अबुध्ध Bahuvr. n. (-ध्रम्) (ved.) The intermediate region, the region between heaven and earth. E. आ priv. and बुध्ध; lit. 'rootless'.

মৰুখ Tatpur. (-धा:-धा-धम) (ved.) Difficult to be known, difficult to be perceived; an epithet of Ahi in the Rigv.: মনুমুবলা বিযানমৰুখ্যমনুখ্যমান মহি বন্ধা বি িয়া স্থাবন (Sáyańa: মুৰুখা दुर्विज्ञानम्). E. ম্ব neg. and ৰুখা; (the word being udátta on the last syllable, it seems to fall under the predicament of Pán. VI. 2. 156., when बुध would not have to be derived from the rad. बुध, but from the noun बुध or बुध, taddh. aff. य or यत्).

अबुध्यमान Tatpur. m.f.n. (-न:-ना-नम्) 1 Not awake. 2 Not

knowing. E. अ neg. and बुध्यमान.

ग्रबद्घ Tatpur. m. f. n. (-द्ध:-द्धा-द्धम्) See ग्रवृद्ध.

मुर्वेल Tatpur. (?) 1. m. (-ल:) Denial or concealment of knowledge (= ऋषह्व).

2. f. (-ला) Chewed Betel. E.? perhaps, ऋ neg. and लेला; (the Śabdabheda portion of Viśwa's Kosha mentions the word amongst those which are to be written with a ब्, not with a व्; it seems doubtful therefore whether the masc. may be referred to ऋव and द्ला).

अबोध I. Tatpur. m. (-ध:) Want of understanding, ignorance, stupidity; e. g. in the Kirátárj: निसर्गदुर्वोधमबोध-विक्रवा: क्ष भूपतीनां चिति क्ष जन्तवः E. अ neg. and बोधः II. Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-ध:-धा-धम) ¹ Ignorant, unwise, stupid; e. g. in the Hitop. (Serampore ed.): बुडिर्यस बलं तस्य अबोधस जुतो बलम् (ed. Schlegel-Lassen: अबुधस जु॰; ed. Johnson: निर्वृद्धसु जु॰). E. अ priv. and बोधः

मबोधन Tatpur. m. f. n. (-धन:-धिना-धनम्) Not conveying an understanding, not being clear or intelligible; comp.

the following. E. श्र neg. and बोधक

श्रवीधकल n. (-लम्) Want of clearness, unintelligibility (as of a passage); e. g. in Mádhava's Jaimin.-nyáyam. (where the bearing of a vaidik passage is spoken of): तसाद्वी-धक्तवाधितलयोरप्रामाण्यकारणयोरमावास्त्रतिलङ्गादिपञ्चकवत्प्रमाणेन समाख्यानेन धर्मा व्यवस्थायने. E. श्रवोधक, taddh. aff. ल्व.

স্থান্য Tatpur. m. f. n. (-म्य: -म्या - स्यम्) Incomprehensible. E. স্থা neg. and बीधगम्य

স্থাকা Tatpur. 1. m. f. n. (-জা:-জ্যা-জ্যান্) Born or produced in, or by, water.

2. m. (-勁:) ¹ The moon. ² Dhanwantari, the physician of the gods (he having arisen from the ocean when it was churned for the amrita). ³ A fish. ⁴ The ratan (Calamus rotang). ⁵ The name of two other aquatic plants: ^{a.} Valisneria octandra; ^{b.} Barringtonia acutangula. ⁶ The proper name of the father of Visala; see also সক্রক্ষ. ⁷ (In Arithmetic sometimes used to denote) the numeral 1. Comp. चन्द्र.

3. m.n. (-जा:-जाम) The conch.

4. n. (-ज्जम) 'A lotus; (according to the Sáraswatá-bhidhána the white esculent variety; 'पङ्कजनैरवे'). 'A large number, a million of millions; Lilavati: एनद्गप्रत-सहस्रायुत्वज्ञप्रयुत्वजोटयः ज्ञमग्रः। चर्नुदमच्चं खर्वनिखर्वम-हापद्मगङ्कवनस्थात्। जन्धियान्त्यं मध्यं परार्धमिति द्ग्रगुणोत्तराः संज्ञाः। संख्यायाः ख्यानानां व्यवहारार्थे कृताः पूर्वैः. A sort of collyrium; see रसाञ्चन. 5. f. (-जा) A pearl oyster. [The meanings 2. 3. 4. 5. a., 4. 3. and 5. are given in Sureśwara's Śabdapratipa, where the word is thus defined: अञ्जं रसाझने परी स्त्रियां मुक्ती च पुंसि च। श्रृङ्कशैवलमत्स्येषु वेतसे रजनीकरे.] Compare अञ्जा. E. अप and ज.

अञ्जाकनुभ Dwandwa m. pl. (-भा:) The descendants of Abja and of Kakubha; (the patronymic affix is dropped in this compound; otherwise the descendants of अञ्ज would be आज्ञाय: and those of कनुभ, कानुभा:; the word itself is the reading of, and explained by, the Kášiká (E.I. H. 2440) in the Gaña to Páñ. II. 4.68.; the present edition of Páñ. and the E.I. H. Ms. of the Káš. 829 read उज्ञाकनुभा:) E. अञ्ज (instead of आज्ञान q. v.) and कनुभ (instead of कानुभ q. v.).

श्रञ्जकार्णिका Tatpur. f. (-का) The seed vessel of a lotus (= कम-लवीजकोश:). Comp. श्रम्भो सहकार्णिका. E. श्रञ्ज and कार्णिका. श्रञ्जज Tatpur. m. (-ज:) A name of (the masc.) Brahman; (the god having sprung at the creation from the lotus which arose from the navel of Vishnu). Comp. श्रञ्जयोनि. E. श्रञ्ज and ज.

স্থানার Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-ক্-ক্-ক্) Lotus-eyed, having large fine eyes. E. স্থানা and दृश्.

ग्रज्जनयन Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-न:-ना-नम्) The same as ग्रज्ज- हृप्. E. ग्रज्ज and नयन

ग्रज्जनेत्र Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-त्र:-त्रा-त्रम्) The same as ग्रज्जदृष्प्. E. ग्रज्ज and नेत्र.

म्रज्जबान्धव Tatpur. m. (-व:) The sun; comp. पदाबन्धु and म्रज्जिनीपति. E. म्रज्ज and बान्धव; 'the friend of the lotus'. म्रज्जभोग Tatpur. m. (-ग:) The root of the lotus. E. म्रज्ज and भोग.

শ্বজ্ঞানি Bahuvr. m. (-नি:) A name of (the masc.) Brahman; comp. শ্বজ্জাজ. E. স্থাজ্ঞা and योनি

মুজ্বান্থল Tatpur. m. (-ল:) A name of Siva; (the god being the vehicle of, i. e. carrying, the moon on his forehead). E. স্থাজ্য and বাছল

म्राञ्जनीजभृत Tatpur. m. (-त) The white variety of Oleander or Nerium odorum; see करनीर. E. म्राञ्ज-नीज and भृत.

श्रव्यास् n. (-व्याः) Form, shape, beauty. E. श्राप् with the vowel shortened, un. aff. श्रमुन, agama जुर; (but more probably a Tatpur. of श्रप् in the sense of श्रपस 'work', — comp. श्रपस — and जस from जन).

अञ्चहस्त Bahuvr. m. (-सः) The sun; (Súrya is represented when sitting on his chariot, holding a lotus in one hand). E. अञ्च and हस्त.

भवा Tatpur. 1. m. (-जा:) Born or produced, in, or by, water; a vaidik epithet of Fire (see ग्रह and comp. अप), and of Áditya or the Sun in the type Dadhikrá, when he is identified with Parabrahman or the universal deity, according to Sáyaña, because the Sun is born in the midst of the water; according to Mahidhara, because he has horses which are born from the waters, or as the Aitareya Bráhmana intimates, on account of the Sun's apparent rising from the ocean and setting in the same (see Wilson's Rigveda vol. 3, p. 200 note). A lotus.

2. f. (-जा:) Lakshmi or Śri. [The last three meanings are given by the Śabdaratnávali where the two E. I. H. Mss., 1512 and 1585, refer the name of Śri to the masc.;