building, architecture, MBh.; VarBrS.; -kusala, mfn.versed in archo, Car. - vidhāna, n. house-building, R. - vidhi, m., -vyākhyāna, n. N. of wks. - samana (or -samsamana, MW.), n. the purificatory ceremony performed on laying a foundation or on entering a new house, SāmavBr. - sāka, n. a kind of vegetable, Car. - santi, f. = -samana (also N. of various wks.); -paddhati, f., -prayoga, m.; °ty-ādi, m. N. of wks. — sāstra, n., -siromani, m. N. of wks. - samsamanīya, mfn. relating to the lustration of a ho, R. - samhitā, f., -samgraha, m., -sanatkumāra, m., -samuccaya, m. N. of wks. - sampādana, n. the preparation of a ho, Mn. iii, 255. - sāra, m., -saukhya, n. of wks. - sthāpana, n. the erection of a h°, Cat. - ha, mfn. left remaining on a (sacred) spot, remainder, AitBr. v, 14. - homa, m. N. of wk. (cf. -yāga). Vāstûpasama, m., °samana, n. = vāstu-samana, Cat.; oma-paddhati, f. N. of wk.

Vāstuka, mfn. left remaining on the sacrificial ground, BhP. (cf. prec. and $v\bar{a}stu-ha$); m. n. Chenopodium Album, Sušr.; $(\bar{\imath})$, f. a kind of vegetable, L. $-\dot{s}\bar{a}kata$ or $-\dot{s}\bar{a}kina$, m. n. and (\bar{a}) , f. a field producing Chenopodium, L.

Vāstūka, m. n. Chenopodium Album, L.

Vāstosh-páti, m. (fr. vāstos, gen. of vāstu + p°) 'house-protector,' N. of a deity who presides over the foundation of a house or homestead (addressed in RV. vii, 54), RV.; AV.; PārGṛ.; Mn.; BhP.; N. of Rudra, TS.; of Indra, L. —sûkta, n. N. of a hymn (prob. RV. vii, 54), Cat. Vāstoshpatīya (TS.) or otya (Kauš.), relating or belonging to Vāstosh-pati.

Vāstvà, mfn. = $v\bar{a}stavy\dot{a}$, left remaining; n. remainder, leavings, MaitrS. — $m\acute{a}ya$, $mf(\vec{i})n$. consisting of leavings, ib.

Vāstvya, mfn. = vāstva, Pān. vi, 4, 175.

वास्तय västeya, mf(i)n. (fr. vasti; see basti) being in the bladder, AV.; ChUp. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 3, 56); resembling the bladder, Pāṇ. v, 3, 101.

वास्त्र vāstra, mfn.(fr. vastra) covered with cloth, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 10, Sch.

वास्प vāspa. See bāshpa.

Vāspeya, m. the tree Nāga-kesara (commonly called Nāgesar), MW.

वास्य 3. $v\bar{a}sya$, m. or n. (for 1. and 2. see p. 947) = $v\bar{a}s\bar{i}$ or $v\bar{a}s\bar{i}$, an axe, Nīlak. on MBh. i, 4605; v, 5250.

वास $v\bar{a}sra$, m. (cf. $v\bar{a}sara$) a day; (\bar{a}), f., see $v\bar{a}sr\bar{a}$.

vāhate, to bear down, Car. (cf. pra-\vāh); to endeavour, make effort, try, Dhātup.: Caus. vāhayati (cf. under \(\sqrt{1}. vah \)), to cause to labour or work, use, employ, Bhatt.

1. Vāhana, n. (for 2. see col. 2) the act of making effort, endeavouring, exertion, W.

I. Vāhita, mfn. (for 2. see col. 2) exerted, endeavoured, ib.; removed, destroyed, Divyâv.

वाह 2. vāh (nom. vāṭ; strong form of 2. vah,

p. 933, col. 3), bearing, carrying.

Vāha, $mf(\tilde{a})$ n. (ifc.) bearing, drawing, conveying, carrying, Kathas.; BhP.; flowing, BhP.; undergoing, MBh.; m. the act of drawing &c., MBh.; Hit.; riding, driving, SarngP.; flowing, current, Kathas.; a draught-animal, horse, bull, ass, RV. &c. &c.; any vehicle, carriage, conveyance, car (ifc. = having anything as a vehicle, riding or driving on or in), SvetUp.; MBh.; Kav.&c.; a bearer, porter, carrier of burdens &c., W.; air, wind, L.; a measure of capacity (containing 10 Kumbhas or 2 Prasthas), L.; the arm, W.; a figurative N. of the Veda, Kuval. - tva, w.r. for grāha-tva, MBh. i, 399. - dvishat, m. 'horsehater,' a buffalo, L. - bhrans (nom. bhrat) or -bhrans (nom. bhrat), falling from a vehicle &c.. W. - ripu, m. 'horse-foe,' a buffalo, L. - vāraņa, m, 'elephant among draught-animals,' Bos Gavæus, L. - sreshtha, m. best of draught-animals, a horse, L. Vāhavalī, f. (prob.) = vāhyavalī, Sinhas.

Vāhaka, $mf(ik\bar{a})n$. one who bears or carries, bearer, carrier, conveyer, Yājñ.; MBh.; R. &c.; (ifc.) causing to flow, carrying along, MārkP.; setting in motion, Prab.; stroking (in $ahga-v^{\circ}$), MatsyaP.; m. a partic. venomous insect, Suŝr. (cf. $v\bar{a}hyak\bar{\imath}$); a driver or rider, W.; w.r. for $b\bar{a}rhataka$, q.v.—tva, n. the business of a carrier or porter, BhP.

2. Váhana, mfn. (for 1. see col. 1) drawing, bearing, carrying, conveying, bringing &c., Kathās.; Rājat.; m. N. of a Muni, Cat.; (\bar{a}) , f. an army, Sis. xix, 33; n. the act of drawing, bearing, carrying, conveying, MBh.; R. &c.; driving, Susr.; riding, Kathās.; guiding (horses), MBh.; any vehicle or conveyance or draught-animal, carriage, chariot, waggon, horse, elephant (cf. Pāņ. viii, 4, 8), AitBr. &c. &c. (ifc. [f. \vec{a}] riding or driving on or in); any animal, Kathas. xxi, 30; 'oar' or 'sail,'R. ii, 52, 5. - kāra,m.(prob.) a carriage-maker, waggon-maker, wheelwright; -sālā, f. a wheelwright's workshop, Lalit. - ta, f., -tva, n. the condition of a vehicle or of a draught-animal, Kād.; Kathās. - pa, m. a keeper of animals used in riding or draught, groom, R. - prajñapti, f. N. of a partic. method of reckoning, Lalit. - sreshtha, m. best of draught-animals,

Vāhanika, mfn. (fr. 2. vāhana) living by (tending or dealing in &c.) draught-animals, g. vetanādi.

Vāhanī, in comp. for 2.vāhana. — √kri, P.-karoti, to make into a vehicle, Kathās. — √bhū, P.
-bhavati, to become a vehicle, ib.

Vāhanīya, (prob.) m. a beast of burden, Kull. on Mn. vii, 131.

Vāhalā, f. a stream, current, L.

Váhas, mfn. carrying, conveying, bringing, offering (cf. uktha-, nṛi-yajña-v° &c.); n. an offering, worship, invocation, RV.; VS.; ŚānkhŚr.

Vāhasá, m. the Boa Constrictor, TS.; VS.; a spring from which water flows (=vāri-niryāṇa), L.; fire, L.; a species of plant, L.

I. Vāhi, m. carrying, bearing, L.

2. Vāhi, in comp. for vāhin. — tā, f. flowing, flow, current, Cat. — ttha, see vāhittha. — tva, n., see yoga-vāhitva.

Vāhika, m. (fr. vāha) a car or vehicle drawn by oxen, L.; a large drum, L.; a carrier, Divyâv.; (pl.) N. of a people, MBh.; n. Asa Foetida, L. (in the two last meanings prob. w. r. for bālhika or bālhīka).

2. Vāhita, mfn. (for 1. see col. 1) caused to be borne or conveyed, R.; (ifc.) urged on, driven, actuated by, Ragh.; given, administered (as medicine), Bhpr.; taken in, deceived, Pañcat.

Vāhitri, m. a conductor, leader, guide, MBh. xiii, 1227 (= vodhri, Nīlak.)

Vahittha, n. (ttha prob. for stha; cf. asvattha, kapittha) the middle of an elephant's face, L.

Vāhin, mfn. conveying along, driving along (as a car), MBh.; (ifc.) drawing, R.; flowing, streaming, Hariv.; Pur.; Kathās.; causing to flow, shedding, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; bearing along (said of rivers), ib.; wafting (said of the wind), ib.; bringing, causing, producing, effecting, Hariv.; Kathās.; BhP.; carrying, bearing, wearing, having, possessing, Kāv.; Kathās.; Rājat.; undergoing, performing, practising, MBh.; m. a chariot, MBh.; (inī), f., see next.

Vāhínī, f. an army, host, body of forces, AV.; MBh. &c.; a partic. division of an army (consisting of 3 Gaṇas, i.e. &i elephants, 81 cars, 243 horse, 405 foot; cf. akshauhinī), MBh.; a river, ib.; R. &c.; a channel, KātyŠr., Sch.; N. of the wife of Kuru, MBh. —niveša, m. the camp of an army, W.—pati, m. 'chief of an army,' a general, MBh.; R.; BhP.; 'lord of rivers,' N. of the ocean, W.; N. of a poet, Cat.; (with mahā-pātra bhattācārya) N. of a Commentator, ib. — 'sa ('nisa), m. 'lord of an army,' a general, MBh.; N. of a man, Cat.

Vāhinīka, ifc. for vāhinī, Ragh.

Vähishtha, $mf(\bar{a})n$, bearing or carrying best or most, RV.; flowing most, ib.

Vāhīka. See bāhīka.

Vāhīvah. See *prāsanga-v*°, p. 702, col. 3. **Vāheyika**, $mf(\bar{a})n$. perhaps connected with $b\bar{a}$ - $h\bar{\iota}ka$, MBh.

Vāhya, mfn. (cf. $b\bar{a}hya$) to be (or being) drawn or driven or ridden or borne ('by or on,' comp.), Hariv.; Pañcat.; BhP.; (\bar{a}) , f. N. of a river, MārkP.; n. any vehicle or beast of burden, an ox, horse &c., Mn.; MBh. &c. — tva, n. the being a vehicle, L. — naya, m. = $v\bar{a}h\bar{i}ka$ - $n\bar{i}ti$, MBh. (Nīlak.) Vāhyālī, f. a road for horses (also ° $l\bar{i}$ - $bh\bar{u}$, f.), Rājat.; HPariš. Vāhyāšva, m. (also written $b\bar{a}hy$ °) N. of a man, Hariv.

Vāhyaka, n. a chariot, L.; (\bar{z}) , f. a partic. venomous insect, Susr. (cf. $v\bar{a}haka$).

Vāhyakāyani, m. metron. fr. vahyākā, g. ti-kādi.

Vāhyāyani, m. patr. fr. vahya, Uņ. iv, 111, Sch.

more however, and the contraction of the contractio

বাহত vāhaṭa, m. N. of a medical writer, Cat. (cf. bāhaṭa).

वाहतक vāhataka, w.r. for bārhataka, q.v.

वाहादुर vāhādura, vāhirvedika, vāhuka. See bāhādura &c.

वाहुन्ति vāhuli, m. N. of a son of Visvāmitra, MBh. (v.l. vāduli).

वाह्न vāhūka, m. N. of a man, Cat.

বাই vāhna, mfn. (fr. vahni) relating or belonging to Agni, addressed to him &c., VarBṛS.; BhP. Vāhneya, m. patr. (fr. id.), Cat.

नासक vāhyaska, m. patr. fr. vahyaska, g. bidādi.

Vāhyaskāyana, m. patr. fr. vāhyaska, g. haritādi.

वाह्नायन vāhlāyana, vāhli, vāhlīka. See bālhāyana &c.

TI. vi, m. (nom. vis or ves, acc. vim, gen. abl. ves; pl. nom. acc. váyas [acc. vīn, Bhaṭṭ.]; vibhis, vibhyas, vīnām) a bird (also applied to horses, arrows, and the Maruts), RV.; VS.; Pañcav Br. (also occurring in later language). [Cf. 1. váyas; Gk. οἰωνός for ὁ Γιωνος; Lat. α-vis; accord. to some Germ. Ei; Angl. Sax. æg; Eng. egg.] — 1.—gata, n. (for 2. see under vi-√gam) the flight of birds, MW.—1.—cchāya, n. (for 2. see p. 950, col. 2) the shadow of a flock of b°, L. (also ā, f., BhP.)—patman (vi-), mfn. having the flight of (i.e. flying as fast as) a bird, RV. i, 180, 2.—1.—rāj, m. (for 2. see s. v.) king of birds, BhP.—va, mfn. (said to be fr. √vā, vāti = gacchati) riding on a bird, Siš. xix, 86.

বি 2. vi, n. an artificial word said to be = anna, SBr.

meaning in two parts; and opp. to sam, q.v.) apart, asunder, in different directions, to and fro, about, away, away from, off, without, RV. &c. &c. In RV. it appears also as a prep. with acc. denoting 'through' or 'between' (with ellipse of the verb, e.g. i, 181, 5; x, 86, 20 &c.) It is esp. used as a prefix to verbs or nouns and other parts of speech derived from verbs, to express 'division,' 'distinction,' 'distribution,' 'arrangement,' 'order,' 'opposition,' or 'deliberation' (cf. vi-\lambda bhid, -sish, -dhā, -rudh, -car, with their nominal derivatives); sometimes it gives a meaning opposite to the idea contained in the simple root (e.g. \lambda krī, 'to buy;' vi-\lambda krī, 'to sell'), or it intensifies that idea (e.g. \lambda hins, 'to injure;' vi-\lambda hins, 'to injure severely').

The above 3. vi may also be used in forming compounds not immediately referable to verbs, in which cases it may express 'difference' (cf. 1. vi-lakshana), 'change' or 'variety' (cf. vi-citra), 'intensity' (cf. vi-karāla), 'manifoldness' (cf. vi-vidha), 'contrariety' (cf. vi-loma), 'deviation from right' (cf. vi-sīla), 'negation' or 'privation' (cf. vi-kaccha, being often used like 3. a, nir, and nis [qq. vv.], and like the Latin dis, se, and the English a, dis, in, un &c.); in some cases it does not seem to modify the meaning of the simple word at all (cf. vi-jāmi, vi-jāmātri); it is also used to form proper names out of other proper names (e.g. vi-koka, vi-prithu, vi-vinsa). To save space such words are here mostly collected under one article; but words having several subordinate compounds will be found s.v. - kansa, f. N. of a woman, g. subhrddi(v.l.) - kakara (vi-), m. a kind of bird, VS. (cf. -kakara). - kankata, m. Asteracantha Longifolia, L.; tika, rnfn. (fr. prec.), g. kumudadi. - kankata (vi-), m. Flacourtia Sapida (from which sacrificial vessels are made), TS. &c. &c.; (\bar{a}) , f. Sida Cordifolia and Rhombifolia, L.: oti-mukha, mfn. thorny-mouthed, AV. - I. -kaca. mfn. (for 2. see p. 953, col. 2) hairless, bald, MBh.; m. a Buddhist mendicant, L.; a species of comet (65 enumerated), MBh.; VarBrS.; N. of a Dānava, Hariv.; (ā), f. a kind of shrub, L.; ca-ŝrī, mfn. having the beauty of the hair gone, Kav. - kaccha, mfn. having no marshy banks, L. - kacchapa, mfn. deprived of tortoises, Kathās. - 1. -kata, mfn. (for 2. see s.v.) having no mat, without a mat, MW. - kantaka, m. 'having no thorns or having spreading thorns,' Alhagi Maurorum or Asteracantha Longifolia, L.; -pura, n. N. of a town, Pancat. - kadru,