both words अन्ज and अन्जा are thus explained: अन्ज: गृह्वे स्तियां (which must be read ६ स्तियां) ना तु धन्वन्तर्यम्जे विषु । क्षीवं परे तथान्जासु परोन्दुश्रीष्वसी पुमान्; there seems to be no incorrectness in the text of the Mss., for Mathureśa takes now and then the liberties of a versemaker, but a male Śri appears nevertheless to be a stronger license even than a curtailed धन्वन् (loc. धन्वन्तर्) instead of धन्वन्तर् (loc. धन्वन्तर्).] E. अप and जा(जन्, krit aff. विष्ट).

মুজ্যান্ত Bahuvr. m. (?) (-দ্ৰ:) A grass the roots of which are fragrant and are used for tatties &c. (Andropogon muricatum). E. মুজ্য and মান্তা.

স্থাজন Tatpur. m. (-त) The conqueror of the waters; a vaidik epithet of Indra, because he conquers the waters attacked by Vritra. E. স্বাধ and জিন্.

श्री जिनी f. (-नी) A place abounding in lotus flowers. (The explanations of निल्नी by Bharata, as quoted also by Rádhá-kántad., viz. an assemblage of lotus flowers, a place abounding in lotus flowers and the flexible stalk of a lotus, do not necessarily apply, more especially the last, to श्री जिनी.) E. श्राज्य, taddh. aff. इनि.

ग्रब्जिनीपति Tatpur. m. (-ति:) The sun. Comp. ग्रब्जबान्धव. E. ग्रब्जिनी and पति.

ब्रब्द Tatpur. 1. m. f. n. (-ब्द:-ब्दा-ब्द्स) Giving water, giving rain; the fem. instrum. ब्रब्द्या is used in the Rigv. verse: मर्गः ब्रब्दा चिनुद्धा हादुनीवृत: &c. in the sense of an adverb, viz. 'in giving rain', which in this passage becomes equivalent to a nom. plur. referring to मर्गः, hence Sáyańa: = उद्वानां दातार: । भूसी या-जादेश: — For this vaidik use of the fem. instr. in an adverbial sense (i. e. in the sense of the acc. neuter) compare also साध्या = साधु (Káś. to Páń. VII. 1. 39.) and the use of the fem. acc. in -श्राम, esp. in -तराम and -तमाम instead of -तर्म or -तमम, e. g. प्रतर्म or प्रतराम, वितरम or वित्तमाम &c. (comp. Páń. V. 4. 11. and 12).

2. m. (-ब्द:) 1 A cloud; e.g. in the Bhattik.: तत: च-पाटैः पृथुपिङ्गलाचैः खं प्रावृषेखैरिव चानग्रे ऽब्दैः 'A year; (comp. Sankara on the Vedanta S. IV. 3. 2.: वायु-मब्दादविशेषविशेषाभ्याम्) 3 The name of a mountain. ⁴ The name of a grass (Cyperus rotundus); see मुस्तक; according to the Nighantaprakáśa, Cyperus pertenuis; see H-द्रमुखन or नागरमुखन E. ऋष् and द, with the udatta on the first syllable; the Uńńádi S. however propose to derive the word from ञ्रव 'to protect', un. aff. द्न, when the word would sound अव्द; and Nrisinha's Swaramanjari pretends that it comes from ऋद 'to eat', with द changed to ब्, un. aff. द्रन्. [The Calc. and Petersb. edd. of Hemachandra's Abhidhanach. have (2.73. or v. 159.) the incorrect reading म्रब्दम्, as if the word were a neuter; an excellent Ms. of this portion, belonging to the R. A. S. has the correct form म्रब्द: and the comm. of Vallabhagani says nothing of the word being m. or n.].

अब्द्तन्त Tatpur. n. (-न्त्रम्) The name of an astronomical work. E. अब्द् and तन्त्र.

अब्दनाइ Tatpur. m. (-द:) The name of several plants: 'A particular esculent vegetable, called in Mahr. तांदुळचा or तांदुळजा. '= मिह्ननी q. v. 'A particular creeping plant,

called in Mahr. मेको. [The word has probably also the meanings of its synon. मेघनाद q. v.] E. ग्रब्द and नाद.

म्रब्दयाः See म्रब्द 1.

अब्द्वाहन Tatpur. m. (-न:) A name of Siva; comp. अब्ज-वाहन. E. अब्द and वाहन.

अब्दश्त Tatpur. n. (-तम्) A century. E. अब्द and शत.

ग्रब्दसहस्र Tatpur. n. (-स्नम्) A thousand years. E. ग्रब्द् and सहस्र.

ग्रब्द्सार् Tatpur. m. (-र:) A variety of camphor (Rájanigh. = कार्पूरभेद). E. ग्रब्द् and सार.

ग्रब्दार्घ Tatpur. n. (-र्धम) A half year. E. ग्रब्द and ग्रार्घ. ग्रब्द Tatpur. m. (-ब्दि:) (ved.) A cloud; comp. the following. E. ग्राप and दि.

त्रिक्सित् m. f. n. (-मान् -मती -मत्) (ved.) Having clouds; an epithet of Parjanya. E. त्रुब्दि, taddh. aff. मतुप्.

अञ्चर्ग Tatpur. n. (-ग्रेम्) A water-fortress, i.e. a place surrounded by deep water; Manu recommends it, amongst other sites, as one where a king should build his town: धन्वदुर्ग महोदुर्गमञ्दुर्ग वार्चमेव च । नृदुर्ग गिरिदुर्ग वा समाश्रिय वसत्पुरम् (Kullúka: जलदुर्गमगाधोदकेन सर्वत: परिवृतम्); the best fortress for a king is, however, the गिरिदुर्ग q. v., for the अञ्चरुर्ग is, in the view of Manu, the appropriate fortress for aquatic beings, the धन्वदुर्ग q. v. for wild animals, the महोदुर्ग q. v. for mice or other animals living in holes, the वृवदुर्ग q. v. for monkeys, while the नृदुर्ग q. v. is the fortress for men and the गिरिदुर्ग for gods. E. अप and दुर्ग.

अब्देवताक Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-क:-का-कम) The same as अब्देवत q. v. E. अप and देवता, samás. aff. कप्.

अब्देवत Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-त:-ता-तम) Having water for its divinity, addressed to the divinity Water, as a hymn; (the अब्देवतं सूत्रम् or तृचम्, mentioned by Manu is the Rigv. hymn X. 9. 1-3., or Sámav. 2. 1187-1189. = II. 9. 2. 10.). Comp. अब्बिङ. E. अप and देवत.

म्रिक्स Tatpur. m. (-धि:) 1 The ocean; lit. and figur.; e. g. (figur.) in the Nalodaya: ऋषि यो दायादाय चयप्रदोऽहसि सतां यदाया दायः। करमादायादाय श्रियो ऽच्धिरिधराज-मसिगदायादा यः; or in the Rudrayámalat.: सदा सेव्यो देवैः स भवति नरो भितासुलभः। स जीवनातो ऽपि तरित च भवा-ब्धिमचिरत: 'The name of one of the attendants of the Sun (acc. to Vyádi on Hemach.). 3 (In mathematical language sometimes used to denote) the numeral 4; e.g. in Brahmagupta's Brahmasiddhanta: परिवर्ताखचतुष्टयग्राब्धि-रसगुण्यमद्वितस्तिथयः (comp. Colebr. As. Res. XII. p. 231 note); or नसासी घटिनासंघी वुगणस यदुद्भवम्। पञ्चाध-चन्द्राब्धिमितं विधोर्मण्डलग्नेषकम्; or in the Keralagrantha, as quoted by Rádhák. (s. v. ग्राभघात)ः ग्राभघातं स्वात्पूर्वे वेद-दिच्य ब्यिवर्णा सेत्। नगवर्गाणां परतो धरणीचन्द्र दिरामाद्याः; or in the Súryasiddh. quoted Journ. As. XVI. p. 35. l. 12. Schlegel is probably correct when he ascribes this use of the word to the division of the ocean according to the four cardinal points of the compass (Refl. sur l'étude des langues as. p. 198), but he is mistaken when he adds, that 'ocean' may designate also the numeral 7, for all the synonymes of this word are only used to denote 4; comp. E. Jacquet Journ. As. vol. XVI. (1835) p. 17. 104. and, besides Raffles