Acaryani, f. (with dental n, Vartt. on Pan. iv, I, 49) the wife of an Acarya, Mcar. 40, 15 (with cerebral n).

Acaryi- 1. kri (p. -kurvat) to make (one's self, ātmānam) a teacher, Pān. i, 3, 36, Comm.

A-cīrna, mfn. (anom. perf. pass. p.) practised (as Dharma), MBh. xiii, 6454; xiv, 1473; devoured, eaten into, BhP. vii, 13, 15.

साचराय ā-caranya, Nom. P. (Subj. -caranyāt) to move or extend towards (acc.), AV. vii, 29, I (v. l. Pot. "nyet, TS. i).

आचल ā-√cal, Caus. -cālayati, to remove, move or draw away (from its place, abl.), Kaus.; MBh. xii, 5814; Hariv. 3036; to stir up.

श्राचाना ā-cānta, &c. See ā-√cam. A-cama, &c. See ib.

आचार ā-cāra, &c. See ā-√car. Acārya, ācāryaka, &c. See ib.

आचि ā-√1.ci, P.-cinoti [KātySr.], Ā.-cinute [BhP.] to accumulate; (perf. -cicāya, 2. du. A. -cikyāte) to cover with (instr.), Bhatt.

A-kāya, as, m. a funeral pile, L.; (am), ind. so as to pile up (the wood), Pān. iii, 3, 41, Comm.

A-cita, mfn. collected, AV. iv, 7, 5; accumulated, heaped, Hariv. 12085; filled, loaded with (instr. or in comp.; see yavacitá), covered, overspread, larded with, MBh. &c.; inlaid, set, see ardhâcita; (as or am), m. n. (ifc. f. ā, Pān. iv, 1, 22) a cart-load (=twenty Tulās), Gobh. Acitadi, a gana of Pan. (vi, 2, 146).

Acitika, mf(i)n. holding or being equal to an Acita (or cart-load), Pān. v, I, 53; (also ifc. with numerals, e. g. dvy-ācitika) 54.

Acitīna, $mf(\bar{a})n$. id., ib.

आचिस्यासा ā-cikhyāsā. See ā-√khyā.

साचित् 1. ā-√cit (Impv. 2. sg. -cikiddhi; perf. 3. sg. -ciketa) to attend to, keep in mind, RV.; (Subj. I. sg. -ciketam; perf. 3. sg. -ciketa, p. m. nom. -cikitvān) to comprehend, understand, know, RV.; AV. v, I, 2; to invent, RV. viii, 9, 7; (Subj. -cetat or -ciketat; perf. A. 3. pl. -cikitre or -cikitrire) to appear, become visible, distinguish one's self, RV.: Desid. (1. pl. -cikitsāmas) to wait for, watch clandestinely, lurk, RV. viii, 91, 3.

2. A-cit, t, f. attention to (gen.), RV. vii, 65, 1. आचीण ā-cīrna. See ā-√car.

साच्या ā-cūshaṇa, am, n. suction, sucking out (also said of the application of cupping-glasses to the skin), Suir.

आ वृत् ā-√crit (Impv. -critatu) to fasten, tie, affix, AV. v, 28, 12; Kaus.

साचम्बर ācêsvara. See āca.

साचेष्ट ā-√cesht, -ceshtate, to do, perform, Kathās.: Caus. -ceshtayati (v. l. -veshto) to cause to move, set in motion, TBr. i.

A-ceshtita, mfn. undertaken, done, Das.

साचोपच ācopaca, mfn. (fr. āca upaca; gana mayūravyansakādi, q. v.) 'moving towards and upwards,' fluctuating, Kāth.; (cf. āca-parāca.)

आ छद् ा. ā-cchad (√chad),-cchādayati, to cover, hide, MBh.; R. &c.; to clothe, dress, Kaus.; Gobh.; to present with clothes, MBh.; Mn. &c.: P. A. to put on (as clothes), SānkhGr. &c.; MBh.; R.: A. to put on clothes, MBh. ii, 1736; to conceal, Hit.; Sarvad.

2. A-cchád, t, f. a cover, VS. xv, 4 & 5. - vidhana (ācchád-), n. an arrangement made for defence, means of covering, RV. x, 85, 4.

A-cchanna, mfn. clothed, MBh. iii, 2632. A-cchāda, as, m. garment, clothes, Mn. vii, 126; R.; Pañcat.

A-cchādaka, mfn. concealing, hiding, Sāy. (on RV.); protecting, defending, Vishnus. - tva, n.

hiding, Vedāntas. A-cchādana, am, n. covering, concealing, hiding, KātyŠr.; cloth, clothes, mantle, cloak, Pān.; Ap.; Mn.; MBh. &cc.; a cover for a bed, R. vii, 37, 11; the wooden frame of a roof, L. - vastra, n. the lower garment, Pañcat.

A-cchādita, mfn. covered, MBh.; R. &c.;

clothed, MBh. iii, 1002.

A-cchādin, mfn. ifc. covering, concealing, Sak.

A-cohādya (and irr. ā-cchādayitvā, MBh. iv, 2183), ind. p. having covered, having clothed &c.; covering, clothing &c.

आच्छिद्व-cchid(ā-√chid),-cchinatti(Impv. 2. sg.-cchindhi, AV.; fut. I. sg.-cchetsyāmi, MBh; to tear or cut off, cut or break into pieces, AV.; SBr. &c.; to take out of, SBr.; KātySr.; Das.; to cut off, exclude or remove from (abl.), MBh. iii, 14710; Comm. on Mn. iv, 219; to snatch away, tear from, rob, MBh. &c.

A-cchidya, ind. p. cutting off &c.; interrupting (e.g. a tale, kathām), Kathās.; setting aside; in spite of (acc.), notwithstanding, R. ii, 24, 33; 57, 20.

A-cchinna, mfn. cut off &c.; removed, destroyed

(as darkness), MBh. xiii, 7362.

A-cchettri, tā, m. one who cuts off, TS. i; TBr. iii. A-ccheda, as, m. cutting, cutting off, excision, L. A-cchedana, am, n. id., L.; exclusion, L.; (i), f., N. of the passage in TBr. (iii, 7, 4, 9, apām medhyam,-10, saradah satam) in which the word ā-cchettri occurs, ApSr. (by Say. called chedanamantra).

आ क्रक ācchuka, as, m. (=ākshika, m.) the plant Morinda Tinctoria, L.

आच्छरित ā-cchurita, mfn.(√chur), covered, clothed with (instr.), Kathās.; (am), n. making a noise with the finger-nails by rubbing them on one another, L.; a horse-laugh, L.

Acchuritaka, am, n. a scratch with a fingernail, L.; a horse-laugh, L.

आकृद ā-cchrid (ā - √chrid), -cchrinatti (Impv. 3. pl. -cchrindantu) to pour upon, fill, VS. xi, 65; TS.; SBr.; (cf. án-āchrinna.)

आक्रेतृ ā-cchettri, &c. See ā-cchid.

आखो ā-ccho (ā-√cho), -cchyati (Impv. 3. sg. -cchyatāt, 3. pl. -cchyantu) to skin, flay, VS.; SBr.; AitBr.

आच्छोटित ā-cchotita, mfn. pulled, torn, Jain.; Kād.

आछोदन ā-cchodana, am, n. hunting, the chase, L. (v. l. ā-kshodo, q. v.)

आच्य âcya. ind. p. (fr. âc), bending (the knee), SBr.; AsvGr.

Acya, Ved. ind. p. id., RV. x, 15, 6. - doha, n. 'milking while kneeling,' N. of a Sāman, Tāndya Br. (vv.ll. âci-do and ājyā-do, ĀrshBr.)

आचा ā-√cyu, Caus. P. (1. pl. -cyāvayāmas or °masi; 2. sg. -cyāvayasi and Impv. °ya) to cause or induce to come near, RV.; AV. iii, 3, 2; TS. ii; SBr.: Intens. P. (impf. -acucyavīt, 3. pl. ovuh) to cause to flow over, pour out, RV.; TS. iii: P. and A. (impf. 3. pl. -acucyavuh: A. I. pl. -cucyuvīmáhi, 3. pl. -cucyavīrata) to cause or induce to come near, RV.

आच्युतद्नि ācyutadanti and 'tīya, v. l. for ācyutanti and otīya below.

Acyutanti, ayas, m. pl., N. of a warrior-tribe (see acyuta-danta), (gaņa dāmany-ādi, q. v.)

Acyutantīya, as, m. a prince of the above tribe, ib. Acyutika, mf(i)n. relating to Acyuta, (gana kāšyādi, q. v.)

Acyudanti and odantiya, v. l. for otanti and °tantīya.

आज âj (ā-√aj), -ájati (Subj. ấjāti; Impv. 2. sg. -aja or ajā, 2. pl. A. -ajadhvam) to drive towards (as cattle or enemies), RV.; VS.; AitBr.

Ajani, is, f. a stick for driving, AV. iii, 25, 5.

आज āja, mfn. (fr. 1. ajá), coming from or belonging to goats, produced by goats, AsvGr.; R.; Susr.; (as), m. a vulture, L.; a descendant of Aja; (a), f. (only used for the etym. of aja) = aja, a shegoat, SBr. iii; (am), n. the lunar mansion Pürva-Bhādrapadā (presided over by Aja Ekapād), VarBṛS.; clarified butter, L.

Ajaka, am, n. a flock of goats, Pān. iv, 2, 39. -rona, m., Pān. iv, 2, 78, Kās.

Ajakrandaka, mfn. belonging to the Ajakranda people, Pān. iv, 2, 125, Kāś.

Ajakrandi, is, m. a descendant of an Ajakrandaka man or prince, ib., Pat.

Ajagara, mf(i)n. (fr. aja-gara), treating of the boa or large serpent (as a chapter of the MBh.);

belonging to a boa, MBh. iii, 12533; Kathas.; proper to a boa, MBh. xii, 6677 seqq.; acting like a boa, BhP.

Ajadhenavi, is, m. (fr. aja-dhenu), a patronymic, (gaņa bāhv-ādi, q. v.)

Ajapathika, mfn. fr. aja-patha (q. v.), Pān. v, 1, 77, Comm.

Ajapada, am, n. $(=\bar{a}ja, n.)$ the lunar mansion Pūrva-Bhādrapadā, VarYogay.

Ajabandhavi, is, m. (fr. aja-bandhu), a patronymic, (gaņa bāhv-ādi in Kās., q. v.)

Ajamāyava, am, n. (fr. ajá-māyu), N. of a Sāman, ArshBr.

Ajamārya, as, m. a descendant of Aja-māra, (gana kurv-ādi, q. v.)

Ajamīdhá or mīlhá, as, m. a descendant of Aja-mīdha, RV. iv, 44, 6; AsvSr.; N. of a famous king, MBh.

Ajamidhaka, mfn. belonging or referring to Ajamīdha, Pān. iv, 2, 125, Kās.

Ajamidhi, is, m. a descendant of A., ib., Pat. Ajavasteya, as, m. a descendant of an Aja-vasti man or prince, (gana grishty-ādi and subhradi,q.v.)

Ajavāha or haka, mfn. fr. aja-vāha, q. v., (gana kacchâdi, q. v.)

Ajâdya, as, m. a man or chief of the warriortribe called Ajâda, Pān. iv, 1, 171.

Ajāyana, as, m. a descendant of Aja, (gana nadadi, q. v.)

Ajâvika, mfn. made from the hairs of (ajâvi, q. v.) goats and sheep, Kaus.

I. Ajya, as, m. a descendant of Aja, (gana gargadi,

आजकार ājakāra, as, m. Siva's bull, L. Ājagava, am, $n = aj^{\circ}$, q.v., MBh. iii, 10456. Ajagāva, as, m., v. l. for ajo, q. v.

आजक्रन्दक ājakrandaka, &c. See āja.

आजन ā-√jan, Ā.-jāyate (Impv.-jāyatām [VS.; AV.; AsvGr.]; aor. 2. sg. -janishthās.; 3. sg. -jánishta or ájani; Prec. -janishīshta) to be born, RV. &c.: Caus. (Subj. 2. du. A. -janayāvahai) to beget, generate, AV. xiv, 2, 71; (Impv. -janayatu) to cause to be born, RV. x, 85, 43; (Impv. 2. sg. -janaya) to render prolific, RV. i, 113, 19.

A-janana, am, n. birth, origin, MBh. i, 3756 & 4561.

A-jāta, mfn. born, RV.

A-jāti, is, f. birth, Mn. iv, 166; viii, 82.

Ā-jāna, am, n. birth, descent, VS.; SBr. iii; birth-place, Comm. on VS. xxxiii, 72; (a), f. place of conception (as a mother), AitAr. - ja, mfn. ['born in the world of the gods, 'Comm.] i. e. deva, = $\bar{a}j\bar{a}na$ deva below, TUp. - deva (ajana-), m. a god by birth (as opposed to karma-deva, q. v.), SBr. xiv (BrArUp.)

A-jāni, is, f. birth, descent, RV. iii, 17, 3; noble

birth, Comm. on KaushBr. xxx, 5.

Ajāneya, mf(i)n. of noble origin, of good breed (as a horse), KātyŠr.; MBh.; originating or descending from (in comp.), Buddh.; (as), m. a well-bred horse, MBh. iii, 15704.

Ajāneyya, mfn. of noble birth, KaushBr. xxx, 5. आजन्म ā-janma, ind. (generally in comp.) from birth, since birth, Ragh. i, 5; Kathās. &c. - surabhi-pattra, m., N. of a plant (the leaves of which are fragrant from their first appearance), L.

आजप \bar{a} - \sqrt{jap} , to mutter or whisper into (the ear, karne), SBr. iv; xiii.

साजपियक ājapathika, &c. See āja.

ञ्चाजयन ā-jayana. See 2. ā-√ji.

साजरसम् ā-jarasám, ind. till old age, SBr.

i; AitBr. Ā-jarasāya, (dat.) ind. id., RV. x, 85, 43.

आजजीरत ā-jarjarita, mfn. (fr. jarjara), torn into pieces, Kād.

आजवन ā-javana, am, n. (√ju), only for the etymol. of ají, q. v., Nir. ix, 23.

स्पाजवस्तप ājavasteya, &c. See āja.

आजिसिक ājasrika, mfn. (fr. á-jasra), perpetual, occurring every day.

आजातशतव ājātašatravá, as, m. a descendant of Ajāta-satru,' N. of Bhadrasena, SBr. v.