metre, regulated by quantity; it consists of a stanza of four lines with eleven $m\acute{a}tr\acute{a}s$ in each line (the value of a mátrá being a short syllable, and a long syllable equal to two short), viz. each line being composed either of seven mátrás and a Scolius (v - v), or of a Dactylus (-v), a lambus (--) and a Scolius, or of a Scolius, a Tribrachys (ooo) and a Scolius. E. ईर् with ऋभि, krit aff. अच (according to several comm. of the Amarak.); but the word is probably not of Sanskritic origin.

(Nigh. Prak.). E. देर with ग्राम, krit aff. लाट.

अभीरपन्निः See आभीरपन्निः

अभीराजी Tatpur. f. (-जी) The name of a poisonous insect; according to Suśruta, one of the eighteen varieties, the bite of which produces diseases of the vital element air. E. (perhaps) अभीर and आजी.

त्रभोत् Tatpur. 1. m. f. n. (-त:-त: or क:-त) Fearless. undaunted; e. g. Rigv.: ते वाशीमना इष्मिणी अभीरवी विद्रे प्रियस मारतस धानः; or Manu: गुलांश स्थापयेदा-प्रान्धतसंज्ञान्समन्ततः। स्थाने युद्धे च कुश्लानभीक्नविका-रिणः; or Bhattik.: ऋहं स्वप्नकप्रसादेन तव वन्दाक्भिः सह। त्रभीर्रवसं स्त्रीभिभीस्वराभिरिहेश्वर; or in the following specimen of alliteration: भूरिभिभीरिभेभारिरभिरे-भिरी। भेरीरेभिभिरभाभैरभोहभिरिभेरिभा: 'elephants contended with elephants that were numerous, heavy, terrible, immense, roaring, cloud-like and fearless' (Yates, Essay on alliteration).

2. m. (-T:) A (euphemistic) name of Bhairava or Siva; e. g. श्रभीक्भैरवो भीक्भूतपो योगिनीपति: (Vatukabhairavastava, as quoted by Rádhák.).

3. f. (-T: or T:) The name of a plant (Asparagus racemosus); according to some, a large variety of it. (So called, because its leaves are firm on account of its numerous roots, or on account of their containing always juice; Bhanúj.: स्थिरपत्रलात्; Ráyam.: दूरलम्बितवज्ञमूल-लात्। सदारसालयलेन स्थिरपत्रलादिति तु स्वामी; comp. ग्रभी रूपत्री); e. g. Suśruta: ग्रभी रूमि सिसिन्धृत्यवत्सको श्रीर-पद्मकै: दत्ती वित्तिः सुश्रीतलः E. त्र neg. and भीक्

ग्रभीवच Tatpur. f. (-क) Probably the same as ग्रभिवचि q. v. (The word is mentioned by the Kásiká and Siddhk. as an instance, besides नीत्व, of the prolongation of the final vowel of the prefix, before the kvip deriv. of at; comp. Pán. VI. 3. 116.). E. रूच with म्राभि, krit aff. क्विप.

श्रभीवर्ण Tatpur. m. f. n. (-ण: -गा - गाम) (ved.) Fearless, undaunted (comp. ऋभीक्); e.g. Vájas.: इदमाप: प्रवहता-वदां च मलं च यत्। यचाभिदुद्रोहानृतं यच भ्रेपे अभीक्णम् ('the fearless i. e. the innocent, for it is only the guilty who is in fear'; Mahidh .: बिभेतीति भी बरभी बसामी बसा-मनपराधिनमपराधी हि विभेति). E. अ neg. and भीक्षा.

म्रभी बपनी Bahuvr. f. (-ची) The same as म्रभी ब् 3. (Ráyam.: | 50 काएकेनाध्यतात; comp. however ग्रभीक). E. ग्रभीक and पन, fem. aff. द्वीष.

त्रभोज. An error in the Calc. edit. of the Medini; see ग्राभीलः]

अभीलाप Tatpur. m. (-प:) (ved. Probably.) Talking on a subject, discoursing, eloquence; Atharv.: श्रालापाञ्च प्रजा-

पायाभीलापलपय ये। ग्ररीरं सर्वे प्राविभन्नायुजः प्रयुजी यज:; where अभीजापनप: is either a Dwandwa: discoursing and speech in general; or perhaps an irregular intensitive formation with the reduplication of the whole radical instead of its first syllable; the masc. चे being accounted for by the preceding masculines. Comp. ग्रभीमोद. E. लप् with ग्राभ, krit aff. घत्र, and the second syllable protracted. अभीलु Tatpur. m. f. n. (-लु:-लु:-लु) Fearless. E. अ neg. and भीत, र being changed to ल्ं Also अभी लुक (Wilson.) सभीरणी Tatpur. f. (-णी) A sort of serpent (Amphisbæna) 10 सभीवर्ग Tatpur. m. (-र्ग:) (ved. Probably.) Circumference,

circle; e. g. Atharv.: मिय चर्च पर्णमणे मिय धारयताढ-यिम । ऋहं राष्ट्रसाभीवर्गे निजो भ्यासमृत्तमः; or पुरुक्षात्ते नमः क्रएम उत्तरादधराद्त । अभीवर्गाद्दिवस्पर्यनिरिचाय ते नम: (in either instance अभीवर्गे seems to have the meaning of ग्रिभित: 'on all sides, everywhere'). E. वृज् with ग्रिभि, krit aff. घन, and the second syllable protracted.

अभीवर्त Tatpur. m. (-र्त:) (ved.) ¹ Being everywhere; e. g. Rigv.: ग्राम ला विश्वभृतान्यभीवर्तो यथाससि(Sdy.:=ग्रामितः सर्वत्र वर्तमानो भवसि). 2 Approaching, esp. with hostile intent; e. g. Rigv.: ऋभीवर्तेन हविषा येनेन्द्रो ऋभिवावते। तेनासान्त्रह्मण्यते ऽभि राष्ट्राय वर्तय (Sáyana: ऋभीवर्तेन = ग्रभिगच्छता); or Atharv.: ग्रभीवर्तन मिणना घेनेन्द्रो ग्रभि-वावधे। तेना . Hence the word has become the epithet or name of several vaidik verses or hymns which are recited for obtaining victory; Benfey, in his valuable Index to the Sámaveda, mentions the following Sáma-verses which, in the Gánas bear this name: 1, 242 (= I. 3, 1, 5, 10), 2, 25, 26 (= II. 1.1.9), or only 2. 25b. 26a (= II.1.1.9.1b.2a), 2. 35. 36 (= II. 1. 1. 13), 2. 117 (= II. 1. 2. 20. 1), 2. 161. 162 (= II. 2. 1. 13),2. 206 (= 2. 2. 9. 1), 2. 214-216 (= II. 2. 2. 12), 2. 272 b. 273 a (= II.3. 1. 11. 1 b. 2a), 2. 283. 284 (\equiv II. 3. 1. 15), 2 347 b. 348 a (\equiv II. 3. 2. 12. 1 b. 2 a), 2. 429 a. 430 b (= II. 4. 1. 12. 1 b. 2 a), 2. 710-713 (= II. 6. 1. 5 and 6), 2. 741-743 (= II. 6. 2. 5), 2. 761. 762 (= II. 6. 2. 12), 2. 771. 772 (\equiv II. 6. 2. 16), 2. 929. 930 (\equiv II. 7. 3. 3), 2. 987. 988 (= II. 8. 1. 8); moreover दुन्द्र खाभीवर्तः or प्रजापतेरभीवर्तः or त्रभीवर्तस्याङ्गिरसस्य भागम् 1. 236 (= I. 3. 1. 5. 4); जमद्येर-भीवर्त: 1. 239 (= I. 3. 1. 5. 7) and 2. 771. 772 (see above); वृषस्य ज्ञानस्याभीवर्त: 1. 523 (= I. 6. 1. 4. 1); e. g. Maśaka-Kalpa-Sútr. (in the chapter on the Abhijit): प्रसोम देव-वीतय इत्यभीवर्त: (i. e. Sámav. 2. 117); or पुनान: सोम धा-रचेत्यभीवर्त: (i. e. 2. 25); also called Brahmasáman; e. g. Madh. Jaiminiyany : गवामयने ब्रह्मसाम विहितम । स्रभी-वर्ती ब्रह्मसाम भवतिः — It is the name, too, of Rigv. 10. 174. — In Vájas. 14. 23. the name is applied to a sacrificial brick (इष्टका), when Mahidhara explains अभीवर्त as meaning literally either 'repetition' or 'approaching', the former assuming the sense stoma, since the Sámaverses are repeated in a hymn of that description, and the latter the meaning 'year', since the year (i.e. time) approaches all created beings; he holds therefore that the brick is likened in this passage to a hymn or to a year. (The vaidik glossary of Someswara explains the word in this manner: ग्रभीवर्ती भृतभेदयातायातनिरूपणे । नानासंस्तिसंस्थानस्वरूपामाय-वर्णने । दिवेष्टिकात्मनिचयचयने ६ पि प्रकीर्तितः). ह. वृत् with ऋभि, krit aff. घत्र; the second vowel being protracted; (this protraction is mentioned in the Prátisákhyas).