

scents, hides, cloth — the penalty being the *Chāndrāyāna* —; wool, hair, a horse (*kesarin*), land, a cow, a house, stones, weapons, eatable flesh, tendons, bones, horns, nails, shells — the penalty being the *Taptakrichechhra* —; asafetida, bdellium (*guggula*), yellow orpiment, red arsenic, collyrium, red chalk, medicinal and other salt (*kshāra* and *lavaṇa*), precious stones, pearls, corals, bambu staves, wickerwork and earthen ware or what is appropriate for ornamental gardens, ponds, wells and lotus tanks — the penalty in the latter case consisting in three daily ablutions, sleeping on the ground, eating only once on the evening of every second day, and muttering ten thousand charms, all this during a whole year. See also *Manu* 10. 88 ff. — An idol, if it is carried about by a person for the sake of getting a living but not for the purpose of sale, is expressed by the same name as the divinity without an additional affix, e. g. वासुदेव, विष्णु, स्कन्द; but if it is offered for sale, it takes the affix कन्, e. g. वासुदेवक. E. अ neg. and पत्य.

अपतन्त्रक Tatpur. (?) m. (-कः) (In Medicine.) One of the diseases of the vital air (see वातव्याधि), viz. a peculiar kind of spasmodic contraction of the body (tetanus?); described in the following manner: 'if the vital air is deranged and rises from its situation, it produces pain in the chest, head and temples, convulses and bends the body; the patient is motionless, his eyes shut and fixed, he moans, he does not breathe or breathes with difficulty and has no consciousness; he feels well when the chest becomes free, otherwise he faints away'. E. तन्त्रि (तन्त्र, denom. aff. णिच्), with अप, kṛit aff. खुल् (?).

अपतर्पण Tatpur. n. (-णम्) Fasting (in sickness &c.). E. तृप् with अप, kṛit aff. लृट्.

अपतानक Tatpur. m. (-कः) (In Medicine.) One of the diseases of the vital air (see वातव्याधि), viz. a spasmodic contraction of the body; described thus: 'if the vital air, much affected with phlegm, stops in the tubular vessels, it causes the patient to fall down at intervals'. E. तन्, in the caus., with अप, kṛit aff. खुल्.

अपतानकिन् m. f. n. (-की-किनी-कि) Affected with the disease अपतानक q. v. E. अपतानक, taddh. aff. इनि.

अपति I. Tatpur. m. (-तिः) ¹ Not a master. ² Not a husband. E. अ neg. and पति.

II. Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-तिः-तिः-ति) ¹ Without a master. ² Without a husband. E. अ priv. and पति. [The declension of this word is like that of other nouns in इ; comp. s. v. पति.]

अपतिक Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-कः-का-कम्) ¹ Without a master. ² Without a husband. E. अ priv. and पति, samās. aff. कप्.

अपतिघ्नी Tatpur. f. (-घ्नी) A wife who does not kill her husband. E. अ neg. and पतिघ्नी.

अपतिता f. (-ता) or अपतित्व n. (-त्वम्) ¹ The not being a master. ² The not being a husband. ³ The not having a master. ⁴ The not having a husband. [Comp. a pun on this word and अपतिता s. v. अपहृति.] E. अपति, taddh. aff. तल् or ल्व.

अपतिपुत्र Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-चः-चा-चम्) Deprived of husband and children. E. अ priv. and पति-पुत्र (Dwandwa).

अपतीर्थ Tatpur. m. n. (-र्थः-र्थम्) A bad place of pilgrimage; comp. आपतीर्थ. E. अप and तीर्थ.

अपतीक Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-कः-का-कम्) Without a wife. E. अ priv. and पत्नी, samās. aff. कप्.

अपत्य Tatpur. n. (-त्वम्) Offspring in general, whether male or female ('अपत्याभिधाने स्त्रीपुंलिङ्गस्वाप्रसिद्धिर्नपुंसकत्वात्'); whether sons or the later generations of a Gotra ('पुत्रपर्यायो ऽपत्यशब्दः। पौत्रप्रभृती तु गौण इति भावः'; or 'अपत्यं पौत्रप्रभृतिगोत्रमिति सूत्रकारेण सामानाधिकरत्येन निर्देशः कृतः'); e. g. अत्विक्युरोहितापत्यभार्यादाससनाभिभिः। विवादं वर्जयित्वा तु सर्वोल्लोकान्जयेद्ब्रूही; but sometimes the word means only 'the children' ('अपत्याधिकारादन्यत्र लौकिकं गोत्रं गृह्यते। अपत्यमात्रं न तु पौत्रप्रभृत्येव' as the *Kāśikā* observes on *Pān.* IV. 2. 39). — Compare गोत्र, वृद्ध and युवन्. [In the passage of the *Amarak.* 'स्त्रीपुंसयोरपत्यान्ताः' i. e. 'patronymics are masculines and feminines', अपत्य implies 'a patronymical affix'; comm.: 'अपत्यार्थे विहिता ये ऽस्मादयस्सदन्ताः'.] E. According to the native etym. अ neg. and पत्य (पत्, kṛitya aff. यत्) 'the family being preserved by them from decay'; it has been proposed to derive this word from अप, taddh. aff. त्यप्, which E. is plausible from a grammatical point of view; but the native E. is countenanced by the words नपात् and नमृ qq. vv. which convey a notion similar to that of अपत्य.

अपत्यजीव Tatpur. m. (-वः) The name of a plant, Nagelia putrajiva; the same as पुत्रजीव q. v. E. अपत्य and जीव.

अपत्यद् Tatpur. 1. m. f. n. (-दः-दा-दम्) Giving progeny.

2. f. (-दा) The name of several plants; the same as पुत्रदा or गर्भदात्री qq. vv. E. अपत्य and द्.

अपत्यपथ Tatpur. m. (-थः) The vulva; e. g. स (scil. गर्भो) यदा विगुणानिलप्रपीडितो ऽपत्यपथमनेकधा प्रतिपद्यते तदा संख्या हीयते. E. अपत्य and पथिन्, samās. aff. अ.

अपत्यप्रत्यय Tatpur. m. (-यः) (In Grammar.) A patronymic affix. E. अपत्य and प्रत्यय.

अपत्यवत् m. f. n. (-वान्-वती-वत्) Having children. E. अपत्य, taddh. aff. मतुप्.

अपत्यशत्रु Bahuvr. m. (-त्रुः) A crab (liter. 'having his children for enemies; the crab being believed to perish on producing young'). E. अपत्य and शत्रु.

अपत्यसाच् Tatpur. m. f. n. (-क्-क्-क्) (ved.) Accompanied with progeny. E. अपत्य and साच् (सच्, kṛit aff. णिच्).

अपत्यसिद्धिर्कृत Tatpur. m. (-त्) The name of a plant, Nagelia putrajiva; see पुत्रजीव. E. अपत्य-सिद्धि and कृत.

अपच Bahuvr. 1. m. f. n. (-चः-चा-चम्) Leafless.

2. f. (-चा) The name of a plant: Capparis Aphylla. E. अ priv. and पच.

अपचपण Tatpur. n. (-णम्) The being bashful or ashamed. E. चप् with अप, kṛit aff. लृट्.

अपचपा Tatpur. f. (-पा) Abashment, bashfulness ('as of a woman at the sight of her father-in-law or of somebody else'). E. चप् with अप, kṛit aff. अङ्.

अपचपिष्णु Tatpur. m. f. n. (-ष्णुः-ष्णुः-ष्णुः) Bashful. E. चप् with अप, kṛit aff. इष्णुच्.

अपचवल्लिका Karmadh. f. (-का) The name of a plant; the same as महिषवल्ली or लघुसोमवल्ली. E. अपच and वल्लिका.

अपचस्त Tatpur. m. f. n. (-स्तः-स्ता-स्तम्) Afraid of; with a noun in the abl.; e. g. तरङ्गादपचस्तः; it may form a Tatpur. with such a noun, but the instances of such compounds are few,