arbor-tristis (श्रेफाली). e. Mimosa suma or a variety of it (श्रमी; श्रमीभेद; लघुश्रमी). f = श्रिङ्कानी. g. A variety of हुएका, or a large species of the shrub called in Mahrat. भेरणी (हपुषाभेद). h. Crotolaria juncea, a plant from which a kind of hemp is obtained (Mahrat. ताग). i. The white निर्गण्डी (श्वेतनिर्गण्डी; perhaps the same as d.). k.l. The white or blue Alethris hyacinthoides (गोवर्णी). m. = त्राह्मी. n. Trophis aspera (Mahrat. भेवरी). O. Achyranthes aspera (प्रत्यक्पर्णी). P. Anthericum tuberosum (द्ववन्ती). 4. A particular esculent vegetable (called in Mahrat. फांज). ". A species of the shrub भ्रेगी (Mahrat. लघुभ्रेग्णी). s. A large, white species of the tree called in Mahrat. [Garg] (Mahrat. षोरश्वेतिकन्ही).

4. n. (-तम्) The palace of Brahman. E. श्र neg. and पराजित. अपराजिका Tatpur. m. f. n. (-का:-का:-का) Undefeated, unconquered, invincible. E. ग्रा neg. and प्राजिष्ण.

अपराजेय Tatpur. m. f. n. (-य:-या-यम्) Unconquerable, invincible. E. Anneg. and पराजेय.

अपराञ्चल Tatpur. m. (-ल:) The extremity of the border of a cloth, veil, shawl &c., the hem. E. ऋपर (see I. 1. 3.) and ऋञ्चल.

च्यपराद्ध Tatpur. m. f. n. (-द्ध: -द्धा-द्धम्) 1 Sinned, committed as an offence; e. g. कच्चित्रया नापराज्ञम्. 'Sinning, criminal, guilty; e. g. नाहमपराद्य: पिथ सिंहान्तरेण बलाद्यत: E. राध with ऋप, krit aff. ता.

अपराज्यपत्क Bahuvr. m. (-त्काः) An unskilful archer, one whose arrows miss the aim (comm.: commit an offence as it were). Comp. अपराज्ञेषु. E. अपराज्ञ and पृषत्क.

ज्ञपराज्ञ Tatpur. f. (-जि:) A sin, an offence. E. राध with त्रप, krit aff. तिन्

ऋपराद्ध Tatpur. m. f. n. (-द्धा-द्धी-द्ध) Committing an offence, |30 an offender; e.g. ऋप्रसन्नमपराडरि पत्यौ कोपदीप्रमर्रीक्ट-तधैर्यम् । चालितं नु श्मितं नु बधूनां द्रावितं नु हृदयं मधु-वारै: ॥ E. राध् with ऋष, krit aff. तृच्.

अपराद्वेष Bahuvr. m. (-षु:) The same as अपराद्वप्रवलः E.

ऋपराज्ञ and रुष्

त्रपराध Tatpur. m. (-धः) Offence, transgression, fault; e.g. रोगशोकपरितापबन्धनयसनानि च। त्रात्मापराधवृत्तस्य फला-न्येतानि देहिनाम्; विध्यपराधः, an offence against a precept, दीचापराध: against the दीचा. (In the South of India this word is also used in the sense of punishment of offence, fine, penalty.) E. राध with ऋष, krit aff. घञ्

अपराधभञ्जन Tatpur. m. (-न:) A name of Siva in his quality of destroyer or remover of sins; अपराधमझनस्तोच is the name of a hymn, ascribed to Sankara, in praise of Siva.

E. ऋपराध and भञ्जनः

ग्रपराध्य Tatpur. (?) m. (-य:) Probably another reading of ऋषधार्य; it is also read ऋषिराधयः E. doubtful.

ग्रपराधिता f. (-ता) or ग्रपराधिल n. (-लम्) Criminality, guiltiness. E. ग्रपराधिन , taddh. aff. तल् or ख.

म्रपराधिन Tatpur. m. f. n. (-धी-धिनी-धि) Criminal, guilty, offending; e.g. ज्ञा भूती च मित्रे च यतीनामेव भूषणम्। श्रपराधिषु सत्त्वेषु नृपाणां सैव दूषणमः; comp. also the instance s. v. अपहस्तित. E. राध् with अप, krit aff. णिनि

अपराध्यापक Karmadh. m. (-क:) A teacher who comes after, later &c. 2 Another teacher. (See the remark under अपर-पुरुषः) E. ऋपर् and ऋध्यापकः

त्रपरान्त Karmadh. m. (-न्त:) The western extremity, the western border, the western sea-shore; e. g. सो (परानीष तीर्थानि पुर्णान्यायतनानि च। तानि सर्वानि गला स प्रभास-मुपजिग्मिवान् (Arjunam. ऋपरान्तेषु = समुद्रसमीपेषु पश्चिमेषुः Nilak. = पश्चिमसमुद्रतीरेषु); or अपरान्तादहं कृष्ण संप्रती-हागत: (Rámánanda: अपरान्तात = पश्चिमसमुद्धतीरात). -The plur. अपरान्ता: is the name of the country or the inhabitants of the western borders. — Wilson (Vishnup. p. 189, n. 60) renders ऋषरान्ता: 'the people not beyond the borders', as opposed to परानाः 'the people beyond the borders' (i. e. of प्रा and ऋन्त); but as प्र when opposed to न्नपर assumes meanings corresponding with those of पूर्व (see s. v. त्रपर II.), परान्ता:, as contradistinguished from त्रप-रानाः, may mean perhaps 'the people of the eastern borders' when अपरान्ता: would retain the sense given before. See the following. -- 2 Last term, completion, e.g. in the Yoga-Sútra: चणप्रतियोगी परिणामो (परान्तनिग्रीह्य: क्रम: 'maturity (or change) is the reverse of what is but a moment; by the completion (of maturity) the order (of the moments) becomes comprehensible'. 3 Death. See the Yoga term 3-परान्तज्ञान and comp. पूर्वान्त and परान्त. E. न्रपर and न्रान. अपरान्तक 1. m. pl. (-का:) The same as अपरान्ता: q. v. Comp. also श्रोणापरान्तकः

2. n. (-कम) A sacred song, the singing of which is, according to Yajnavalkya, conducive to final liberation; comp. also as similar songs उल्लोख, मद्रुक, प्रकरी, श्रीवे-णक, सरोविन्द, उत्तर (these are called गीतक); ग्रासारित, वर्धमानक (these are called महागीतक); and those which have arisen from the former, viz. ऋग्गाथा, पाणिका, द-चविद्विता and ब्रह्मगीतिका (these are called गीतिका).

3. f. (- निका) The name of a metre regulated by quantity, a variety of the Vaitaliya q.v.; it consists of a stanza of four lines with sixteen mátrás in each line, the special conditions of each verse being similar to those of the Vaitaliya, q. v. E. ग्रपरान्त, taddh. aff. कन.

अपरानाज्ञान Tatpur. n. (-नम्) (In the Yoga philosophy.) Foreknowledge of death; one of the perfections of a Yogin: सोपक्रमं निरूपक्रमं च कर्म तत्संयमादपरान्तज्ञानमरिष्टेभ्यो वा i. e. 'action (the consequence of which is preservation of life) is either deliberate or not; from the highest degree of meditation on it results the prescience of death, or also from ominous symptoms (such as one perceives in himself, when one loses the powers of hearing, seeing &c. - आधा-त्मिन —, or from apparitions of ghosts, Manes &c. — ग्राधि-भौतिक --, or from divine visions as that of the paradise, of the Siddhas &c. — आधिदैविक qq. vv.). E. अपरान and ज्ञान.

अपरापतन्ती Tatpur. f. (-न्ती) (In Medicine.) A woman from whom the secundines have not been removed; e. g. अधाप-रापतन्यानाहाध्मानी कुर्ते E. त्र neg. and परापतन्ती.

अपरापर Dwandwa m. f. n. pl. (-रा: or -रे-रा: -राणि) One and another, another and another, various; e.g. स्फटिने ऽ खपरा-परोत्पत्तेः चणिकलाद्वात्तीनामहेतुः. — The word being a Dwandwa, ग्रपर् q.v. is not सर्वनामन् q.v., except optionally in the nom. plur. m., but declined like other nouns in 項. — See त्रपर्पर and comp. त्रपर्सार. E. त्रपर and त्रपर.