

अगूढगन्ध Bahuvr. n. (-न्धम्) Asafoetida. E. अगूढ and गन्ध.
 अगूढभाव Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-वः-वा-वम्) Open, honest, candid; one whose purpose or inclinations are evident. E. अगूढ and भाव.
 अगृहीत Tatpur. m. f. n. (-तः-ता-तम्) Not taken. (In the Vedas.) E. अ neg. and गृहीत (see गृहीत).
 अगृह Bahuvr. m. (-हः) See अग्रह. E. अ priv. and गृह.
 अगोचर Tatpur. I. m. f. n. (-रः-रा-रम्) Not coming under the perception of the senses, covert, unseen, unwitnessed. II. n. (-रम्) ¹Any act or event not the object of the senses. ²The imperceptible, Brahma, or the invisible Supreme. E. अ neg. and गोचर.
 अगोह्य Tatpur. m. f. n. (-ह्यः-ह्या-ह्यम्) Not concealable, clear, bright (espec. as attribute of the sun, in the Vedas). E. अ neg. and गोह्य.
 अगौकस् Bahuvr. m. (-काः) ¹A bird. ²A lion. ³The Śarabha, a fabulous animal with eight legs. E. अग (a tree or mountain) and औकस्.
 अग्रामरुत् Dvandva. m. du. (-तौ) Agni and Marut qq. vv. E. अग्नि (changed to अग्र) and मरुत्.
 अग्रायी f. (-यी) ¹A goddess, the wife of Agni, the deity of fire, and presiding over prayers accompanied with burnt offerings. ²The Tretā or second age of the Hindus. E. अग्नि, fem. aff. डीप्, with ऐ substituted for इ.
 अग्रविष्णु Dvandva. m. du. (-ष्णु) Agni and Vishṇu qq. vv. E. अग्नि (changed to अग्र) and विष्णु.
 अग्नि m. (-यिः) ¹Fire; the fire for common use (or लौकिक) as well as the fire for sacrificial purposes (or वैदिक) of which there are three kinds: the Gārhapatya, the Āhavanīya and the Dakshināgni (qq. vv.). ²The deity of fire, one of the most ancient and most sacred objects of Hindu worship. As such Agni is considered as the mediator between men and gods, as protector of mankind and their home, and as witness of their actions; hence his invocation at all solemn occasions, at the nuptial ceremony &c. He is one of the eight Lokapālas or guardians of the world and especially the Lord of the south-east quarter. He appears in the progress of mythological personification as a son of Angiras, as a king of the Pitris or Manes, as a Marut, as a grandson of Śandīla, as one of the seven Sages or Rishis during the reign of Tāmasa or the fourth Manu, as a star and as a Rishi or inspired author of several vaidic hymns. ³The fire of the stomach, the digestive faculty. ⁴Bile. ⁵Gold. ⁶A plant of which the fruit has escharotic properties (Semicarpus anacardium). See भल्लातक. ⁷Another plant (Plumbago zeylanica). See चित्रक. ⁸Another plant (Plumbago rosea). ⁹(In arithmetic sometimes used as) a denomination of the numeral three (because there are three sacred fires; see above). E. अङ्, uñ. aff. नि, the nasal of the root being dropped.
 अग्निक् m. (-कः) An insect of a scarlet color, the lady-bird. E. अग्नि, taddh. aff. कन् (resembling fire).
 अग्निक्ण Tatpur. m. (-णः) A spark. E. अग्नि and कण.
 अग्निर्कर्मन् Tatpur. (-र्म) ¹The action of Agni or fire. ²(In medicine.) Application of fire for cure, cauterization. E. अग्नि and कर्मन्.

अग्निकारिका Tatpur. (-का) Kindling or exciting the sacrificial fire, by throwing clarified butter &c. into it. E. अग्नि and कारिका.
 अग्निकार्य Tatpur. n. (-र्यम्) The same as अग्निकारिका q. v. E. अग्नि and कार्य.
 अग्निकाष्ठ Tatp. n. (-ष्ठम्) Agallochum. See अगुरु. E. अग्नि and काष्ठ.
 अग्निक्कुट Tatpur. m. (-टः) A firebrand, a lighted wisp of straw. E. अग्नि and कुक्कुट.
 अग्निकुण्ड Tatpur. n. (-ण्डम्) A hole in the ground or an enclosed space on the surface for receiving and preserving consecrated fire. E. अग्नि and कुण्ड.
 अग्नि कुमार Tatpur. m. (-रः) A particular preparation of medicaments. E. अग्नि and कुमार.
 अग्निकेतु Tatpur. m. (-तुः) The name of a Rakshas or demon. E. अग्नि and केतु.
 अग्निकोण Tatpur. m. (-णः) The south-east, the quarter ruled or protected by Agni. E. अग्नि and कोण.
 अग्नि क्रिया Tatpur. f. (-या) A religious act as obsequies &c. performed by the means of fire, particularly the burning of a corpse. E. अग्नि and क्रिया.
 अग्निक्कीडा Tatpur. f. (-डा) Illuminations, fireworks, &c. E. अग्नि and क्रीडा.
 अग्निगर्भ Bahuvr. I. m. f. n. (-र्भः-र्भा-र्भम्) Being pregnant with fire. II. 1. m. (-र्भः) ¹The sun-stone, crystal, or a fabulous gem; supposed to contain and impart solar heat. See सूर्यकान्त. ²A plant, see अग्निजार. 2. f. (-र्भा) The name of another plant. See महाज्योतिष्मती. E. अग्नि and गर्भ.
 अग्निचयन Tatpur. n. (-नम्) Arranging the fire-place, a sacrificial ceremony, viz. arranging on a piece of ground of merely a fathom's length, which must have been previously ploughed, consecrated bricks (see इष्टका), so as to make them to imitate the shape of a bird. There are five or in some case, six such chitis (q. v.) required for receiving the sacrificial fire. E. अग्नि (in the sense of the dat.) and चयन.
 अग्निचित् I. Tatpur. m. (-चित्) One who has arranged a sacrificial fire-place. See अग्निचयन. II. ind. (in the Vedas.) Like Agni. E. अग्नि and चित्.
 अग्निचिति Tatpur. f. (-तिः). The same as अग्निचयन. E. अग्नि and चिति.
 अग्निचित्वा Tatpur. f. (-त्वा). The same as अग्निचयन. E. अग्नि and चित्वा.
 अग्निचित्वत् m. f. n. (-त्वान्-त्वती-त्वत्) Having householders who have arranged and consecrated a sacrificial fire-place (as a village, a sacrifice &c.). E. अग्निचित्, taddh. aff. मनुप्.
 अग्निज Tatpur. I. m. f. n. (-जः-जा-जम्) ¹Produced by fire. ²Digestive. II. m. (-जः) ¹A name of Vishṇu. ²A plant used in medicine, of stimulant properties. See अग्निजात, अग्निजार, अग्निजाल. E. अग्नि and ज.
 अग्निजन्मन् Bahuvr. m. (-न्मा) A name of Skanda, the god of war. See also अग्निभू. E. अग्नि and जन्मन्.
 अग्निजात Tatpur. m. f. n. (-तः-ता-तम्) and m. (-तः) The same as अग्निज. E. अग्नि and जात.
 अग्निजार Tatpur. m. (-रः) A medicinal plant. See अग्निज. E. अग्नि and जार.