roasted, boiled, prepared on the fire, (opposed to *āma*); warmed, (*dvi-pakva*, warmed up again); baked or burnt (as bricks, porcelain, &c.); digested; mature, ripe, ripened, matured (as fruits or corn or as the milk in an udder); ready to discharge matter or suppurate; ripe (as a boil); grey (as the hair); come to perfection, accomplished, perfect, fully developed (as the understanding, character, &c.), shrewd, experienced; ripe for destruction; on the eve of decay, near to death, perishing, decaying; (*am*), n. cooked food; [cf. *nish-p°*, *pari-p°*, &c.; cf. also Gr. *πέπ-ων*, *πεπ-αύσ-ις*, *πέπ-ειρο-ς*.] — *Pakva-kashāya, as, ā, am*, having passion destroyed. — *Pakva-kṛit, t, t, t*, cooking, maturing, dressing food; (*t*), m. the tree Azadirachta Indica (= *nimba*), the leaves of which are applied to certain swellings to induce suppuration. — *Pakva-keśa, as, ī, am*, grey-haired. — *Pakvatā*, f. ripeness, maturity, greyness (of the hair). — *Pakva-rasa, as*, m. wine or any intoxicating liquor. — *Pakva-vat, ān, atī, at*, one who has cooked, &c. — *Pakva-vāri*, n. sour rice-gruel, the water of boiled rice (= *kāñjika*); boiling water; distilled water; (also read *panka-vāri*.) — *Pakvasasyopamonnati* (°*sya-upama-un°*) = *rāja-kadamba*. — *Pakvātisāra* (°*va-at°*), *as*, m. chronic dysentery. — *Pakvādhāna* (°*va-ādh°*), *am*, n. or *pakvāśaya* (°*va-āś°*), *as*, m. the receptacle for digested food, the place of digestion, the stomach, belly, abdomen; [cf. *āmāśaya*.] — *Pakvānna* (°*va-an°*), *am*, n. cooked or dressed food. — *Pakvesh-ṭaka-ćita, am*, n. (a building) constructed with burnt bricks, (Pāṇ. Vl. 3, 65.) — *Pakveshṭakā* (°*va-ish°*), f. a burnt or baked brick.

Pakshṇu, us, us, u, who or what cooks or matures, cooking, maturing.

3. *pać, k, k, k* (at the end of a comp.), cooking, baking.

Paća, as, ā, am, cooking, baking, roasting; digesting [cf. *alpam-paća*, *ishṭi-p°*, *kim-p°*, *dush-p°*, &c.]; (*as, ā*), m. f. cooking, maturing, &c.

Paćaka, as, m. a cook, cooking, baking.

Paćat, an, antī, at, cooking, boiling, roasting, ripening, &c. — *Paćat-puṭa, as*, m. the tree Hibiscus Phœniceus.

Paćata, as, ā, am, cooked, dressed, boiled, ripe, mature; (*as*), m. the sun; fire; a N. of Indra; (*am*), n. cooked food. — *Paćata-bhṛijjalā*, f. continual baking and roasting.

Paćati-kalpa, as, ā, am, or (*am*), ind. almost cooked or ripened, (also in a similar sense *paćati-deśya* and *paćati-deśiya*.)

Paćatya, as, ā, am, Ved. cooked, dressed (as food), ripe.

Paćana, as, ā, am, cooking, roasting, maturing [cf. *eṇī-p°*]; (*as*), m. fire; (*ā*), f. becoming ripe, ripening; (*ī*), f. the wild citron tree, = *vana-vijapūraka*; (*am*), n. the act of cooking, a means or instrument for cooking, fuel, a cooking utensil, a vessel, a frying-pan, &c.; cooking, dressing, boiling; ripening, maturing; becoming cooked, becoming ripe.

Paćanika (gender doubtful), a pan.

Paća-paća, as, ā, am, (probably) 'continually bringing to maturity,' an epithet of Śiva.

Paća-prakūṭā, see Gaṇa Mayūra-vyaṃsakādi to Pāṇ. II. 1, 72.

Paćamāna, as, ā, am, cooking, in the act of cooking or ripening.

Paćam-paćā, f. (reduplicated form fr. rt. 2. *pać*), a species of Curcuma, C. Aromatica or C. Xanthorrhiza.

Paća-lavaṇā, f. constant boiling of salt, (*paća* is 2nd sing. impv., and the comp. belongs to the Gaṇa Mayūra-vyaṃsakādi.)

Paćāna, as, ā, am (anomalous form of the pres. part. A.), cooking, preparing food, (see Mahā-bh. Vana-p. 13239, and cf. *kim-p°*.)

Paći, is, m. fire; cooking, maturing.

Paćelima, as, ā, am, being soon cooked, cooking or ripening quickly; fit to cook or ripen, fit to be matured; (*as*), m. Phaseolus Mungo or a similar species of bean; fire; the sun.

Paćeluka, as, m. a cook.

Paćya, as, ā, am, becoming ripe, ripening, (see *kṛishṭa-p°* and cf. *pākya*.)

Paćyamāna, as, ā, am, being cooked, being in the act of ripening, being baked, being melted, being under digestion, being matured.

Pāćyamāna, as, ā, am, being cooked.

पच्छब्द *pać-ćhabda, paj-ja*, &c. See under 3. *pad*, p. 529, col. 3.

पज्झटिका *pajjhaṭikā*, f. a kind of metre; a small bell.

पज्र *pajra, as, ā, am*, Ved. (perhaps) stout, fat, corpulent, in good condition, in good plight; wealthy, rich; (Sāy.) powerful, strong, rich in food; *pajrāyā garbhaḥ*, 'the son or child of the fat one,' = the Soma; (*ās*), m. pl. (according to Sāy.) an epithet of the Aṅgirasas or of the family of Kakshīvat; (*am*), n., N. of a Sāman. — *Pajra-hoshin, ī, iṇī, i*, Ved. (perhaps) having rich oblations; (Sāy.) for whom the acclamation of praise (*ghosha*) is prepared.

Pajriya, as, m. an epithet of Kakshīvat.

पञ्च् *pañć*. See rt. 1. *pać*, p. 521, col. 3.

पञ्चन् *pañćan, a*, m. f. n. pl. (said to be fr. rt. *pañć*; originally the spreading out of the hand to represent the number by the five fingers), five. In the Veda *pañća svasāraḥ*, the five sisters = the fingers; *dvi-pañća svasāraḥ* = the ten fingers; *pañća kshitīnām*, the five classes of dwellers on the earth = the four castes and the Nishādas, Ṛig-veda I. 7, 9; [cf. 1. *kshiti, ćarshaṇi, kṛishṭi, jana*; cf. also Ved. *pañća-tha* = Zend *pukh-dha* = Gr. *πέμπ-το-ς*; Zend *pañćan*; Gr. *πέντε*, Æol. *πέμπε*; Lat. *quinque, quinc-tu-s* or *quin-tu-s, Quinct-ili-s*; Goth. *fimf*; Mod. Germ. *fünf*; Lith. *pan-ti*; Hib. *cuig*; Cambro-Brit. *pump*.] — *Pañća-kapāla, as, ī, am*, Ved. prepared or offered in five cups or bowls, a particular ceremony in which ghee is offered in five cups. — *Pañća-karṇa, as, ā, am*, (perhaps) branded in the ear with the number five (as cattle), see Pāṇ. Vl. 3, 115. — *Pañća-karpaṭa, ās*, m. pl., N. of a people. — *Pañća-karman, a*, n. (in medicine) five kinds of treatment, viz. giving emetics, purging, giving stemutatories, and administering enemas of two kinds, oily and not oily. — *Pañća-kashāya, as*, m. (?), a decoction from the fruits of five plants, the Jambu, Śālmali, Vāṭyāla, Vakula, and Badara; (for the five Kashāyas of the Buddhists see under *kashāya*.) — *Pañćakashāya-ja* or *pañća-kashāyottha* (°*ya-ut°*), *as, ā, am*, produced from the above decoction. — *Pañća-kāpittha, as, ī, am*, prepared with the five products of the Kapittha tree or Feronia Elepbantum, (perhaps leaves, blossom, fruit, gum, and bark.) — *Pañća-kṛitya, as*, m. a species of plant (= *pakta-pauḍa*). — *Pañća-kṛitvas*, ind. five times. — *Pañća-kṛishṇa, as*, m. 'having five black spots,' a species of poisonous insect. — *Pañća-kṛishṇalaka, as, ā, am*, comprising five Kṛishṇalas. — *Pañća-koṇa, as*, m. 'having five angles,' a pentagon. — *Pañća-kola, am*, n. the five spices, viz. long pepper (*kaṇā*), its root (*kaṇā-mūla*), Chai or Piper Chaba (*ćavya*), plumbago (*agni*), and dry ginger (*nāgara*). — *Pañća-kosha, ās*, m. pl. the five sheaths or cases supposed to invest the soul; see under *kośa*. — *Pañća-krama*, N. of a work ascribed to Nāgārjuna. — *Pañća-krośa-māhātmya, am*, n., N. of a poem. — *Pañća-krośī*, f. (probably) a distance of five Krośas. — *Pañća-kshāra, am*, n. = *pañća-lavaṇa*. — *Pañća-khaṭva, am, ī*, n. f. a collection of five bedsteads. — *Pañćaganga, ās*, m. pl., N. of a place (Mahā-bh. Droṇa-p. 2095). — *Pañća-gaṇa-yoga, as*, m. a collective name of the five plants Vidārī-gandhā, Bṛihatī, Pṛiśni-parṇī, Nidigdhikā, and Śva-daṃshṭrā. — *Pañćagata, as, ā, am*, (in algebra) raised to the fifth power, (lit. arrived at five.) — *Pañća-gava, am, ī*, n. f. a collection of five cows. — *Pañćagava-dhana, as, ā, am*, whose property consists of five cows. — *Pañća-gavya, am*, n. five products of the cow, viz. milk, coagulated or sour milk, butter, urine, and cow-dung. — *Pañća-gu, us, us, u*, bought with five cows. — *Pañća-guṇa, as, ā, am*, five times, fivefold. — *Pañća-gupta, as, ā, am*, covered or protected in a fivefold manner, having five members covered or concealed; (*as*), m. a tortoise, turtle (as drawing in its four feet and head under its shell; cf. *pañćāṅga-gupta*); the materialistic system of the Cārvākas. — *Pañća-gupti-rasā*, f. a species of vegetable, Medicago Esculenta (Trigonella Corniculata). — *Pañća-gṛihīta, as, ā, am*, Ved. taken or taken up five times. — *Pañća-goṇi, is, is, i*, containing five Droṇas (?), see Pāṇ. I. 2, 50. — *Pañća-grāmī*, f. a collection of five villages. — *Pañća-ćatvāriṅśa, as, ī, am*, the 45th. — *Pañća-ćatvāriṅśat, t*, f., 45. — *Pañća-ćandra, as*, m., N. of a man. — *Pañća-ćāmara, am*, n., N. of a metre consisting of four lines of sixteen syllables each; of another metre of four lines each containing nineteen syllables. — *Pañća-ćitika, as, ā, am*, Ved. piled up in five tiers or layers. — *Pañća-ćīra, as*, m. a Buddhist saint and legislator, also named Mañju-śrī, apparently the teacher of Buddhism in Nepal. — *Pañća-ćūḍa, as, ā, am*, 'five-crested,' having five tufts of hair; (*ā*), f., N. of an Apsaras or nymph of heaven. — *Pañća-ćola*, N. of a part of the Himālaya range. — *Pañća-jana, ās*, m. pl. the five kinds or classes of beings, viz. gods, men, Gandharvas and Apsarasas, serpents, and Pitṛis; man, mankind; N. of a demon who lived in the sea in the form of a conch shell which was formed of his bones, (he was slain by Kṛishṇa, who took the conch shell, thence called Pāñćajanya, and used it as his horn, see Vishṇu-Purāṇa V. 21); N. of a son of Saṃhrāda by Kṛiti; of a Prajā-pati; of a son of Sagara by Keśinī; of a son of Śiñjaya and father of Soma-datta; (*ī*), f. an assemblage or aggregate of five persons; N. of a daughter of Viśva-rūpa and wife of Bharata. — *Pañćajanālaya* (°*na-āl°*), *as, ā, am*, an epithet of the Ābhīras, (perhaps so called as living where the demon Pañća-jana lived.) — *Pañćajanīna, as, ā, am*, devoted to the five races; (*as*), m. an actor, a mimic, a buffoon; the chief of five men. — *Pañćajanīya, as, ā, am*, consecrated to or intended for the five classes of beings. — *Pañća-jñāna, as*, m. 'possessing the five kinds of knowledge,' a Buddha or Buddhist sanctified teacher. — *Pañća-taksha, am, ī*, n. f. a collection of five carpenters. — *Pañća-tattva, am*, n. the five elements collectively, see under *tattva*; (in the Tantras) the five essentials (all beginning with *ma*, cf. *pañća-ma-kāra*), viz. wine (*madya*), meat (*māṃsa*), fish (*matsya*), mystic intertwining of the fingers (*mudrā*), and sexual intercourse (*maithuna*). — *Pañća-tantra, am*, n., N. of a well-known collection of moral stories and fables in five books or chapters (*tantra*) from which the author of the Hitopadeśa drew a large portion of his materials. — *Pañćatantraka, am*, n., N. of a work consisting of five sections, (see the preceding.) — *Pañća-tanmātra, am*, n. the five subtile rudiments of the five elements; see *tan-mātra*. — *Pañća-tapas, ās*, m. an ascetic who in the hot weather sits between four fires placed towards the four quarters with the burning sun above (Manu Vl. 23). — *Pañća-tā*, f. or *pañća-tva, am*, n. fivefoldness, fivefold state; the aggregate of five, a collection of five things; the five elements collectively (viz. earth, air, fire, water, and ākāśa); separation into the five elements of which the body consists, death, dissolution. — *Pañća-tāra, as, ā, am*, five-starred. — *Pañća-tikta, am*, n. five bitter things (viz. Nimba, Amṛitā, Vṛisha, Paṭola, and Nidigdhikā). — *Pañća-tīrthī*, f. any five principal places of pilgrimage (especially Viśrānti, Śaṅkara, Naimisha, Prayāga, and Pushkara); N. of a sacred bathing-place; bathing on the day of the equinox (?). — *Pañća-triṅśa, as, ī, am*, the 35th. — *Pañća-triṅśat, t*, f. or *pañća-triṅśati, is*, f., 35. — *Pañća-tva*, see *pañća-tā* above. — *Pañća-daka, ās*, m. pl., N. of a people. — *Pañća-daśa, as, ī, am*, the 15th; consisting of 15; joined with or increased by 15 (e. g.