(fr. *bahu-rūpa*), the possession of many forms or aspects, manifoldness.

Bāhuvartaka, as, ī, am (fr. *bahu-varta*), see Scholiast on Pāṇ. IV. 2, 126.

Bāhuviddha, as, m. (fr. a form *bahu-viddha*?), a patronymic (?).

Bāhuśāla, as, ī, am (fr. *bahu-śāla*), prepared from Tithymalus Antiquorum. — *Bāhuśāla-guḍa, as,* m. (in medicine) pills prepared from Tithymalus Antiquorum and used as a remedy for hemorrhoids &c.

Bāhuśrutya, am, n. (fr. *bahu-śruta*), great learning, learnedness, erudition.

Bāhvṛićya, am, n. (fr. *bahv-ṛić*), the sacred tradition of the Bahv-ṛićas, traditional teaching of the Ṛig-veda.

बाहुक *bāhuk* in *pra-b°*, q. v.

बाहुवाण *bāhubāṇa, as,* m. a patronymic of king Hammīra; (also read *vāhuvāna, ćāhubāṇa.*)

बाहुल 2. *bāhula, as, ī, am* (fr. *bahula;* for 1. see p. 683, col. 3), manifold, see Gaṇa Sankalādi to Pāṇ. IV. 2, 75; (*as*), m. the month Kārttika (when the moon is near the Pleiades; fr. *bahulā*, the Pleiades); (*as*), m. fire; N. of a prince; of a son of Śākya-muni; (*am*), n. manifoldness, a term in grammar implying the optional applicability of different rules. — *Bāhula-grīva, as,* m. 'variegated-necked,' a peacock.

Bāhulaka, am, n. manifoldness, diversity; (*āt*), ind. in consequence of the diverse or indeterminate applicability (of a rule), from the various application of meanings or of forms.

Bāhuli, is, m., N. of a son of Viśvā-mitra.

Bāhuleya, as, m. (fr. *bahulā*, the Pleiades), a metronymic of Kārttikeya.

Bāhulya, am, n. (fr. *bahula*), abundance, plentifulness, plenty, quantity, multitude, multiplicity, manifoldness, variety; the usual course of things, common order of things; (*āt, ena*), ind. in the usual course of things, for the most part, usually, ordinarily, commonly; (*āt*), ind. in all probability.

बाहेयक *bāheyaka, as, ikā, am,* (perhaps) relating to or current among the Bāhīkas.

बाह्य *bāhya, as, ā, am* (fr. *bahis*, q. v. In classical Sanskṛit this word is more usually written *vāhya*, but in the Veda *bahis* and *bāhya* are the usual forms, the nom. pl. *bāhye* following the pronominal declension), being outside, situated without (a city or village or house), outer, external, outward, exterior; foreign; (*as*), m. a foreigner; an outcast, one of a low tribe; (*ā*), f., scil. *tvać*, the outer bark (of a tree); (*am, ena, e*), ind. outside, on the outside, without; (*āt*), ind. from without. — *Bāhya-tas,* ind. outside, externally, on the outside of (with gen. or abl.; cf. *vāhya-tas*).

बाह्लक *bāhlaka, bāhli, bāhlika, bāhlīka,* &c. See *bālhaka,* &c., p. 682, col. 3.

बिट् *biṭ* (also written *viṭ;* cf. rts. *viḍ* and *hiṭ*), cl. 1. P. *beṭati, beṭitum,* to address harshly; to swear, curse; to shout, exclaim.

बिटक *biṭaka, as, ā, am,* m. f. n. a boil (=*piṭaka*, q. v.).

बिठ *biṭha, am,* n., Ved. (according to Yāska) the sky.

बिड् *biḍ* (or *viḍ*) = *biṭ*, q. v.

बिडाल *biḍāla, biḍālaka,* &c. See *viḍāla,* &c.

बिद् *bid* or *bind* (connected with rts. *bhid, bil, bhit*), cl. 1. P. *bindati, bibinda, binditā, binditum,* to split, cleave; to divide; to make or constitute a part.

Bidala, am, n. (usually written *vidala*, q. v., and according to some fr. *vi* + *dala*), anything split off, a slip, cutting, chip; a split bamboo; a split pea [cf. *masūra-b°*]; a twig; a basket made of split bamboos; gold-leaf, &c.; paste of pomegranates; (*as*), m. pastry, a cake; the tree Bauhinia Variegata (=*kuddāla, ko-vidāra*); (*ā*), f. the plant Ipomœa Turpethum. — *Bidala-kārī*, f., Ved. a woman employed in splitting bamboos; (Mahī-dhara = *vaṃśa-vidāriṇī, vaṃśa-pātra-kāriṇī.*) — *Bidalu-saṃhita, as, ā, am,* Ved. composed or made up of halves. — *Bidali-kṛita, as, ā, am,* split, cleft, pierced; *dvi-b°*, cleft in twain; (generally spelt *vidali-kṛita.*)

Bindavī (fr. *bindu*), N. of a place; [cf. *baindavī.*]

Bindavīya, as, ā, am, see Gaṇa Gahādi to Pāṇ. IV. 2, 138; (*as*), m. a prince of the Bindus; [cf. *baindavīya.*]

Bindu, us, m. (in classical Sanskṛit more usually written *vindu*, q. v., in the Veda *bindu*), a detached particle, a drop; a sphericle, globule, point, dot, spot; N. of a descendant of Aṅgiras and author of the hymns Ṛig-veda VIII. 83, IX. 30.

बिन्द् *bind* = rt. *bid*, q. v.

बिन्दुरक *binduraka, as,* m. Himenia Ægyptiaca.

बिबोधयिषु *bibodhayishu, us, us, u* (fr. Desid. of Caus. of rt. 1. *budh*), wishing to rouse, intending to wake; [cf. *bubodhayishu.*]

बिब्बोक *bibboka, as,* m. (also written *vivvoka, vibboka,* q.q. v.v.), haughty indifference; (in erotic poetry) affectation of indifference towards a beloved object through pride and conceit.

बिभक्षयिषु *bibhakshayishu, us, us, u* (fr. Desid. of rt. *bhaksh*), wishing to eat, desirous of eating. — *Bibhakshayishu-daṃshṭrin, ī, iṇī, i,* 'having teeth desirous of eating,' hungry-mouthed.

बिभित्सा *bibhitsā,* f. (fr. Desid. of rt. *bhid*), a desire to break through or destroy, wish to pierce or penetrate (with acc., e. g. *Droṇānīkam bibhitsā*, the desire of breaking through the army of Droṇa).

Bibhitsu, us, us, u, desirous of breaking through, wishing to pierce or penetrate (with acc.).

Bibhedayishu, us, us, u (fr. Desid. of Caus.), desirous of severing, intending to divide or disunite.

बिभ्रक्षु *bibhrakshu, us, us, u* (fr. Desid. of rt. *bhrajj*), wishing to roast or fry; desirous of scorching up, intending to scorch or parch; wishing to destroy; (*us*), m. fire.

Bibhrajjishu, us, us, u, wishing to fry or parch; (*us*), m. fire. — *Bibhrajjishu-prakhya, as, ā, am,* resembling fire, (according to a Scholiast = *agnitulya.*)

बिभ्रत् *bibhrat, at, atī, at* (pres. part. of rt. *bhṛi*, q. v.), bearing, carrying.

बिम्ब *bimba.* See *vimba.*

बिराल *birāla* and *bilāla* = *viḍāla*, q. v.

बिल् *bil* (sometimes less correctly written *vil;* connected with rts. *bhil, bid, bhid*), cl. 6. 10. P. *bilati, belayati,* to split, cleave, break, divide.

Bila, am, n. (also written *vila*, q. v.), a hole (especially of a mouse, snake, wild beast, &c.), hollow, cavity; a gap, pit, chasm; an opening, aperture, outlet, (*ćatur-b°*, Ved. 'having four apertures or outlets,' said of the udder of a cow), embouchure; the hollow of a dish, bowl of a spoon or ladle; (*as*), m. a species of reed or cane, Calamus Rotang (= *vetasa*); N. of Uććaiḥ-śravas (one of the horses of Indra). — *Bileśvara-tīrtha* (°*la-īś°*), *am,* n., N. of a Tīrtha.

Bilma, am, n., Ved. a slip, chip, (Sāy. = *bhāsanam kāshṭham*); a broken helmet; an ash-pit.

Bilmin, ī, iṇī, i, (according to Mahī-dhara) having a helmet.

Billa, am, n. (also written *villa*), a pit, hole, reservoir; Asa Fœtida. — *Billa-mūlā*, f. a species of esculent bulbous plant. — *Billa-sū, ūs,* f. a mother of ten children.

Bilva, as, m. (in the later language more usually written *vilva*, q. v.), a species of tree, Ægle Marmelos, the wood-apple (commonly called Bel; it bears a delicious fruit, which when unripe is used for medicinal purposes; its leaves are employed in the ceremonial of the worship of Śiva); (*am*), n. the fruit of Ægle Marmelos; a particular weight, = 1 Pala, = 4 Akshas, = ¼ Kuḍava; a kind of vegetable; (*ā*), f. a kind of drug (=*hingu-pattrī*, q. v.). — *Bilva-ja*, see *bailvaja.* — *Bilva-tejas, ās,* m., N. of a serpent-demon. — *Bilva-daṇḍa, as,* m. 'having a staff of Bilva wood,' an epithet of Śiva. — *Bilva-nātha, as,* m., N. of a teacher of the Haṭha-vidyā. — *Bilva-pattra, as,* m., N. of a serpent-demon. — *Bilva-pattra-maya, as, ī, am,* made or consisting of Bilva leaves. — *Bilvapattrikā*, f. a N. of Dākshāyaṇī under which she was worshipped at Bilvaka. — *Bilva-pāṇḍara, as,* m., N. of a serpent-demon. — *Bilva-peśikā* or *bilva-pesī*, f. the dried shell of the Bilva fruit. — *Bilva-mangala, as,* m., N. of a poet (also called Līlā-śuka, the author of the Kṛishṇa-karṇāmṛita, a poem on the sports of Kṛishṇa at Vṛindā-vana). — *Bilva-vana, am,* n. a wood of Bilva trees. — *Bilvāmraka* (°*va-ām°*), N. of a place on the Revā or Narmadā river. — *Bilveśvara* (°*va-īś°*), N. of a Liṅga. — *Bilvodakeśvara* (°*va-ud°*, °*ka-īś°*), N. of a temple of Śiva.

Bilvaka, as, m., N. of a serpent-demon; of a place of pilgrimage.

Bilvakiyā, f. a place planted with Bilva trees.

बिल्हण *bilhaṇa, as,* m., N. of a man; of a poet, (in this sense also written *vilhaṇa.*)

बिश् *biś* (=rt. *pis*), cl. 1. P. *beśati,* &c., to go.

बिश *biśa, bisha,* various forms for *bisa*, q. v.

बिष्कला *bishkalā*, f., Ved. parturient, a woman in travail; [cf. *billa-sā, bashkaya, bashkiha;* according to some a masc. form *vishkala* or *bishkala* exists, = *grāmya-śūkara*, a tame hog, which by reason of its fecundity has the name *bahv-apatya*, having much offspring.]

बिस् *bis* (sometimes written *vis*, q. v.), cl. 4. P. *bisyati,* &c., to go, move; to split; to grow; to urge on, incite; to cast, throw.

Bisa, am, n. (in classical Sanskṛit more usually written *visa*, q. v.), a shoot, sucker; the film or fibres of the stalk of the water-lily, that part of the stalk of the lotus which is underground, (the young shoots of the Nelumbium and of various species of the Nymphæa, particularly of the Nymphæa Edulis, as well as the parts of the stalk underground, appear to have been eaten as a delicacy; at the end of an adj. comp. *bisa* forms the fem. in *ā*); the whole lotus plant (Mahā-bh. Śānti-p. 7974). — *Bisa-khā, ās,* m., Ved. one who digs for the stalks of roots, a digger for the fibres of the stem of the lotus, (also written *visha-khā.*) — *Bisa-vat, ān, atī, at,* Ved. abounding in lotus fibres; (*atī*), f. a place abounding in lotus fibres.

बिह्लण *bihlaṇa.* See *bilhaṇa* above.

बीज *bīja, am,* n. (in classical Sanskṛit more usually written *vīja*, q. v., perhaps fr. rt. *jan* with *vi*), the seed or germ of plants and animals; seed-corn, corn, (see *vīja.*) — *Bīja-vat, ān, atī, at,* Ved. possessing seed.

Bījaka, as, m., N. of a poet; [cf. *bhaṭṭa-bījaka.*]

बीभ् *bībh* (also read *ćībh*, q. v.), cl. 1. A. *bībhate,* &c., to commend, flatter; to boast.

बीभत्स *bībhatsa, as, ā, am* (fr. Desid. of rt. *bādh*), loathsome, disgusting, nauseous, revolting, detestable, hideous; loathing, detesting; envious; cruel, mischievous; wicked; changed or estranged in