

- crements. [The two latter meanings according to *Dharani* who gives the word in the first meaning as a *neuter*: अप-
स्कारौ गुह्यविधे अपस्कारं रथाङ्गकम्.] E. कृ with अप, kṛit
aff. अप् and ágama सुट्; but comp. the remark s. v. अपस्
III.; in the first meaning explained: 'because it is thrown,
i. e. shaken, in its place: अपकीर्यते स्वस्वस्थाने चिप्यते'.
अपस्कार Tatpur. m. (-रः) The root of the leg or, according
to others, the root of the knee. [In the verse of the *Sísu-
pálabadha* 18. 46. *Mallinátha* explains the words आपस्कारात्
by गात्रमूलमापस्कारम् । आपस्कारादा मूलात्, when the
word would not be अपस्कार m., but आपस्कार n. *Valla-
bhachakravartin*, however, explains अपस्कारो जानुमूलम्,
and in the same manner *Vallabhharatasena* and *Chandra-
śekhara* (the reading of the E. I. H. Ms. No. 79 अयस्कारो
or अपस्कारो in the commentary of the two latter being re-
futed partly by the reading of the verse in other Mss., partly
by the metre itself); and *Vallabhagani* in his comment on
the word गात्र in *Hemach.'s Abhidh.* 4. 294. (= v. 1228),
after having quoted the verse in question continues: लून-
गात्रस्य च्छिन्नपूर्वकायस्य । आपस्कारात् । आ जङ्गामूलात् । अ-
पस्कारं यावच्छिन्नस्यैत्यर्थः.] E. कृ with अप, kṛit aff. घञ्
and ágama सुट्.
- अपस्खल Tatpur. m. (-लः) (ved.) A place which is not a
threshing floor or outside of a threshing floor; a place which
is useless for the purpose of threshing or unchaffing rice
&c.; the word is used in the *Satapathabr.* I. 7. 3. 28. as a
comparison to the Gárhapatya fire on which the clarified
butter is not to be fried, this fire being unfit for such a
purpose; for 'like as grain heaped up outside of a threshing
floor is to no purpose, in the same manner clarified butter
fried in the Gárhapatya can produce no result'. E. अप and
स्खल.
- अपस्तम m. f. n. (-मः-मा-मम्) (ved.) Most rapid, most swift;
as a stream, e. g. (सरस्वती) अपस्तमपस्तमा (*Sáyana*: वेगवती-
नां नदीनां मध्ये ऽपस्तमा वेगवत्तमा). E. अपस् II. 4., taddh.
aff. तमप्.
- अपस्तम्ब Tatpur. (?) m. (-म्बः) The father or forefather of
Ápastamba. E. अप and स्तम्ब.
- अपस्तम्ब Tatpur. m. (-म्बः) (In Medicine.) One of the vital
parts between the belly and chest; the name of two vessels
which convey air to the chest and if wounded will, through
cough and asthma, produce death. (According to the *Bhá-
vaprakáśa*: half a finger long.) E. स्तम्ब with अप, kṛit
aff. घञ्.
- अपस्तम्भिनी f. (-नी) The name of a plant; see शिवलिङ्गी. E.
अपस्तम्ब, taddh. aff. इनि.
- अपस्नात Tatpur. m. f. n. (-तः-ता-तम्) ¹ Bathed or bathing
after mourning, or upon the death of a connexion. ² Bathed
after death (the corpse) preparatory to other ceremonies.
E. अप and स्नात.
- अपस्नान Tatpur. n. (-नम्) ¹ Funeral bathing, upon the death
of a connexion, after mourning &c. ² Impure bathing, or
bathing in water with which a person has previously washed.
E. अप and स्नान.
- अपस्पति Tatpur. m. (-तिः) A proper name: a son of Uttá-
napáda (the son of the Manu Swáyambhuva) by Sunrítá,

according to the Matsya, Bráhma and Váyu Pur. E. अपस्
and पति.

- अपस्पर्श Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-र्शः-र्शा-र्शम्) Void of feeling, in-
sensible. E. अप and स्पर्श.
- अपस्यूच् (?) Tatpur. m. f. n. (-क्-क्-क्) (ved.) (Perhaps.) Yield-
ing, giving; in the *Atharvav.* 13. 1. 27: वि मिमीष्वव पयस्व-
तीं घृताचीं देवानां घेनुरनपस्युगेषा 'make her to have milk
and to become possessed of butter for the gods: this cow
does not yield any'. E. स्यूच् (= पृच्) with अप, or पृच्
with अप, ágama सुट्, kṛit aff. क्तिप्. [This interpretation
is hypothetical, in want of a comm. to the Atharv. The
same meaning might result in deriving अपस्यूक् from अपस्युम्
'sprinkling, shedding', the radicals पृच् and स्युम् being
connected in origin; but the former seems more natural.]
- अपस्किग I. Tatpur. n. (?) (-गम्) Bad buttocks.
II. Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-गः-गा-गम्) ¹ Having bad buttocks.
² Having the buttocks turned away.
III. Avyayibh. (-गम्) Except the buttocks. Comp. the
remark s. v. अपकुचि. E. अप and स्किग.
- अपस्फुर Tatpur. m. f. n. (-स्फूः-स्फूः-स्फूः) (ved.) Very large,
increased, excessive; an epithet of Soma (according to
Sáyana, viz. = अत्यन्तप्रवृद्ध); अनपस्फुर 'not large', an
epithet of a cow (*Sáyana*: = अप्रवृद्ध). But comp. अपस्फुरत्.
E. स्फुर with अप, kṛit aff. क्तिप्.
- अपस्फुर Tatpur. m. f. n. (-रः-रा-रम्) (ved.) Injured, hurt;
अनपस्फुर 'uninjured, inviolable', an epithet of a cow (ac-
cording to *Sáyana*, viz. = अनपबाध्य). But comp. अपस्फुरत्.
E. स्फुर with अप, kṛit aff. क्.
- अपस्फुरत् Tatpur. m. f. n. (-न्-न्ती-त्) The same as अपस्फुर;
अनपस्फुरत् 'not injured, unhurt'; also as an epithet of a
cow (according to *Sáyana* on *Rígv.* 4. 42. 10., viz. अनवहिं-
सित). *Mahidhara*, however, explains the word अपस्फुरत्
in the corresponding verse of the *Vájas.* 7. 10. 'going to
another' i. e. running away, and अनपस्फुरत् 'not going to
another' i. e. not running away. This latter sense being more
congenial with the context, it is probably not unsafe to
infer that the words अपस्फुर and अपस्फुर will also have to
be taken in *Mahidhara*'s meaning of अपस्फुरत्, and अनप-
स्फुर, अनपस्फुर qq. vv. in *Mahidhara*'s meaning of अनप-
स्फुरत्. — E. स्फुर with अप, kṛit aff. शतृ.
- अपस्मार Tatpur. m. (-रः) (In Medicine.) Epilepsy, falling
sickness; according to *Susruta*, of four kinds, the three
first produced by the derangement of air, bile and phlegm,
the fourth by the combination of the three. (A definition
of *Átreya* is: पित्तं रक्तं मरुच्छेषा उदानः कुपितो भृशम् ।
प्राणः शिरसि संकुथ्य कुर्वते नष्टचेष्टताम्.) In Rhetoric it is
mentioned as a व्यभिचारिभाव or an accessory condition of
the Erotic (शृङ्गार), Pathetic (करुण), the Fearful (भयानक)
and the Disgustful (बीभत्स), and is defined — but happily
this definition has not guided the Hindu poets in the re-
presentation of their characters — as 'dementation caused
by the planets or similar evil influences and causing falls,
trembling, perspiration, foaming at the mouth, slavering
&c.'. E. स्मृ with अप, kṛit aff. घञ्.
- अपस्मारिन् m. f. n. (-री-रिणी-रि) Afflicted with epilepsy.
(*Manu* enjoins not to marry a girl of a family where there