सुतः Ki. 6. 1 ; Amaru. 99. —पद्,-पाद्,-पात् *m.* Ved. 1. Vishṇu. -2. fever (personified). —पद *a.* three-footed. (-दं) a tripod. —पदिका 1. a tripod. -2. a stand with three feet. —पदी 1. the girth of an elephant ; नासत्सत्करिणां वैवं त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48.-2 the Gâyatrî metre. -3. a tripod. -4. the plant गोधापदी. —परिक्रांत *a.* one who walks thrice round a sacred fire. —पर्णः the Kimsuka tree.—पाटः 1. intersection of a prolonged side and perpendicular (in a quadrangular figure). -2. the figure formed by such intersection. —पाठिन् *a.* 1. familiar with Samhitâ, Pada, and Krama. -2. one who learns a thing after three repetitions. —पादः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. fever. —पाद् *a.* 1. having three feet. -2. consisting of three parts, having three-fourths ; R. 15. 96. -3. trinomial. (-*m.*) 1. an epithet of Vishṇu in his dwarf incarnation. -2. the Supreme Being. —पुट *a.* triangular. (-टः) 1. an arrow. -2. the palm of the hand. -3. a cubit. -4. a bank or shore.—पुटकः a triangle.—पुटा an epithet of Durgâ.—पुटिन् *m.* the castor-oil plant. —पुंड्र, -पुंड्रक a mark on the forehead consisting of three lines made with cowdung ashes. —पुरं 1. a collection of three cities. -2. the three cities of gold, silver, and iron in the sky, air and earth built for demons by Maya; (these cities were burnt down, along with the demons inhabiting them, by *Siva* at the request of the gods); Ku. 7. 48 ; Amaru. 2 ; Me. 56 ; Bh. 2. 123; (-रः) N. of a demon or demons presiding over these cities. °अधिपतिः N. of Maya, °अंतकः, °अरिः, °घ्नः, °दहनः, °द्विष् *m.* °हरः &c. epithets of *Siva* ; Bh. 3. 123 ; R. 17. 14. °दाहः burning of the three cities; Ki. 5. 14. (-री) 1. N. of a place near Jabbalpura, formerly capital of the kings of Chedi.-2. N. of a country.—पुरुष *a.* 1. having the length of three men. -2. having three assistants. (-षं) the three ancestors, father, grand-father, and great-grand-father. —पृष्ठं the highest heaven. —पौरुष *a.* 1. belonging to, or extending over, three generations of men. -2. offered to three (as oblations). -3. inherited from three (as an estate). —प्रसृतः an elephant in rut.—फला the three myrobalans taken collectively, (Mar. हिरडा, बेहडा and आंवळकाठी). —बंधनः the individual soul. —बलि, -बली,-वलिः, -वली *f.* 1. the three folds or wrinklas of skin above the navel of a woman (regarded as a mark of beauty); क्षामोदरोपरिलसत्त्रिवलीलतानां Bh. 1. 93, 81; cf. Ku. 1. 39. -2. the anus. —बलिकं the anus. —बाहुः a kind of fighting with swords. —भं three signs of the zodiac, or ninety degrees. —भद्रं copulation, sexual union, cohabitation. —भागः 1. the third part. -2. the third part of a sign of the zodiac.—भुजं a triangle. —भुवनं the three worlds ; पुण्यं यात्रास्त्रिभुवनगुरोर्धाम चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33, Bh. 1. 99. °गुरुः *Siva*. °पतिः Vishṇu. —भूमः a palace with three floors. —मधु *n.* —मधुरं sugar, honey, and ghee. —मार्गा the Ganges ; Ku. 1. 28. —मुकुटः the Trikûṭa mountain. —मुखः an epithet of Buddha.—मुनि *ind.* having the three sages पाणिनि, कात्यायन and पतंजलि ; त्रिमुनि व्याकरणम्.—मूर्तिः 1. the united form of Brahmâ, Vishṇu, and Mahesa, the Hindu triad ; Ku. 2. 4. -2. Buddha, or Jina. —मूर्धन् *m.* a demon ; U. 2. 15. —यष्टिः a necklace of three strings. —यामकं sin. —यामा 1. night (consisting of 3 watches or *praharas*, the first and last half *prahara* being excluded) ; संक्षिप्यते क्षण इव कथं दीर्घयामा त्रियामा Me. 108, Ku. 7. 21, 26 ; R. 9. 70, V. 3. 22. -2. turmeric. -3. the Indigo plant. -4. the river Yamunâ. —युगः an epithet of *Siva*. —योनिः a law-suit (in which a person engages from anger, covetousness, or infatuation). —रसकं spirituous liquor. —रात्र *a.* lasting for three nights. (-त्रः) a festival lasting for three nights. (-त्रं) a period of three nights. —रेखः a conch-shell. —लिंग *a.* having three genders, *i. e.* an adjective. -2. possessing the three Guṇas. (-गाः) the country called Telanga. (-गी) the three genders taken collectively. —लोकं the three worlds. (-कः) an inhabitant of the three worlds. °आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme Being. °ईशः the sun. °नाथः 'lord of the three worlds' an epithet of 1. Indra ; R. 3. 45. -2. of *Siva*; Ku. 5. 77. —लोकी the three worlds taken collectively, the universe ; सत्यामेव त्रिलोकीसरिति हरशिरश्चुंबिनीविच्छटायां Bh. 3. 95 ; *Sânti.* 4. 22. —लोचनः *Siva*.(-ना) 1. an unchaste woman.-2. an epithet of Durgâ. —लोहकं the three metals:— gold, silver, and copper. —वर्गः 1. the three objects of worldly existence, *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ, and काम ; Ku. 5. 38. -2. the three states of loss, stability, and increase ; क्षयः स्थानं च वृद्धिश्च त्रिवर्गो नीतिवेदिनां Ak.-3. the three qualities of nature, *i. e.* सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्. -4. the three higher castes. -5. the three myrobalans. -6. propriety, decorum. —वर्णकं the first three of the four castes of Hindus taken collectively. —वर्ष *a.* three years old. —वारं *ind.* three times, thrice. —विक्रमः Vishṇu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation. —विद्यः a Brâhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas. —विध *a.* of three kinds, three-fold. —विष्टपं,-विष्टपं 1. the world of Indra heaven ; त्रिविष्टपस्थैव पतिं जयंतः R. 6. 78. -2. the three worlds. °सद् *m.* a god. —वृत *a.* 1. threefold. -2. consisting of three parts. (-*m.*) 1. a sacrifice. -2. a girdle of three strings. -3 an amulet of three strings. (-*f.*) a plant possessing valuable purgative properties. °करण combining three things, *i. e.* earth, water, and fire.—वेणिः, -णी *f.* the place near Prayâga where the Ganges joins the Yamunâ and receives under ground the Sarasvatî. —वेदः a Brâhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas. —शंकुः 1. N. of a celebrated king of the Solar race, king of Ayodhyâ and father of Hariśchandra. [He was a wise, pious, and just king, but his chief fault was that he loved his person to an inordinate degree. Desiring to celebrate a sacrifice by virtue of which he could go up to heaven in his mortal body, he requested his family-priest Vasishṭha to officiate for him ; but being refused he next requested his hundred sons who also rejected his absurd proposal. He, therefore, called them cowardly and impotent, and was, in return for these insults, cursed and degraded by them to be a *Chandala*.