

A-halyā, f., N. of the wife of Gautama or Śaradvat, ŚBr. iii, &c.; MBh. &c.; N. of an Apsaras, L.; of a lake (cf. MBh. iii, 8087), L. — **jāra**, m. 'lover of Ahalyā (cf. R. i, 48, 15 seqq.)', Indra, Bālār. — **pati**, m. id., ib. — **hrada**, m., N. of a lake, SkandaP.; (cf. MBh. iii, 8087.) **Ahalyāśvara-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivaP. Rev.

अहल्लिका *ahallika*, as, m. a talker(?), ŚBr. xiv.

अहविस् *á-havis*, mfn. not offering oblations, RV. i, 182, 3. **A-havir-yājin**, mfn. offering a sacrifice without oblations, Āp.

A-havishya, as or am, m. or n. objects that are not fit to be offered as an oblation, Āp.

A-havya-vah, m(nom. -*vāt*) f. n. not offering a sacrifice, ŚBr. i.

अहश्चर *ahas-cara* & *ahas-śas*. See *áhar*.

Ahas, *ahas-kara*, & *ahas-triyāma*. See ib.

अहस्त *a-hastá*, mf(ā)n. handless, RV.; Mn.

अहह *ahaha*, ind. an interjection, as Ah! Aha! &c. (implying surprise, fatigue, pain, sorrow, pleasure, calling), Vikr.; Hit. &c. **Ahahāre**, ind. id., ChUp.

Ahahā, ind. id., L.

अहारयत् *a-hārayat*, &c. See *a-hara*.

अहावस् *ahāvas*, ind. an interjection said to sound like a flourish at the end of a Sāman verse, ŚBr. iv.

अहि *áhi*, is, m. (√*anh*), a snake, RV. &c.; the serpent of the sky, the demon Vṛitra, RV.; (see also *áhirbudhnyās* below); a cloud, Naigh.; water, ib.; the sun, L.; a N. of Rāhu, L.; a traveller, L.; the navel, L.; lead, L.; (in arithm.) the number eight; N. of a Rishi (with the patron. *auśanasa*) and of another (with the patron. *paidva*). [Zd. *aśi*; Lat. *angui-s*; Gk. *ἔχιν-s*, *ἔχιδνα*, *ἔχινος*, and *ἔφιν*; Lith. *ungury-s*; Russ. *úgorj*; Armen. *óz*; Germ. *unc*.] — **kānta**, m. 'liked by snakes (which are supposed to feed upon air)', wind, air, L. — **kośa**, m. the slough or cast-off skin of a snake, L. — **kshatra**, m. (= *cchattra*, q. v.) N. of a country, MBh. iii, 15244. — **gopā** (*áhi*-), mfn. guarded by a serpent, RV. i, 32, 11. — **ghna** (*áhi*-), n. the slaying of the serpent or demon Vṛitra, RV. vi, 18, 14 (loc. -*ghne*); (see *-hán* below.) — **cakra**, n. a certain Tāntric diagram. — **cumbaka**, m., N. of a man, and *ahicumbakāyani*, is, m. a descendant of his, Pat. — **cchattra**, m. a kind of vegetable poison, L.; the plant *Odina Pennata*, L.; N. of a country, MBh. i, 5515; Hariv. &c.; (*ā*), f. sugar, L.; the city of Ahicchattra, MBh. i, 5516; Kathās. — **cchattra**, n. a mushroom, Nir. v, 16. — **jit**, m. 'conquering the serpent', N. of Kṛishṇa, L.; of Indra, L. — **tundika**, m. (= *āhitundika*, q. v.) a snake-catcher, snake-exhibitor, L. — **dat** or **-danta**, mfn. having the teeth of a serpent, Pāp. v, 4, 145, Sch. — **deva** or **-daivata**, n. 'having serpents as deities', N. of the Nakshatra *Aśleshā*, VarBrS. — **dvish**, m. 'enemy of serpents', an ichneumon, L.; a peacock, L.; 'enemy of Vṛitra', Garuḍa, L.; Indra, L. (cf. *-jit* above). — **nakulikā**, f. the natural enmity between a snake and an ichneumon, Pat. — **nas**, mfn. having a nose like a snake, Pāp. v, 4, 118, Comm. — **nāman** (*áhi*-), n. any animal named snake, RV. ix, 88, 4; (*áhi-nāma*)-*bhṛit*, m. 'bearing the name snake', N. of Baladeva (as identified with Śeṣha), L. — **nirvlayani**, f. the cast-off skin of a snake, ŚBr. xiv (Br. ĀrUp.). — **patāka**, m. a kind of snake (not venomous), Suśr. — **pati**, m. 'sovereign of the snakes', N. of Śeṣha, Vāsuki, and others, L. — **putraka**, m. a kind of boat, L. — **pushpa**, m. the plant *Mesua Roxburghii*, L. — **pūtana**, m. or *°nā*, f. sores on the hinder part of the body (of children), Suśr. — **phena**, n. (= *a-phena*, q. v.) 'the saliva or venom of a snake', opium, L. — **bradhna**, m. (corrupted for *áhirbudhnya*, see below) N. of Śiva, L.; one of the Rudras, L. — **bhaya**, n. 'fear of a lurking snake', a king's apprehension of treachery, L.; (*áhibhaya*)-*dā*, f. the plant *Flacourtia Cataphracta* Roxb., L. — **bhānu**, mfn. shining like serpents (N. of the Maruts), RV. i, 172, 1 (voc.). — **bhuj**, m. 'eating snakes', a peacock, L.; the ichneumon plant, L.; a N. of Garuḍa, L. — **bhṛit**, m. 'carrying serpents', Śiva, L. — **mat**, mfn. 'possessed of snakes', the base of *āhimata*, q. v. — **manyu** (*áhi*-), mfn. enraged like serpents (N. of the Maruts), RV. i, 64, 8 & 9. — **mardani**, f. 'killing snakes', the ichneumon plant,

L. — **māya** (*áhi*-), mfn. multifarious or versatile like a snake, showing the same variety of colour and shape, RV. — **māra** or **-māraka**, m. (= *asi-meda*, q. v.) the plant *Vachellia Farnesiana*, L. — **meda** or **-medaka**, m. id., L. — **ripu**, m. (= *-avish*, q. v.) a peacock, L. — **latā**, f. = *-mardani*, L.; the plant Betel, L. — **locana**, m., N. of a servant of Śiva, L. — **lolikā**, f. = *áhibhaya-dā* above, L. — **valli**, f. the plant Betel, L. — **vidvish**, m. (= *-dvish*, q. v.) Garuḍa, L.; Indra, L. — **vishāpahā**, f. 'neutralizing the poison of snakes', the ichneumon plant, L. — **śuśhma-sátvan**, m. one whose attendants (the Maruts) hiss like serpents (N. of Indra), RV. v, 33, 5 [the Pada as well as the Saṃhitā Text takes *áhiśushma* as a voc. by itself, and Sāy. translates accordingly]. — **hātya**, n. = *-ghna* above, RV. — **hán**, m(dat. -*ghné*) f(ghnē)n. killing serpents or Vṛitra, RV.; AV. x, 4, 7. — **hrada**, m., N. of a mythical lake (named in connection with Śalivāhana). **Ahīndra**, m. 'lord of the snakes', Patañjali (mentioned under this name in Mahīpa's *Anekārthatilaka*). **Ahīvatī**, f. 'filled with snakes', N. of a river (?), Pāp. vi, 3, 120. **Ahīśvara**, m. 'lord of the serpents', i. e. Śeṣha, L. **Ahy-ārshu**, mfn. gliding or shooting like a snake (perhaps N. of a bird), RV. ii, 38, 3.

Ahir budhnyās, nom. sg. m. (instr. *áhinā budhnyēna*, RV. iv, 55, 6) = *ἔφιν Πύθων*, the serpent of the deep (enumerated in Naigh. v, 4 and Nir. x, 44 among the divinities of the middle region, the abyss in which he lives being that of the region of mist), RV.; VS. x, 19; allegorically identified with Agni Gārhapatya, VS. v, 33; TBr.; AitBr.; in later times:

Ahir-budhnya, as, m. (considered as one word and therefore declinable as follows, dat. *ahir-budhnyāya*, PārGr.; instr. pl. *ahir-budhnyaiḥ*, MBh. v, 3899; often incorrectly written *ahir-budhna* or *-bradhna*) N. of a Rudra, PārGr.; MBh.; Hariv.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of the Rudras, MBh. v, 3899 (see before); (*am*), n., N. of a hymn of the RV. (i, 186, 5 or vi, 50, 14), KaushBr. — **devatā**, *ās*, f. pl. or **-devatya**, n. 'having Ahirbudhnya as deity', the Nakshatra Uttara-Bhadrpadā, L.

Ahī, m. (only gen. sg., nom. and acc. pl. *ahyās*; gen. pl. *ahīnām*) a snake, RV. ix, 77, 3; x, 139, 6; N. of a demon conquered by Indra and his companions, RV. x, 138, 1 & 144, 4; (cf. *ahīśūva* s. v.); (*ī*), f. a cow, Naigh.; (*ī*), f. du. heaven and earth, Naigh. — **nara**, m., N. of a prince, VP.

अहिंसक *a-hinsaka*, mfn. not hurting, harmless, innocuous, Mn. v, 45; MBh.; R.

A-hinsat, mfn. not hurting, RV. x, 22, 13; VS.; AV.

A-hinsā, f. not injuring anything, harmlessness (one of the cardinal virtues of most Hindū sects, but particularly of the Buddhists and Jains; also personified as the wife of Dharma, VāmP.), ChUp.; Nir.; Mn. &c.; security, safety, ŚBr.; AitBr. — **nirata**, mfn. devoted to harmlessness or gentleness, MBh. iii, 2248.

A-hinsāna, mfn. not hurting, RV. v, 64, 3.

A-hinsya, mfn. not to be hurt, MBh. xii, 13088; Ragh. ii, 57.

A-hinsyamāna, mfn. being unharmed, RV. i, 141, 5.

A-hinsra, mfn. innocuous, harmless, Kauś.; KātyŚr. &c.; (*am*), n. harmless behaviour, Mn. i, 29; (*ā*), f. the plant *Momordica Cochinchinensis* Spreng. (commonly called *Kūrkavāli*), L.; the plant *Capparis Sepiaria*, L.; *Cactus Opuntia*, Bhpr.

अहिका *ahikā*, f. the silk-cotton tree (*Sal-malia Malabarica*), L.

अहिङ्कुका *a-hiṅḍukā*, f. a kind of small venomous animal, Suśr.

अहित *á-hita*, mfn. unfit, improper, RV. viii, 62, 3; unadvantageous, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn. iii, 20, &c.; noxious, hostile, Kathās.; (*as*), m. an enemy, Bhag. ii, 36; Ragh.; (*am*), n. damage, disadvantage, evil, Āp.; R. &c.; (*ā*), f. N. of a river, MBh. vi, 328; N. of certain veins (cf. also *hitā*), Yājñ. iii, 108. — **kārin**, mfn. adverse, inimical, noxious, Sāh. — **nāman** (*á-hita*-), mfn. having as yet no name, ŚBr. — **manas**, mfn. not friendly-minded, inimical. **Ahitēcchu**, mfn. wishing evil, malevolent.

अहिम *á-hima*, mf(ā)n. without cold, not cold, ŚBr. xiv. — **kara**, m. 'having hot rays', the

sun, L. — **kirāṇa**, m. id., VarBrS. — **tvish**, m. id. — **dīdhiti**, m. id., Śiś. vi, 41. — **mayūkha**, m. id., Kir. vii, 9. — **raśmi**, m. id., Śiś. xi, 64. — **ruci**, m. id. **Ahimāṇsu**, m. id., Kir. xii, 15.

अहिरण्य *a-hiranya*, mfn. without gold, Āp. — **vat** (*á-h°*), mfn. having no gold, AV. xx, 128, 6.

अहिर्बुध्न *ahir-budhnya*. See *áhi*.

Ahī. See ib.

अहीन 1. *áhina*, as, m. (fr. *áhan*, Pāp. vi, 4, 145) 'lasting several days', a sacrifice lasting several days, AitBr.; ĀsvŚr. &c.; (*am*), n. id., Comm. on Mn. xi, 197; (mfn.) only ifc. with numerals (cf. Pāp. v, 1, 87 & vi, 4, 145), e. g. *try-ahina*, *dvya-ahina*, qq. vv.

अहीन 2. *á-hina*, mfn. unimpaired, whole, entire, full, ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; 'not deprived of', not withdrawing from (instr.), Mn. ii, 183; not defective or inferior, excellent, VarBrS.; Ragh. xviii, 13; (*as*), m., N. of a prince, VP. — **karman**, mfn. 'not devoted to inferior or vile work' (or 'not neglecting one's regular actions'), Gaut. — **gu**, m., N. of a prince (son of Devānīka), Hariv. 825; Ragh. xviii, 13. — **vādin**, mfn. a witness capable of giving evidence, L.

अहीनर *ahī-nara*. See *ahī* s. v. *áhi*.

अहीरा *ahira*, as, m. (= *abhira*) a cowherd, L.

अहीरणि *ahīraṇi*, is, m. (cf. *áhi* and *ahī*) a two-headed snake, L.

Ahī-vatī. See *áhi*.

Ahīśūva, as, m., N. of a demon conquered by Indra, RV. viii, 32, 2 & 26; 77, 2; x, 144, 3.

अहु *ahu*, mfn. only in *paró-'hu*, q. v.

अहुत *á-huta*, mfn. unoffered, not yet offered (as a sacrificial oblation), AV. xii, 4, 53; ŚBr.; Mn. xii, 68; one who has not received any sacrifice, AV. vii, 97, 7; (the fire) through or in which no sacrificial oblation has been offered, Āp.; not obtained by sacrifice, AV. vi, 71, 2; (*as*), m. religious meditation, prayer (considered as one of the five great sacraments, otherwise called *Brahma-yajña*), Mn. iii, 73 seq. **Ahutād**, mfn. not eating or not allowed to partake of a sacrifice, AV.; VS.; TS.; ŚBr. **A-hutāśa**, m. not a fire, VarBrS.

अहुर *ahura*, as, m. the fire in the stomach, MantraBr.; Gobh.

अहूत *á-hūta*, mfn. uncalled, unsummoned, RV. x, 107, 9.

अहृणान *á-hṛiṇāna*, mfn. not being angry, friendly, RV. vii, 86, 2; x, 116, 7.

A-hṛiṇiyamāna, mfn. id., RV. v, 62, 6; x, 109, 2; AV.; (*am*), ind. willingly, TBr. iii.

अहृत *a-hṛita*, mfn. not captivated or carried away by (instr.), Ragh. viii, 68.

अहृदय *á-hṛidaya*, mfn. without a heart, ŚBr. xiv. — **jña**, mfn. not pleasing to the heart, ChUp.

A-hṛidya, mfn. not pleasing, not being to one's taste (as food), Suśr.

अहे *ahe*, ind. a particle (implying reproach, rejection, separation, L.), TS. iii (only in a sacrificial formula beginning with *áhe daidhishavya* and re-occurring in several other texts).

अहेतु *a-hetu*, us, m. absence of cause or reason, MBh. xii, 10511; not a real or sound argument, Nyāyad.; (in rhetoric) a certain figure of speech. — **tva**, n. (in Buddhist terminology) absence of cause or necessity, Sarvad. — **sama**, m. a particular sophism tending to prove an argument to be untenable, Nyāyad.; Sarvad.

A-hetuka, mf(ā), Naish. iv, 105) n. groundless.

A-haituka, mf(ā)n. id., Bhag. xviii, 22; causeless, unexpected (as *saṃpriddhi*), BhP.; having no motive, disinterested, BhP.; (*am*), ind. without extraneous aid, through one's own ability or power, BhP.

अहेरु *aheru*, us, m. the plant *Asparagus Racemosus*, L.

अहेळत् *á-heḷat*, mfn. not angry, not displeased, favourable, RV.; VS.

A-heḷamāna, mfn. id., RV. i, 24, 11; 138, 3 & 4; vi, 41, 1.

A-heḷayat, mfn. id., RV. x, 37, 5.