the planter himself.

23. **वीचितरंगन्यायः** The maxim of a wave urging forward a wave. In the ocean one wave propels another till the first and all others in succession reach the shore. So this maxim is used to denote successive operation, as in the case of the production of sound.

24. **वृद्धकुमारीवाक्य (वर) न्यायः** The maxim of the old virgin's boon; that is, asking such a boon as will cover all that one wishes to have. The Mahâbhâshya says that an old virgin, when asked by Indra to choose a boon, said:— पुत्रा मे बहवो-रघृतमोदनं कांचनपात्र्यां भुंजीरन्. This one boon, if granted, would give her a husband, progeny, abundance of corn, cattle &c., and gold.

25. **शाखाचंद्रन्यायः** The maxim of the bough and the moon. As the moon, though considerably distant from the bough of a tree, is spoken of as 'the moon on the bough,' because she appears to be near it, so this maxim is used when the position of an object, though at a very great distance, is fixed by that of another object to which it appears to be contiguous.

26. **सिंहावलोकनन्यायः** The maxim of the lion's backward glance. It is used when one casts a retrospective glance at what he has left behind, while at the same time he is proceeding, just as the lion, while going onward in search of prey, now and then bends his neck backwards to see if anything be within his reach; see under सिंह also.

27. **सूचीकटाहन्यायः** The maxim of the needle and the kettle. It is used to denote that when two things—the one easy and the other difficult—are required to be done, the easier should be first attended to, as when one has to prepare a needle and a kettle, he should first take in hand a needle as it is an easier work compared with the preparation of a kettle.

28. **स्थालीपुलाकन्यायः** The maxim of the cooking-pot and boiled rice. In a cooking-pot all the grains being equally moistened by the heated water, when one grain is found to be well cooked, the same may be inferred with regard to the other grains. So the maxim is used when the condition of the whole class is inferred from that of a part; cf. Mar. 'शितावरून भाताची परीक्षा'.

29. **स्थूणानिखननन्यायः** The maxim of digging or fixing in the post. As a stake or post to be firmly fixed in the ground is again and again moved and thrust inward, so this maxim is used when one (say, a disputant) adds several corroborative illustrations, arguments &c. to strengthen and confirm still more his strong position.

30. **स्वामिभृत्यन्यायः** The maxim of master and servant. It is used to mark the relation of the feeder and the fed, or the supporter and the supported, subsisting between any two objects.

न्यायतः *ind.* 1 In a fitting manner, suitably, fitly. -2 Justly, rightly.

न्यायिन् *a.* 1 Right, fit, proper just. -2 Logical, rational.

न्याय्य *a.* [न्यायादनपेतः यत्] 1 Just, proper, right, equitable, suitable, fit; न्याय्यात्पथः प्रविचलंति पदं न धीराः Bh. 2. 83; Bg. 18. 15; Ms. 2. 152, 9. 202; R. 2. 55; Ki. 14. 7; Ku. 6. 87. -2 Usual, customary.

न्यास, न्यासिन् &c. See under न्यस्.

न्युं (न्यूं) ख *a.* 1 Charming, beautiful, lovely. -2 Proper, right.

न्युच् 4 P. 1 To assent or agree to. -2 To rejoice, delight in, be pleased.

न्योचनी A female servant.

न्युब्ज् 6 P. To bend or press down, throw down.

न्युब्ज *a.* 1 Turned or bent downwards, lying on the face; ऊर्ध्वापेत-न्युब्जकटाहकल्पे (व्योम्नि) N. 22. 32. -2 Bent, crooked. -3 Convex. -4 Hump-backed. —ब्जः 1 The Nyagrodha tree. -2A kind of ladle made of Kusa grass. —ब्जं A vessel used in Srâddhas.-**Comp.**—खड्गः a crooked sword, sabre.

न्यून *a.* 1 Lessened, diminished, shortened. -2 Defective, inferior, deficient, wanting, destitute of; as in अर्थन्यून. -3 Less (opp. अधिक); Y. 2, 116. -4 Defective (in some organ); पाद°. -5 Low, wicked, vile, despicable. —नं *ind.* Less, in a less degree. -**Comp.** —अंग *a.* maimed, mutilated. —अधिक *a.* more or less, unequal. —धी *a.* deficient in intellect, ignorant, foolish.

न्यूनयति Den. P., न्यूनीकृ 8 U. To lessen, diminish.

न्योकस् *a.* Ved. Having an eternal abode.

न्योजस् *a.* Crooked (fig. also) wicked, vile.

प.

प *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Drinking; as in द्विप, अनेकप. -2 Guarding, protecting, ruling; as in गोप, नृप, क्षितिप. —पः 1 Air, wind. -2 A leaf. -3 An egg.

पक्कणः The hut of a Chândâla or barbarian.

पक्ति, पक्तृ, पक्व &c. See under पच्.

पक्कशः N. of a barbarous tribe, a Chândâla.

पक्ष् 1 P., 10 U. (पक्षति, पक्षयति-ते) 1 To take, seize. -2 To accept. -3 To side with.

पक्षः [पक्ष्-अच्] 1 A wing, pinion; अद्यापि पक्षावपि नोद्भिद्येते K. 347; so उद्भिन्नपक्षः fledged; पक्षच्छेदोद्यतं शक्रं R. 4. 40, 3. 42. -2 The feather or