("rmasya tanvau) KātyŠr. & Lāty. – tapta, mfn. perspiring, W. - toya, n = -jala, Šiš. xvii, 2 (ifc. f.  $\tilde{a}$ ). - tvá, n. the condition of a cauldron,  $T\bar{A}r$ . v. 1, 5. - da,  $mf(\bar{a})n$ . causing heat. - dīdhiti, m. 'having warm rays,' the sun, Ragh. xi, 64. - dú**gha**,  $mf(\bar{a})n$ , giving warm milk or the substance used for the Gharma offering, AV. iv, 22, 4; SBr. iv, xiv; AsvSr.; KātySr. - dúh, -dhúk, mfn. id., TBr. ii; Nir. xi; KātySr. - dyuti, m. = -dīdhiti, Kir. v, 41. - payas, n. = -jala, Sis. ix, 35; warm water, W. - pavan, mfn. drinking hot milk, VS. xxxviii, 15. - bindu, m. a drop of perspiration. - bhānu, m. = -dīdhiti, Šiš. xi f. - māsa, m. a month of the hot season, Hariv. 3545. - rasmi, m. = -dīdhiti, heat, radiance, W. - rocana, n. with sarpasya, N. of a Saman, ArshBr. - vat (ormá-), mfn. possessed of heat (Indra), TS. ii, 2, 7, 2. - vāri, n. = -jala, Sis. xiii, 45. - vicarcikā, f. =  $-carc^{\circ}$ , Prayog. - siras, n. 'head of the Gharma oblation,' N. of some initial verses of TBr. i, 1, 7, AsvSr. v, II f. - sád, mfn. (said of the manes) sitting near the fire or living in the heat (of the sky), RV. x, 15, 9 f. -sûkta, n. 'cauldron-hymn,' N. of AV. vii, 73, Vait. - stúbh, mfn. shouting in the heat (the Maruts), RV. v, 54, 1. - svaras (°rmá-), mfn. sounding like the contents of a boiler (said of rivers), iv, 55, 6. -sveda (°rmá-), mfn. perspiring with heat, x, 67, 7. Gharmânsu, m. = orma-dīdhiti, MBh. vii; Susr.; Sak. v, 14; Mālatīm. i,  $\frac{19}{20}$ . Gharmanta, m. the end of the hot season, beginning of the rainy season, Hariv. 10130; R. iii; Megh.\* -kāmukī, f. 'desirous of the beginning of the rainy season, a kind of crane, L. Gharmâmbu, n. = °rma-jala, Susr. vi, 17, 53. Gharmâmbhas, n. id., Sak. i, 29; Kāvyâd.; Mālatīm. Gharmārta, mfn. suffering from heat, W. Gharmetaransu, m. 'having other than warm (i. e. cold) rays,' the moon, Prasannar. i, 7. Gharmeshtaka, f. a kind of sacrificial brick, ApSr. Gharmôcchishța, n. N. of a sacrificial ceremony, Baudh. i, 13, 30. Ghar**môdaka**, n. =  ${}^{\circ}rma$ -jala, Šak. i, 29, Sch.

Gharmita, mfn. suffering from heat, Bālar. i, 62. Gharmin, mfn. engaged in preparing the Gharma offering, RV. vii, 103, 8.

Gharmya, n. a vessel in which the Gharma offering is prepared, KātyŚr. xxv f. Gharmyeshṭhā, mfn. =  $harm^{\circ}$ , q.v., RV. x, 106, 5.

यम्टी gharmūtī, v.l. for garmo.

ঘৰ্ষ gharsha, orshana, &c. See  $\sqrt{2.ghr}$ ish. ঘল ghala, n.=ghola, L.

ghas, not used in pr. (cl. 1. ghasati, Dhātup. xvii, 65), but supplies certain tenses (esp. aor. & Desid., Pāṇ. ii, 4, 37) of \( \sqrt{ad} \) (aor. 2. & 3. sg. \( aghas, RV.; aghās \) (?), AV. xx, 129, 16; 3. sg. \( aghas, aghasat \) [?, JaimBr.; Pāṇ. ii, 4, 37], \( ajīghasat \) [MaitrS.]; 3. pl. \( akshan, RV.; AV.; aghasan, Bhaṭṭ. [Pāṇ. ii, 4, 37]; 2. du. \( aghastām; 2. pl. aghasta; Subj. 2. sg. ghásas, 3. sg. \) sat, RV.; 3. pl. \( ashan, x, 95, 15; Impv. 3. du. ghástām; pf. \( jaghāsa, RV.; AV. &c.; 3. pl. jakshur, \) SBr. ii; Pot. \( jakshīyāt, RV. x, 28, 1; p. jakshivás, AV.; VS.; f. \) \( kshúshī, \) SBr. ii), to consume or devour, eat: Desid. \( jighatsati \) (cf. Pāṇ. ii, 4, 37; vii, 4, 49, Kāš.), to wish to consume or devour, wish to eat, AV. v, 18, 1 & 19, 6; vi, 140, 1; \) SBr. i, 9, 2, 12; MBh. ii, 1485; (cf. \( \sqrt{jaksh}. \))

Ghasa, m. 'devourer,' N. of a demon causing diseases, Hariv. 9558; of a Rākshasa, R. v, 12, 12; flesh, meat, Gal.; (cf. ud-.)

Ghasana, n. devouring, Dhātup. xxviii, 88.

Ghasi, m. food, VS. (Kāṇv.) ii, 24; (cf. ghāsi.) Ghasmara, mf(ā)n. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 160) voracious, MBh. viii, 1856; Car. i, 13, 48; Bhaṭṭ.; Bhām. (said of fire); ifc. desirous of, eager for, Daš. i, 32; Hcar. i; in the habit to forget (with gen.), HPariš. i, 221; m., N. of (a Brāhman changed into) an an-

Ghasra, mfn. hurtful, L.; m., N. of Šiva, Gal.; a day (cf. ghransá), Parsvan. iv, 12; n. saffron, L.

telope, Hariv. 1210.

Ghasvara, mfn. voracious, MantraBr. ii, 5, 1. Ghāsá, m. (Pāṇ. ii, 4, 38; vi, 2, 144) food, meadow or pasture grass, AV. (ghāsád ghāsám, 'one bit after the other,' gradually, xviii, 2, 26); VS.; TS. vi; TBr. i; MBh. &c. -kunda, g. 2. kumudādi (not in Kāš. & Gaṇar.) - kundika, mfn. fr. onda, ib. -kūṭa, n. a hay-rick, Rājat. iv, 312. - sthāna,

n. pasture ground, L. Ghāsé-ajra, mfn. 'impelling to consume,' exciting appetite, VS. xxi, 43.

Ghāsaka. See a-.

Ghāsí, m. food, RV. i, 162, 14; 'voracious,' fire, L.

see danta-; = ghāṭā (or °ṭe) yasyâsti (or °sya stas), g. arsa-ādi (not in Kās.); n. management of an elephant, Gal.; m. for ghaṭa (a pot), Hariv. 16117 (C); the nape or back of the neck, cervical ligament, L.;  $(\bar{a})$ , f. id., Car. i, 17, 17; Sušr. vi, 25, 11; (cf. g. arsa-ādi); (cf. kara-.) — karkarī, f. = ghāṭarī, ŠāṅkhŚr. xvii, 3, 12.

**Ghāṭaka**, mfn.= ${}^{\circ}$ ṭa, see danta-;  $(ik\bar{a})$ , f. for ghaṭ ${}^{\circ}$ , q. v.

Ghāṭarī, f. a kind of lute, I 5 f.; (cf. apaghāṭilā, avaghaṭarikā, āghāṭa.) Ghāṭala. See oṭāla.

Ghāṭālikā, f. id., Sāy. on RV. x, 146, 2. Ghāṭāla, mfn. having a neck or a part thinner than the rest, Susr. ii, 9, 8 (°ṭala, Bhpr. vii, 58, 7); (cf. ghat°.)

Ghāṭika, m. =  $ghānt^\circ$ , q. v.;  $(ik\bar{a})$ , f., see  ${}^\circ taka$ . **VITICA**  $gh\bar{a}ntika$ , m.  $(fr. ghant\bar{a})$  a bellringer, strolling ballad-singer who carries a bell, bard
who sings in chorus (esp. in honour of the gods) ringing a bell in presence of the images, MBh. xiii,
6028; VarBṛS. x, 6 & 12; (also  $gh\bar{a}tika$ , L., Sch.)

TIT ghāta, mfn. (√han, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 32 & 54) ifc. 'killing,' see amitra-, go-; m. a blow, bruise, MBh.; R.&c.; slaying, killing, Mn. x, 48; Yājñ.; MBh.&c.; injuring, hurting, devastation, destruction, Yājñ. ii, 159; MBh. &c.; (see grāma-& karma-); (in astron.) entrance, Sūryapr.; AV. Pariš.; the product (of a sum in multiplication), Gaṇit.—kara, mf(ī)n. destructive, VarBṛS.—krichara, n. a kind of urinary disease, ŚārṅgŚ. vii, 57.—candra, m. the moon when in an inauspicious mansion, W.—tithi, f. an inauspicious lunar day, W.—nakshatra, n. an inauspicious Nakshatra, W.—vāra, m. an inauspicious day of the week, W.—sthāna, n. a place of execution, Nāg. iv, 16; a slaughter-house, W.

**Ghātaka**, mf( $\bar{\imath}$ , Vet. i,  $\frac{19}{20}$ ;  $ik\bar{a}$ )n. killing, killer, murderer, Mn. v, 51; MBh. &c.; destroying, ruining, iii, 1277; (see  $vi\bar{s}v\bar{a}sa$ -); mf( $\bar{\imath}$ )n. made of the Ghātaka (= Vadhaka) wood, ĀsvŠr. ix, 7, 8.

Ghātana, mfn. killing, Un. v, 42 (also ghat°); m., N. of an inhabitant of a hell, L.; n. slaying, killing, slaughter, immolating, MBh. ii, 1558; Kathās. xx, 214; Devīm.; (ī), f. a kind of club, Hariv. 2655 & 12537; R. vi, 37, 54; (cf. °tinī); (cf. kravya-).—sthāna, n. a slaughter-house, L.

Ghātaya, Nom. P. 'yati (rarely A. 'yate), = Caus. \( \shan, \, \quad \text{lan}, \quad \text{lan}, \, \quad \text{lan}, \quad \quad \text{lan}, \quad \text{lan}, \quad \quad \quad \text{lan}, \quad \qu

1. Ghāti, f. a blow, wound, L.; catching or killing birds, fowling, L.; a bird-net, Un. iv, 124.

2. Ghāti, in comp. for otin. - tva, n. ifc. execution, Vishn. xvi, II. - pakshin, m. 'murderous bird,' an owl or a hawk, L. - vihaga, m. id., L.

Ghātin, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 51 & 86) ifc. killing, murderous, murderer, Mn. viii, 89; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; destroying, ruining, destructive, iii, 63; R. iii, v; (ī), f. = otanī, Uṇ. iv, 124, Sch.; (cf. andhaka-, amitra-, ardhaka-, ātma-, &c.)

Ghátuka, mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 154) slaying, killing, AV. xii, 4, 7; TBr. ii, 1, 1, 3; SBr. xiii, 2, 9, 6; TāndyaBr.; hurtful, mischievous, cruel, L.

**Ghātya**, mfn. (Pāņ. iii, 1, 97, Vārtt. 2) to be killed, Pañcat. iii, 14,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; to be destroyed, Kathās. lxxii, 273.

घान्य ghānya, n. (fr. ghaná) compactness, Dhātup. xxviii, 88 (Vop.)

**THIC**  $gh\bar{a}ra$ , m.  $(\sqrt{1.ghri})$  sprinkling, besprinkling, L.;  $(\bar{i})$ , f. a metre of  $4 \times 4$  syllables.

**Ghārtika,** m. (fr. *ghritá*) pulse ground and fried with clarified butter, Pañcat. v,  $5, \frac{1}{2}$ .

Ghārteya, v. l. for vārto.

घास ghāsá, °saka, °sí. See √ghas.

fun ghinn (fr. Prākrit √genh, ginh=grah), cl. 1. Ā. °nnate, to take, grasp, Dhātup. xii, 1; (cf. √ghunn, ghrinn.)

षु 1. ghu, cl. 1. A. ghavate, to utter or produce a peculiar sound, xxii, 55.

2. **Ghu**, m. a kind of sound, L. - **ghu**, id., only in comp.; -krit, m. 'making the sound ghu-ghu,' a pigeon, Npr.

Ghuka, m. fire, Gal.

**Ghughulā-rava**, m. = ghu-ghu-krit, L. **Ghut-kāra**, m. (= $gh\bar{u}t$ -k°) shrieking (of owls), Uttarar. ii. 28.

युट ghuṭa, m. the ancle, L.; (i), f. id., L. Ghuti, f. id., L.

**Ghutika**, m. id., L.;  $(\bar{a})$ , f. id., L.;  $(=khat^{\circ})$  chalk, Sinhâs. xx, §.

Ghunta, m = ghuta, L.

Ghuntaka, m. id., L.; (ikā), f. id., Bhpr. ii, 99.

ष्टि ghuțți, ?, Vīrac. iii.

पुड्  $ghu\dot{q}$  (=  $\sqrt{ghu\dot{t}}$ ), cl. 6. P. ° $\dot{q}ati$ , to prevent, defend, protect, Dhātup. xxviii, 77 & 91 (v. l.)

चुण ghun, cl. 6. P. onati, to go or move about, 48: cl. 1. Ā. ghonate, id., xii, 4; (cf. √ghūrn, ghol.)

Ghuṇa, m. a kind of insect found in timber (=vajra-kīta), ShadvBr.; Suśr.; Pañcat. - kīṭaka, m. id., MārkP. xv, 31. - kshata, mfn. worm-eaten (as wood) so as to exhibit the form of a letter, Šiś. iii, 58. - jarjara, mfn. worm-eaten, Bālar. i, 51. - pri-yā, f. 'dear to the Ghuṇa insect,' a kind of Ipomœa, Bhpr. v, 3, 197. - vallabhā, f. 'dear to the Ghuṇa insect,' Aconitum heterophyllum, I, 213. Ghu-nākshara, n. an incision in wood (or in the leaf of a book) caused by an insect and resembling somewhat the form of a letter, Ratnāv. ii, ½ (Prākrit ghuṇ'akkhara); Rājat. iv, 167; -nyāya, m. fortuitous and unexpected manner, happy chance, Pañcat. i, 4, ½; Daś. v, 36; Prasannar. i, ½; -vat, ind. by a happy chance, Ratnāv.; Šiś. iii, 58, Sch.

**Ghúni**, mfn. worm-eaten (?; = bhrānta, Sāy.), SBr. xi, 4, 2, 14.

पुराट ghuṇṭa, oṭaka. See ghuṭa.

युगिटक ghunțika, n. cow-dung found in thickets, L.; (ā), f., see 'taka.

पुराइ ghuṇḍa, m. = ghaṇḍa, Un. i, 114.

युस् ghuṇṇ, cl. 1. Ā. oṇṇate,  $=\sqrt{ghiṇṇ}$ , Dhātup. xii, 2.

युकार ghut-kāra. See ghu.

युम् ghum, ind., g. câdi.

in comp. - kāra, m. 'uttering a particular sound,' a kind of cricket, Npr. - rava, m. id., ib.

Ghumaghumāya, Nom. Ā. vate, to hum, Kir. vi, 4, Sch.; (cf. gumagumāyita.)

gl. jughurur; Ā. jughure), to cry frightfully, frighten with cries, Bhatt. xiv f.; (cf. ghorá.)

Ghuraghurā, ind. (onomat.) only in comp. — ghosha, v. l. for "rughur". — rāva, m. cries (of monkeys), HPariš. ii, 732.

Ghuraghurāya, Nom. Ā. vate, to utter gurgling sounds, wheeze, puff, snort, Car.; Susr. i, 28, 14; Kād. iii, 571; BhP. iii, 30, 17.

Ghurana, m. a particular sound, Un. ii, 83.

Ghurikā, f. snorting, Gal.

**Ghurughurā**, ind. = ghuragh°. = ghora-nir-ghosha, m. great noise (produced by panting or puffing), Bālar. ii, 59. = ghosha, m. id.,  $\frac{58}{59}$  (in Prākṛit); viii, 27.

**Ghurghura**, m. a kind of worm burrowing in the skin (Dracunculus), L.;  $(\tilde{a})$ , f. growling (of a dog or cat), W.;  $(\bar{i})$ , f. = ghumaghumā-kāra, L. — tā, f. =  ${}^{\circ}$ raka, Bhpr. vii, 40, 3.

**Ghurghuraka**, m. a gurgling or murmuring sound, Suŝr. v, 4;  $(ik\bar{a})$ , f. id., vi, 51, 6; =  ${}^{\circ}r\bar{i}$ , L.

Ghurghurāya, Nom. A. vate, to whistle (said of a wound), i, 28, 14.

Ghurghuruka, m. = oraka, Car. v, 10, 14.

युलयुलारव  $ghulaghula-rava := ghugh^{\circ}$ , L.

युलच ghulañca, m. Coix barbata, L.

युष्मेश ghusmêsa, N. of a Linga, ŠivaP.