

नमेकापचितान्तिमाङ्गघातः समाङ्गश्च मितिप्रभेदाः. E. चि with अप, kṛit aff. क्त.

II. Honoured, respected. See अपचायित. E. चाय् with अप, kṛit aff. क्त, with an irregular change of चाय् to चि. अपचिति Tatpur. f. (-तिः) I. ¹ Loss, destruction. ² Expiation (of sin); e. g. in the Bhāgav. Purāṇa: न चेदिहैवापचितं यथाहसः कृतस्य कुर्यान्ननउक्तिपाणिभिः । ध्रुवं स वै प्रेत्य नर-कानुपैति; (comm. अपचिति = प्रायश्चित्तम्). ³ Expense. E. चि with अप, kṛit aff. क्त.

II. ¹ Honour, respect; e. g. उत्तङ्गस्य प्रियं कर्तुमात्मनश्च महत्प्रियम् । भवतां चैव सर्वेषां गच्छाम्यपचितं पितुः ।; (in the verse of the Mahābhār. कार्यकालं हि मन्ये ऽहं विधिदृष्टस्य कर्मणः । तद्गच्छापचितं राजन्पितुस्तस्य महात्मनः, Nilakaṇṭha explains अपचितिम् = आनृत्यम्, freedom from obligation, but Arjunamīśra: पूजाम्). ² A proper name: a daughter of Marīchi (accord. to the Vāyu and Linga Purāṇas). E. चाय् with अप, kṛit aff. क्त, with an irregular change of चाय् to चि. अपची Tatpur. f. (-ची) (In Medicine.) A disease consisting in 'a number of tumors some of which are of the size of an Amalaka-stone and others like spawn, which cause itching, but otherwise little pain, burst, suppurate and disappear when others come again'. E. accord. to Sūśruta अप and ची, i. e. 'a bad gathering'; for he writes ' (यन्त्रि-भिः) अनन्यवर्णैरपचीयमानं चयप्रकर्षादपचीं वदन्ति'; an etym. 'अ and पच' would not merely be at variance with its femin. form. in ई, but with the nature of the disease itself, since the tumors so called attain maturity; for they burst and suppurate: 'कण्डूयुतास्ते ऽल्पवजः प्रभिन्नाः स्रवन्ति नश्यन्ति भवन्ति चान्ये'.

अपचेतु Tatpur. m. (-ता) A spendthrift. E. चि with अप, kṛit aff. तृच्. अपच्छाय I. Bāhuvr. m. f. n. (-यः -या-यम्) ¹ Shadowless, as a deity or a celestial being. ² Without lustre or brightness.

II. Tatpur. f. (-या) An unlucky shadow, a phantom. E. अप and छाया.

अपच्छेद Tatpur. m. (-दः) Cutting off, interrupting; used in the liturgical writings of the interruption of a procession of priests, caused by the inadvertence of one or several amongst them; thus, it being the rule that at the first Savana of the Jyotishṭoma the priests must proceed one after the order 'in the black-ant fashion' (पिपीलिकावत्पङ्क्ताकारेण), the one who comes after holding his predecessor by the hem of his garment, an interruption caused by the dropping of the hem, on the part of one priest would be an एककर्तृको ऽपच्छेदः, on the part of the Udgātrī would be an उद्गात्र-पच्छेदः or उद्गात्रपच्छेदः, on that of the Udgātrī and Pratihartī उद्गात्रप्रतिहृतृकतावपच्छेदौ. E. हिद् with अप, kṛit aff. घञ्. अपच्छेदन Tatpur. n. (-नम्) The same as the preceding. E. हिद् with अप, kṛit aff. लृट्.

अपच्यव Tatpur. m. (-वः) (ved.) Coming out, egress (accord- ing to Sāyaṇa; but probably 'moving down', with reference to the action of the pestle used to express the Soma juice); opposed to उपच्यव q. v. E. च्यु with अप, kṛit aff. अप.

अपच्युत Tatpur. m. f. n. (-तः -ता-तम्) Fallen off, perished, destroyed. E. च्यु with अप, kṛit aff. क्त.

अपजग्ध Tatpur. m. (-ग्धः; according to Bhoja f. -ग्धा) A proper name: the ancestor (or according to Bhoja, the an-

cestress) of the tribe called अपजग्धाः or आपजग्धयः (from आपजग्धि). E. अद् with अप, kṛit aff. क्त, with the ādeśa जच् (accord. to the Ganaratnamahodadhi).

अपजय्य Tatpur. m. f. n. (-यः -या-यम्) (ved.) Possible to be defeated, to be made unvictorious. See अनपजय्य. E. जि with अप, kṛitya aff. यत्.

अपजात Tatpur. m. (-तः) A son inferior in qualities to his parents: मातुतुल्यगुणो जातस्त्वनुजातः पितुः समः । अतिजा- तो ऽधिकस्तस्मादपजातो ऽधमाधमः. E. अप and जात.

अपजानान Tatpur. m. f. n. (-नः -ना-नम्) Dissembling, con- cealing; e. g. आत्मानमपजानानः शशमाचो ऽनयद्दिनम् । E. ज्ञा with अप, kṛit aff. शानच्.

अपजिघांसु Tatpur. m. f. n. (-सुः -सुः -सु) Desirous of warding off, of averting, of preventing. E. हन् in the desider., with अप, kṛit aff. उ.

अपजिहीर्षु Tatpur. m. f. n. (-र्षुः -र्षुः -र्षु) Desirous of taking away. E. ह् in the desider., with अप, kṛit aff. उ.

अपञ्चीकृत Tatpur. n. pl. (-तानि) (In the Vedānta philosophy.) The five subtle elements (सूक्ष्मभूत or सूक्ष्माङ्ग), æther, air, fire, water and earth (in which originate but) which are 'not yet become the five' gross elements or स्थूलभूत q. v. Also called तन्मात्र q. v. E. अ neg. and पञ्चीकृत.

अपटाक्षेप Tatpur. m. (-पः) Probably a wrong reading for अपटीक्षेप q. v.

अपटान्तर Tatpur. m. f. n. (-रः -रा-रम्) Adjoining, contiguous. Comp. अपदान्तर. E. अ neg. and पट-अन्तर lit. 'having no interval caused by a screen'.

अपटी Tatpur. f. (-टी) A screen or wall of cloth, especially the Kānāt or screen surrounding a tent. Also पटी. E. अ expl. and पटी.

अपटीक्षेप Tatpur. m. (-पः) Literally: tossing up the curtain; the instrum. अपटीक्षेपेण is used in theatrical language, to indicate the precipitate entrance on the stage. E. अपटी and क्षेप.

अपटु m. f. n. (-टुः -टुः or -ट्टी-टु) I. Tatpur. ¹ Not clever, awkward, uncouth. ² Diseased, sick. [The abstract noun of the Tatpur. is अपटुता or अपटुत्व.] E. अ neg. and पटु.

II. Bāhuvr. Without clever people. [The abstract noun of the Bāhuvr. is आपटव.] E. अ priv. and पटु.

अपटुता f. (-ता) or अपटुत्व n. (-त्वम्) ¹ Uncleverness, awk- wardness. ² Sickness, diseased condition. E. अपटु I., taddh. aff. तल् or त्व.

अपठ Tatpur. m. (-ठः) ¹ One who does not read. ² One who cannot read. ³ A bad reader. ⁴ Different from one who reads. (In the second and third meaning the word is udātta on the last syllable; in the two other meanings it is udātta on the first syllable.) E. अ neg. or deter. and पठ.

अपण्डित Tatpur. m. f. n. (-तः -ता-तम्) Unlearned, ignorant, foolish. E. अ neg. and पण्डित.

अपण्य Tatpur. m. f. n. (-ण्यः -ण्या-ण्यम्) Not to be sold, im- proper for sale. (Articles, for instance, a Brāhmaṇa is not permitted to sell, under the penalty of various penances, are, according to Hārīta: molasses, sesamum, flowers, roots, fruits, boiled rice — the penalty being the Somāyana —; red dye (lakṣhā), sea-salt, honey, flesh, sesamum-oil, milk, curdled milk, buttermilk (takra), clarified butter,