम्; contrary to Kullúka who defines him as परिणीतायामेव श्रुद्रायां त्राह्मणः कामार्य पुत्रं जनयेत् &c.). — A wife who has no son must be approached for the sake of getting one by her brother-in-law or by one of her relatives of the Sapinda class. — Although Likhita places a man who has no son in the same category with an impious man, a usurer