

2. f. (-ढा) An unmarried girl, or one very recently married and not come to womanhood. E. अ neg. and प्रीढ.
- अस्रव I. Tatpur. m. (-वः) A bad or defective raft; e. g. in the *Atharvav.*: गभीरमस्रवा इव न तरेयुररातयः. E. अ neg. and स्रव.
- II. Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-वाः-वा-वम्) Without a raft. E. अ priv. and स्रव.
- अस्रुत Tatpur. m. f. n. (-तः-ता-तम्) (In Grammar.) Not protracted (as a vowel; see स्रुत); e. g. in *Pāṇini*: अतो रोरस्रुतादस्रुते. E. अ neg. and स्रुत.
- अस्रुतवत् ind. Like a vowel which is not protracted (see स्रुत); e. g. in *Pāṇini*: अस्रुतवदुपस्थिते. E. अस्रुत, taddh. aff. वति.
- अप्वा f. (-प्वा) (ved.) ¹ Disease. ² Danger (*Yāska*: व्याधिर्वा भयं वा). ³ The throat (*Unīddiksha*: अप्वा तु स्त्री कण्ठदेशके). E. According to *Yāska* and *Mahidhara*, a Tatpur. of अप (with the loss of the final अ) and वा, kṛit aff. ड, 'because it removes happiness and life'; for the third meaning the comm. of the *Unīddik.* gives the etym. आप् (shortened to अप्, but see the etym. of अप्), uñ. aff. व (which would correspond with the uñ. aff. क्क् of the *Un. Sūtras*). Neither etym. is very probable.
- अप्स Tatpur. m. (-सः) (ved.) I. Spending water; (according to *Mahidh.* on the *Vājas.* verse: पृथिव्याः पुरीषमस्रप्सो नाम, viz. अपः सनोति ददात्यप्सो नामापां कारणीभूतो रसश्च त्वमसि, when the mascul., although used in addressing the इष्टका, would require the ellipsis of रस). E. अप् and स.
- II. Not destroying, protecting; (according to *Mahidhara* on the *Vājas.* verse: अप्तेः पुरीषमस्रो नाम, viz. प्सा भक्षणे । न प्साति भक्षयति विनाशयतीत्यप्सो रक्षको नाम यो ऽपि-स्तस्य &c., when the mascul. requires the ellipsis of अप्ति; comp. also *Nirukta* 5. 13). E. अ neg. and प्स्.
- अप्सर Tatpur. m. (-रः) An aquatic animal; e. g. in *Manu*: वीखादीनि (scil. दुर्गाणि) आश्रितास्तेषां मृगगताअयाप्सराः (comp. the remark s. v. अप्चर). E. अप् and सर, 'moving in the water'.
- अप्सरःपति Tatpur. m. (-तिः) Indra (the Lord of the Apsarasas); comp. अप्सरापति. E. अप्सरस् and पति.
- अप्सरस् Tatpur. f. (-राः) The name of female divinities, not often met with in the three Vedas, but frequently in the classical poetry:
- ^a The *Sāmaveda* makes no mention of them; the *Ṛigveda* names as such Urvaśi, (the *Anukram.* of the *Ṛigv.* two Apsarasas Śikhaṇḍinī as authoresses of a hymn); in the *Vājasan. S.* of the *Yajurveda* there occur five pairs of Apsarasas: Punjikasthalā and Krastusthalā, Menakā and Śahajanyā, Pramlochantī and Anumlochantī, Viśvāchī and Ghṛitāchī, Urvaśi and Pūrvachitti; in the *Śatapathabr.*, Śakuntalā and Urvaśi; in the *Atharvaveda*, Ugrampaśyā, Ugrajit and Rāshtrabhṛit. In the *Ādiparvan* of the *Mahābhārata* several of these divinities are enumerated under two heads, the first comprising: Anūchānā (*v. l.* Anūnā, another Ms. Anīnā), Anavadyā, Guṇamukhyā (*v. l.* Priyamukhyā), Guṇāvarā (*v. l.* Gaṇāvarā), Adrikā (*v. l.* Attikā), Somā (*v. l.* Sāchī), Mīsrakeśi, Alambushā, Marichi, Śuchikā (*v. l.* Ishukā), Vidyutparnā, Tilottamā (*v. l.* Tulā and Anaghā), Ambikā,

Lakshaṇā, Kshemā, Devī, Rambhā, Manoramā [*v. l.* Manoharā, or devī 'divine' and manoramā (or manoharā) 'beautiful' are perhaps epithets of Rambhā], Asitā, Subāhu, Supriyā, Vapus (*v. l.* Suvapus), Puṇḍarikā, Sugandhā, Surasā (*v. l.* Surathā), Pramāthini, Kāmyā and Śāradwatī; the second comprising the following eleven: Menakā, Sahajanyā, Karnikā (*v. l.* Parīni), Punjikasthalā, Rītusthalā (*v. l.* Krastusthalā), Ghṛitāchī, Viśvāchī, Pūrvachitti (*v. l.* Viprachitti), Umlochā, Pramlochā (*v. l.* Pramlā) and Urvaśi. (*Hemachandra* mentions two Apsarasas Saudāmini and Chitrā; other names too, will occur in the following.)

^b As regards their origin, the *Rāmāyaṇa* makes them arise from the Ocean when it was churned by the gods for obtaining the Amṛita; *Manu* represents them as one of the creations of the seven Manus, themselves created by the seven Prajāpatis Marichi, Atri &c.; in the later mythology they are daughters of Kaśyapa by Muni (e. g. according to the *Viśhṇu-* and *Bhāgav. Pur.*), or by Vāch (according to the *Padma P.*), or some by Muni, some by Prādhā, while a third class is created by the mere will of Kaśyapa; thus, according to the *Harivaṇśa*, the daughters of K. and Prādhā are: Anavadyā, Anūkā, Anūnā (*v. l.* Aruṇā), Aruṇapriyā, Anugā, Subhagā, (two names seem omitted); of K. and Muni: Alambushā, Mīsrakeśi, Puṇḍarikā, Tilottamā, Surūpā, Lakshmaṇā, Kshemā, Rambhā, Manoramā (or 'the beautiful Rambhā'), Asitā, Subāhu, Suvrittā, Sumukhī, Supriyā, Sugandhā, Surasā (*v. l.* Suramā), Pramāthini, Kāmyā (*v. l.* Kāśyā) and Śāradwatī; those created by the will of the Prajāpati and called the *vaiddik* Apsarasas are: Menakā, Sahajanyā, Parīni (*v. l.* Parīkā), Punjikasthalā, Ghṛitasthalā, Ghṛitāchī, Viśvāchī, Urvaśi, Anumlochā, Pramlochā and Manovatī. (The two Śikhaṇḍinī of the *Anukr.* of the *Ṛigv.* are also daughters of K.) — Another and more elaborate list is that of the *Vāyu-Purāṇa*. [It is omitted in two E. I. H. Mss. of this P. and very incorrect in four other Mss. that I consulted, belonging severally to the E. I. H., the R. A. S. and the R. S.; in some instances, as Mīsrakeśi instead of Mitrakeśi, Punjikasthalā p. Punjakastanā, Krastusthalā p. Vṛitastanā &c. the correction appeared safe, in others it was preferable to give the doubtful reading.] This Purāṇa mentions in the first place thirty-four Apsarasas, called the Gandharva-Apsarasas or wives of the Gandharvas, and daughters of Kaśyapa by Muni (but the Mss. in question give only twenty-nine, or if Devī and Manoramā are proper names, thirty-one names): Antachārā, Daśavadyā (?), Priyaśishyā, Surottamā, Mīsrakeśi, Śāchī, Piṇḍinī (*v. l.* Parīni), Alambushā, Mārichi, Śuchikā, Vidyudvarnā, Tilottamā, Adrikā, Lakshaṇā (?), Devī, Rambhā, Manoramā (or : the divine, beautiful Rambhā), Sucharā, Subāhu, Sūrītā (?), Sūrītā (?), Supratishthitā, Puṇḍarikā, Akshagandhā (*v. l.* Sugandhā), Sudantā, Surasā, Hemā, Śāradwatī, Suvrittā, Kamalāchayā, Subhujā, Hansapādā; these are called the *laukiki* or *worldly* Apsarasas; then six daughters of Gandharvas: Suyasā, Gāndharvī, Vidyāvati, Aśvavati, Sumukhī, Varānanā; and four daughters of Suyasā, also called Apsaras: Lauheyī, Bharatā, Kṛīśāngī (*v. l.* Kṛī-