spread or lay under, scatter under, RV.; AV.; SBr.; to scatter round, surround (the Ahavaniya and Garhapatya fire with grass), TBr. iii, 7, 4, 18; TS.; (at sacrifices) to pour out (esp. clarified butter), pour out so as to form a lower layer or substratum, TS.; AitBr.; SBr.; Kauš.; Gobh. &c.

Upa-stára, as, m. anything laid under, a substra-

tum, AV. xiv, 2, 21.

Upa-stárana, am, n. the act of spreading over, a cover, RV. ix, 69, 5; AV. v, 19, 12; the act of spreading out under, anything laid under, an undermattress, pillow, ĀsvGr.; Āp.; BhP. &c.; the act of pouring under, SānkhGr. i, 13, 16; pouring out so as to form a substratum, a substratum (said of the water which is sipped before taking food; cf. amritôpa°), ĀsvGr. i, 24, 12; HirGr. &c.; scattering grass (round the Āhavanīya and Gārhapatya fire, accompanied with the Mantra ubhāv agnī upa-strinate), Comm. on TS. i, 6, 7, 2, &c.

Upa-stāra, as, m. anything poured under, Nyā-

yam. x, 2, 2.

Upa-stir, f. anything spread over, a cover, RV. ix, 62, 28; (dat. upa-stire used as inf., see last col.)

U'pa-stīrņa, mfn. spread or scattered over; clothed, wrapped; poured out, poured under.

Upa-stīrya, ind. p. having covered &c.

उपस्त्री upa-strī, f. a subordinate wife, a concubine, L.

उपस्था upa-√sthā, P. Ā. -tishthati, -te (irr. aor. Pot. 3. pl. -stheshus, AV. xvi, 4, 7) to stand or place one's self near, be present (A. if no object follows, Pān. i, 3, 26); to stand by the side of, place one's self near, expose one's self to (with loc. or acc.), RV.; AV.; KātyŚr.; Gobh.; MBh.; Mn. &c.; to place one's self before (in order to ask), approach, apply to, RV.; AV.; SBr.; AsvGr.; Ragh. &c.; to come together or meet with, become friendly with, conciliate (only A., Vartt. on Pan. i, 3, 25); to lead towards (as a way, only A.; ib.); to go or betake one's self to, Pancat.; R.; to stand near in order to serve, attend, serve, MBh.; Kathās. &c.; to attend on, worship (only A., Kāty. on Pān. i, 3, 25, e.g. arkam upatishthate, he worships the sun; but arkam upatishthati, he exposes himself to the sun, Pat.), MBh.; BhP.; Ragh. &c.; to serve with, be of service or serviceable by, attend on with prayers (e.g. aindryā gārhapatyam upatishthate, he attends on the Garhapatya with a Ric addressed to Indra; but bhartāram upatishthati yauvanena, (she) attends on her husband with youthfulness, Kas.), MBh.; Ragh.; Das. &c.; to stand under (in order to support), approach for assistance, be near at hand or at the disposal of, RV.; AV.; TS.; MBh.; Sak. &c.; to fall to one's share, come to the possession of, MBh.; R. &c.; to rise against, RV. vii, 83; to start, set out, Hariv.; Das.: Caus. -sthāpayati, to cause to stand by the side of, place before, cause to lie down by the side of (e. g. a woman), AitBr.; AsvSr.; KātySr. &c.; to cause to come near, bring near, procure, fetch, MBh.; R.; Sak. &c.; (in Gr.) to add iti after a word (in the Pada-pātha), RPrāt. 842 (cf. upasthita).

Upa-tishthasu, mfn. (fr. Desid.), wishing or

being about to betake one's self to, Das.

I. Upá-stha, as, m. 'the part which is under,' lap, middle or inner part of anything, a well-surrounded or sheltered place, secure place, RV.; AV.; VS.; AitBr.; SBr. &c.; (upastham \square, kri, to make a lap, sit down with the legs bent, AitBr. viii, 9, 5; AsvGr.; SänkhSr.; upasthe Vkri, to take on one's lap, SBr. iii); (as, am), m. n. the generative organs (esp. of a woman), VS. ix, 22; SBr.; MBh.; Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; the haunch or hip; the anus, L. - krita, mfn. one who has formed a lap by sitting down, seated with the legs bent down, SBr. iv; AsvSr. -daghná, mfn. reaching to the lap, SBr. xiii. - nigraha, m. restraint of sexual desire, Yājñ. iii, 314. - pattra, m. the Indian fig tree, L. - pada, f. a particular artery leading to the generative organs (of a male), Say. on AitBr. iii, 37, 6. - pada, mfn. sitting with the legs bent down (so as to form a lap), SānkhGr. iv. - sád, mfn. sitting in the lap or in the centre of, RV. x, 156, 5.

2. Upa-sthá, mfn. standing upon, AV. xii, I, 62; standing by the side of, being near at hand,

near, L.

Upasthaka, am, n. membrum virile, L. Upa-sthātavya, mfn. to be attended upon with,

Sak. 4, 4; to be obliged to appear (in person), Balar.

Upa-sthātri, mfn. one who is near at hand, an attendant, servant, waiter, nurse, Car.; one who makes his appearance, Comm. on Yājñ.

Upa-sthāna, am, n. the act of placing one's self near to, going near, approach, access (upa-sthānam \( \lambda kri \), to give access or scope for, SBr. i); coming into the presence of, going near to (in order to worship), worshipping, waiting on, attendance, SBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.; MBh. &c.; standing near, presence, proximity, nearness, Yājñ.; Hcat.; staying upon or at, abiding, a place of abiding, abode, Nir.; assembly, MBh.; R.; BhP.; any object approached with respect, a sanctuary, abode (of a god), PārGr.; a particular part of the Saṃdhyā, MW. — grīha, n. an assembly-room, MBh. i, 5003.— sālā, f. the assembly-room (of a monastery), Buddh. — sāhasrī, f., N. of z work.

Upa-sthānīya, mfn. to be attended on or served, Pān. iii, 4, 68; (upasthānīya), one who is to attend on (gen.), ib.

Upa-sthāpaka, mfn. causing to turn one's attention (to a past event or one of a former birth), causing to remember, T.

Upa-sthāpana, am, n. the act of placing near, having ready for, see  $an-upa^{\circ}$ ;  $(\bar{a})$ , f. the act of ordaining (a monk), Jain.; the causing to remember, calling to mind, T.

Upa-sthāpayitavya, mfn. to be brought near or fetched or procured, R.

Upasthāpya, mfn. to be produced or effected, Comm. on Pān. ii, 3, 65.

Upa-sthāya, ind. p. having approached, standing by the side of; attending on &c.

Upa-sthāyaka, as, m. a servant, Buddh.

Upa-stháyam, ind. p. standing near, keeping one's self fast to, RV. i, 145, 4.

Upasthāyika, as, m. a servant, Nātyaš.; a keeper, nurse, L.

Upa-sthāyin, mfn. one who makes his appearance, arriving, Gaut.

Upa-sthāyuka, mfn. going near to, approaching, Kāth.

Upa-sthāvan, mfn. standing near or at hand, SānkhŚr.

Upa-sthávara, mfn. id., VS. xxx, 16.

Upa-sthita, mfn. come near, approached, arisen, arrived, appeared, AsvGr.; MBh.; Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; present, near at hand, ready for, R.; BhP.; Kum. &c.; near, impending, Mn. iii, 187; MBh. &c.; fallen to one's share, received, gained, obtained, Sak.; Ragh. &c.; accomplished, happened; lying or being upon, Suir.; turned towards, R.; approached, come near to, visited, MBh.; Ragh. &c.; caused, occasioned; felt; known; clean, cleansed, L.; (in the Prātišākhyas) followed by iti (as a word in the Pada-pātha), RPrāt.; VPrāt.; Pān.; (as), m. a doorkeeper, porter, L.; (ā, am), f. n., N. of several metres; (am), n. (scil. pada) a word followed by iti (in the Pada-pāṭha; cf. sthita and sthitôpasthita), RPrāt.; VPrāt. - pracupita, n., N. of a particular metre. - vaktri, m. a ready speaker, an eloquent man. - samprahāra, mfn. being about to engage in battle, having battle at hand.

**Upa-sthiti**, is, f. standing near, approach; presence, proximity, Sāh.; accomplishing, completeness, see an-upa°; obtaining, getting; remaining, L.; the faculty of remembering, memory, T.

Upa-stheya, mfn. to be attended on or wor-shipped, KätyŚr.; R.

उपस्यूणम् upa-sthūṇam, ind. on a post, gaṇa parimukhâdi, Kāty. on Pāṇ. iv, 3, 58.

उपिस् upa-√snih, Ā. -snihyate, to become wet, become smooth, Sušr.: Caus. -snehayati, to conciliate, gain the favour of, Uttarar.

Upa-snihiti, is, f. the becoming wet, moistening, Pat. on Pān. vii, 2, 9.

Upa-sneha, as, m. the moistening; becoming wet, attracting moisture, Susr.; R.

उपस् upa-√snu.

Upa-snuta, mfn. caused to flow, streaming forth, Kir. i, 18.

जपस्पिजम् upa-spíjam, ind. with emulation, emulatively, RV. x, 88, 18 [upaspijam iti spar-dhā-yuktam vacanam, Sāy.]

above, reach up to, touch, RV.; AV.; to touch softly, caress, SBr.; AitBr.; AsvSr.; KātySr.; MBh.

&c.; (with or without apah or jalam &c.) to touch water (for ablution), wash, bathe (as a religious ceremony); to sip water (from the palm of the hand; it is not the custom to spit out the water after sipping it), SBr.; AsvSr. & Gr.; MBh.; Yājñ.; Mn. &c.; to touch certain parts of one's body (acc.) with water (instr.), Mn. iv, 143; (also without the instr.) Mn. v, 138; (or without the acc.) MBh.: Caus. -sparsayati, to cause to touch water or wash the hands, SBr. iii.

Upa-sparsa, as, m. touching, contact, L.; washing, bathing, ablution (as a religious act), L.; sipping water (from the palm of the hand and swallowing it as a ceremonial), L.

Upa-sparšana, am, n. the act of touching, KātyŚr. v, vi; SamhUp.; ablution, bath, MBh.; R.; sipping water, KātyŚr.; ŚānkhŚr.; (cf. uda-kôpa°.)

Upa-sparsin, mfn. ifc. touching; bathing in, BhP.; (cf. udakôpa°.)

2. Upa-spris, mfn. touching, AV. xx, 127, 2; (k), f. (scil. stuti) 'the touching or affecting verse,' N. of the verse RV. x, 22, 13.

Upa-sprisya, ind. p. having touched or sipping water &c.

Upa-sprishta, mfn. touched (as water), sipped, Mn. iii, 208; MBh.; R.; BhP.

उपस्मि upa-√smi, Ā. (pf. p. -sishmiyāṇá) to smile upon, RV. x, 123, 5.

उपसृ upa-√smri, P.-smarati, to remember, SBr. ii; KātyŠr.; Comm. on ChUp.

Upa-smāram, ind. p. having remembered, remembering. See yathôpa°.

Tupa-smṛiti, is, f. a minor law-book (the following authors of such books are named Jābāli, Nāciketa, Skanda, Laugākshin, Kašyapa, Vyāsa, Sanatkumāra, Satarju, Janaka, Vyāghra, Kātyāyana, Jātūkarņya, Kapiñjala, Baudhāyana, Kaṇāda, and Visvāmitra), Hcat. i, 528, 21 ff.

उपसु upa-√sru, P. (Impv. 3. pl. -sravantu) to stream or flow upon or towards, VS. xxxv, 20.

Upa-sravana, am, n. the flowing out; termination of the periodical flow of a woman, KätyŚr. xxv, II, I3.

उपस्रोतस् upa-srotas, ind. on the river.

उपस्तव upa-svatva, am, n. the produce or profit of property (as corn &c.), L.

उपस्तिवत् upa-svāvat, ān, m., N., of a son of Satrājit, Hariv.; (v. l. upa-svāya.)

जपस्ति upa-\svid, Caus. -svedayati, (in med.) to cause to sweat (by applying sudorifics), Suir.

Upa-sveda, as, m. moisture, sweat, vapour, MBh.; Car.

Upa-svedana, am, n. the causing to sweat (by sudorifics), Car.

उपस् upa-√svri, P. -svarati, to join in singing, Lāṭy, i, 8, 9.

उपहर्न upa-hadana, am, n. the act of discharging excrement upon, VarBrS.

Tue apa-√han, P. -hanti, Ā. -jighnate, to beat, hit at, strike, touch, RV. vi, 75, 13; ŚBr. vi, xiv; Lāṭy.; ĀṣvGṛ.; MBh. ii; to stick on, put on, force in, ram, TS. ii; TBr. i; ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; to take hold of, seize, take out; to hit, hurt, damage, visit, afflict, impede, spoil, TBr. iii; AitBr.; MBh.; Mn. &c.; to make a mistake in reciting, blunder, AitBr. iii, 35, 3; ŚāṅkhBr.: Pass. -hanyate, ib., TS. vii, 3, 1, 1; 2.

Upa-ghāta, &c. See p. 197, col. I.

Upa-ghātam, ind. p. taking out, drawing out; ladling out, SBr.; Gobh.; PārGr.

U'pa-hata, mfn. hit, hurt, damaged, injured, visited, afflicted, pained, infected, SBr.; MBh.; R.; Sak. &c.; affected, transported (with passion), BhP.; seduced, misled, Sāntiš.; distressed, weakened, discouraged, MBh.; R.; Hit.; Kathās.; killed, Uttarar.; scattered over, covered, Comm. on Mn. iii, 208. — dhī, mfn. affected in mind, infatuated. Upahatātman, mfn. id., Kathās.; Car.

Upahataka, mfn. ill-fated, unfortunate, unlucky, L.

Upa-hati, is, f. hurt, damage, injure, oppression,

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