of wealth. —राग:,-गं a ruby; R. 13. 53; 17. 23; Ku. 3. 53. —रूपा an epithet of the goddess of wealth. —रेखा a figure on the palm of the hand (of the form of a lotus-flower) which indicates the acquisition of great wealth. —लांछन: 1. an epithet of Brahman.–2. Kubera.–3. the sun. –4. a king. (—ना) 1. an epithet of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. –2. or of Sarasvatí, the goddess of learning. –3. N. of Târâ. —वासा an epithet of Lakshmí. —समासन: an epithet of Brahman. —स्तुषा 1. an epithet of Gangâ. –2. of Lakshmi. –3. of Durgâ. —हास: an epithet of Vishṇu

पद्मकं 1 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus-flower.–2 The coloured spots on the trunk and face of an elephant. –3 A particular posture in sitting.

पद्मकिन् *m.* 1 An elephant. –2 The *Bhûrja* or birch tree.

पद्मावती 1 An epithet of Lakshmî. –2 N. of a river; Mâl. 9. 1.

पद्मिन् *a.* [पद्म-इनि] 1 Possessing lotuses. –2 Spotted. —*m.* 1 An elephant. –2 An epithet of Vishṇu.

पद्मिनी 1 The lotus plant; सुरगज इव बिभ्रत् पद्मिनीं दंतलग्नां Ku. 3. 76; R. 16. 68; Me. 83; M. 2. 13. –2 An assemblage of lotus flowers. –3 A pond or lake abounding in lotuses. –4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. –5 A female elephant. –6 A woman of the first of the four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women; the रतिमंजरी thus defines her :—भवति कमलनेत्रा नासिकाक्षुद्ररंध्रा अविरलकुचयुग्मा चारुकेशी कृशांगी । मृदुवचनसुशीला गीतवाद्यानुरक्ता सकलतनुसुवेशा पद्मिनी पद्मगंधा ॥. **-Comp.** —ईश:, —कांत:, —वल्लभ: the sun. —खंडं, —षंडं a multitude of lotuses; a place abounding in lotuses.

पद्मेशय: An epithet of Vishṇu.

पद्य *a.* 1 Consisting of Padas or lines. –2 Measuring a *pada*. –3 Belonging to the foot. –4 Marked with footsteps. –5 Belonging to a word. –6 Final. —य: 1 A *Sûdra*. –2 A part of a word. —या 1 A footpath, path, way. –2 Sugar. —द्यं 1 A stanza or verse (consisting of four lines); मदीयपद्यरत्नानां मंजूषैषा मया कृता Bv. 4. 45; पद्यं चतुष्पदी तच्च वृत्तं जातिरिति द्विधा Chand. M. 2. –2 Praise, panegyric (स्तुति).

पद्र: A village.

पद्र: 1 The world of human beings (भूलोक). –2 A car. –3 A road.

पन् 1 U. (पनायति-ते, पनायित or पनित) 1 To praise, extol; cf. पण्. –2 (Atm.) To rejoice at, be glad of.

पनस्यति Den. P. To be admirable.

पनायित, -पनित *a.* Praised.

पनु: (नु:) Ved. Admiration, praise.

पनस: 1 The bread-fruit tree. –2 A thorn. —स, —सी 1 A kind of malady, pustular and phlegmonoid inflammation of the skin or external organs. –2 A female monkey. –3 A female demon. —सं The fruit of the bread-fruit tree.

पनसिका Pustules on the ears and neck.

पंथक *a.* Produced in or on the way.

पन्न, पन्नग See under पद्.

पपि: The moon.

पपी *m.* [cf. Un. 3. 159] 1 The sun. –2 The moon.

पपु *a.* Fostering, protecting. —पु: *f.* A foster-mother.

पंपा 1 N. of a lake in the Dandaká forest; इदं च पंपाभिधानं सर: U. 1; R. 13. 30; Bk. 6. 73. –2 N. of a river in the south of India.

पय् 1 A. (पयते) To go, move.

पयस् *n.* 1 Water. –2 Milk; पय:-पानं भुजंगानां केवलं विषवर्धनं H. 3. 4; R. 2,36, 63; 14,78 (where both senses are intended). –3 Semen virile. –4 Food. –5 Ved. Night. –6 Vital spirit, power, strength (Ved.). (पयस् is changed to पयो before soft consonants).–**Comp.** —गल:,-ड: 1. hail. –2. an island. —घनं hail. —चय: (पयश्चय:) a reservoir or lake. —जन्मन् *m.* a cloud. —द: a cloud; Me. 7; R. 14. 37. °सुहृद् *m.* a peacock. —धर: 1. a cloud. –2. a woman's breast; पद्मापयोधरतटी Gît. 1; विपांडुभिर्म्लानतया पयोधरै: Ki. 4. 24 (where the word means 'a cloud' also); R. 14. 22. –3. an udder; R. 2. 3. –4. the cocoa-nut tree. –5. the backbone or spin (कशेरुक). —धस् *m.* 1. the ocean. –2. a pond, lake, a piece of water. –3. a rain-cloud. —धारागृहं a bath-room with flowing water. —धि:, -निधि: the ocean; Rs. 2. 7; N. 4. 50. —पूर: a pool, lake. —मुच् *m.* a cloud; R. 3. 3; 6. 5. —राशि: the ocean. —वाह: a cloud; R. 1. 36. —व्रतं subsisting on mere milk (as a vow).

पयस्य *a.* 1 Milky, made of milk. –2 Watery. —स्य: A cat. —स्या Curds.

पयस्यति / **पयायते** Den. P. To flow.

पयस्वल *a.* Rich in milk, yielding copious milk. —ल: A goat.

पयस्विन् *a.* Milky, juicy. —नी 1 A milch-cow; R. 2. 21, 54, 65. –2 A river. –3 A she-goat. –4 Night.

पयोधिकं The cuttle-fish bone.

पयोर: The Khadira tree.

पयोष्णी *N.* of a river rising in the Vindhya mountain (identified by some with the modern Tâptî river, but more correctly with Purnâ, a feeder of that river).

पर *a.* [पृ-भावे अप्, कर्तरि अच्-वा] (Declined optionally like a pronoun in nom. and voc. pl., and abl. and loc. sing. when it denotes relative position) 1 Other, different, another; see पर *m.* also. –2 Distant, removed, remote. –3 Beyond, further, on the other side of; म्लेच्छदेशस्तत: पर: Ms. 2. 23, 7. 158. –4 Subsequent, following, next to, future, after, (usually with abl.); बाल्यात्परामिव दशां मदनोऽध्यवास R. 5. 63; Ku. 1. 31. –5 Higher, superior; सिकतात्वादपि परां प्रपेदे परमाणुतां R. 15. 22; इंद्रियाणि पराण्याहुरिंद्रियेभ्य: परं मन: । मनसस्तु परा बुद्धिर्यो बुद्धे: परतस्तु स: ॥ Bg. 3. 42. –9 Highest, greatest, most distinguished, pre-eminent, chief, best, principal, न स्वया द्रष्टव्यानां परं दृष्टं *S.* 2; Ki. 5. 18; परतोऽपि पर: Ku. 2. 14 'higher than the highest'; 6. 19; *S.* 7. 27. –7 Having as a following letter or sound, followed by (in comp.) –8 Alien, estranged, stranger. –9 Hostile, inimical, adverse. –10 Exceeding, having a surplus or remainder, left over; as in परं शतं 'exceeding or more than a hundred.' –11 Final, last. –12 (At the end of comp) Having anything as the highest object, absorbed or engrossed in, intent on, solely devot-