Madhya-deśa; (*us*), f. a species of plant, Glycine Debilis (commonly called Mashāṇi); [cf. Hib. *buidhe*, 'yellow.'] — *Pāṇḍu-kaṇṭaka, as*, m. Achyranthes Aspera (= *apā-mārga*). — *Pāṇḍu-kambala, as*, m. a white woollen covering or blanket; a warm upper garment; the housings of a royal elephant; a kind of stone (limestone or marble?). — *Pāṇḍu-kambalin, ī, inī, i*, covered with a white woollen blanket; (*ī*), m. a carriage covered with a sort of blanket; the housings of a royal elephant. — *Pāṇḍu-karaṇa, am*, or *pāṇḍu-karman, a*, n. (in medicine) making or rendering white. — *Pāṇḍu-taru, us*, m. Grislea Tomentosa (= *dhava*). — *Pāṇḍu-tā*, f. or *pāṇḍu-tva, am*, n. whitish-yellow colour, paleness. — *Pāṇḍu-tīrtha, am*, n., N. of a Tīrtha. — *Pāṇḍu-dukūla, am*, n. a white winding-sheet. — *Pāṇḍudukūla-sīvana, am*, n. 'sewing of the white winding-sheet,' N. of a place where Śākya-muni made a white winding-sheet. — *Pāṇḍu-nāga, as*, m. a white elephant; the plant Rottleria Tinctoria. — *Pāṇḍu-pattra-tā*, f., Ved. the growing yellow of leaves. — *Pāṇḍu-pattrī*, f. = *reṇukā*, a species of fragrant substance. — *Pāṇḍu-putra, as*, m. a son of Pāṇḍu, any one of the Pāṇḍava princes; (there are many similar compounds, as *Pāṇḍu-nandana*, &c.) — *Pāṇḍu-pṛishṭha, as, ā, am*, white-backed, having no distinguished or auspicious mark on the body, one from whom nothing great is to be expected. — *Pāṇḍu-phala, as*, m. 'having yellow fruit,' Trichosanthes Dioeca; (*ā*), f. a species of gourd (= *tirbhaṭā*); (*ī*), f. = *pāṇḍura-phalī*. — *Pāṇḍu-bhāva, as*, m. becoming yellowish-white. — *Pāṇḍu-bhūma, as, ā, am*, having a white, chalky soil; (*as*), m. a country with a light-coloured soil. — *Pāṇḍu-mṛittika, as, ā, am*, having a white, chalky soil, consisting of chalk; (*ā*), f. a pale soil; the opal. — *Pāṇḍu-mṛid, t*, f. chalk, a chalky soil, a country in which the soil is of a whitish colour. — *Pāṇḍu-ranga, as*, m. a kind of vegetable (commonly called *pāṭarāṅgā*). — *Pāṇḍu-rāga, as*, m. Artemisia Indica; whiteness, pallor. — *Pāṇḍu-roga, as*, m. 'yellow disease,' jaundice. — *Pāṇḍurogin, ī, inī, i*, suffering from jaundice, jaundiced. — *Pāṇḍu-lekha, am*, n. an outline or sketch made with a style or with chalk. — *Pāṇḍu-lomaśā* or *pāṇḍu-lomā*, f. Glycine Debilis. — *Pāṇḍu-varṇa, as, ā, am*, pale-coloured, white; (*as*), m. whiteness. — *Pāṇḍu-varmadeva, as*, m., N. of a prince. — *Pāṇḍu-śarkarā*, f. light-coloured gravel (the disease). — *Pāṇḍu-śarmilā*, f. an epithet of Draupadī the wife of the sons of Pāṇḍu. — *Pāṇḍu-sopāka, as*, m. a particular mixed caste, the offspring of a Caṇḍāla by a Vaidehī mother (whose occupation, according to Manu X. 37, is working with bamboos and reeds, making baskets, mats, &c.). — *Pāṇḍv-āmaya, as*, m. 'yellow disease,' jaundice. — *Pāṇḍvāmayin, ī, inī, i*, suffering from jaundice, jaundiced.

Pāṇḍara, as, ā, am, whitish-yellow, whitish, white; (*as*), m. a species of plant (= *maru-vaka*); N. of a mountain; of a Nāga; of a sect; (*am*), n. the blossom of the jasmine; red chalk, ruddle. — *Pāṇḍura-dvāra-go-pura, as, ā, am*, having white doors and city gates. — *Pāṇḍara-pushpikā*, f. a species of plant (= *śītalā*). — *Pāṇḍara-bhikshu, us*, m. 'a white-robed mendicant,' epithet of a particular sect.

Pāṇḍaraka, as, m., N. of a Nāga-rāja.

Pāṇḍava, as, m. a patronymic, a son or descendant of Pāṇḍu; a partisan of the sons of Pāṇḍu; N. of a mountain; (*ās*), m. pl. the five reputed sons of Pāṇḍu (Yudhi-shṭhira, Bhīma, Arjuna, Nakula, and Saha-deva; cf. *Kuntī* and *Mādrī*); the party or adherents of the sons of Pāṇḍu; (*as, ī, am*), belonging to the sons of Pāṇḍu, connected with the five Pāṇḍavas. — *Pāṇḍava-nakula, as*, m., N. of a poet. — *Pāṇḍava-vahni, ayas*, m. pl. 'the Pāṇḍava fires,' a N. applied to the three elder sons of Pāṇḍu ('kindled on the Araṇi, Pṛithā or Kuntī;' cf. *pṛithā-raṇi*). — *Pāṇḍava-śreshṭha, as*, m. 'best of the sons of Pāṇḍu,' an epithet of Yudhi-shṭhira. — *Pāṇḍavābhīla* (°*va-ābh*°), *as*, m. an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

Pāṇḍavāyana, ās, m. pl. the children of Pāṇḍu; (*as*), m. an epithet of Kṛishṇa the friend and ally of the Pāṇḍu princes.

Pāṇḍavīya, as, ā, am, relating to the children of Pāṇḍu, happening to the Pāṇḍavas.

Pāṇḍaveya = *pāṇḍava*, q. v.

Pāṇḍuka, as, ā, am, = *pāṇḍu*; (*as*), m. a pale or yellowish-white colour; the jaundice; N. of a prince (= *Pāṇḍu*); a species of rice; N. of one of the nine treasures of the Jainas; (*am*), n., N. of a particular forest.

Pāṇḍukin, ī, inī, i, suffering from jaundice, jaundiced.

Pāṇḍura, as, ā, am, whitish, white, pale, yellowish-white; (*as*), m. a form of jaundice; a species of plant (= *maru-vaka*); N. of a being attendant upon Skanda; (*ā*), f. Glycine Debilis (= *māsha-parṇi*); (*am*), n. the white leprosy, vitiligo. — *Pāṇḍura-tā*, f. whiteness, white colour. — *Pāṇḍura-druma, as*, m. 'the pale tree,' Wrightia Antidysenterica. — *Pāṇḍura-pṛishṭha, as, ā, am*, = *pāṇḍu-pṛishṭha*, q. v. — *Pāṇḍura-phalī*, f. a species of shrub (= *pāṇḍu-phalī, pāṇḍu, dhūsarā*, &c.). — *Pāṇḍurekshu* (°*ra-ik*°), *us*, m. 'pale sugar-cane,' a species of sugar-cane (= *śvetekshu*).

Pāṇḍuriman, ā, m. pale or white colour, paleness.

Pāṇḍūka, as, m., Ved. a species of rice; [cf. *pāṇḍuka*.]

Pāṇḍya, ās, m. pl., N. of a people and of the country in the Dekhan inhabited by them; (*as*), m. a prince of the Pāṇḍyas; N. of a son of Ā-krīḍa; N. of the mountain-range in the Pāṇḍya country. — *Pāṇḍya-deśa, as*, m. the country of the Pāṇḍyas. — *Pāṇḍya-vāṭa*, Ved., N. of a district in which pearls are found.

Pāṇḍva, am, n. an uncoloured woollen garment; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people in Madhya-deśa; (a various reading for *pāṇḍu* and *pāṇḍya*.)

पाण्य 2. *pāṇya, as, ā, am* (fr. rt. 1. *paṇ*), praiseworthy, excellent. (For 1. *pāṇya* see p. 562, col. 3.)

पात् 2. *pāt*, m. (fr. rt. 2. *pat*), falling; sin, wickedness. (For 1. see under rt. 3. *pā*.)

2. *pāta, as*, m. (for 1. see under rt. 3. *pā*), flying, mode of flying, flight; throwing one's self into or down, falling, fall, downfall; alighting, descending; a cast, throw, shot; a stroke (e. g. *khaḍga-pāta*, a sword-stroke); shedding, discharging, emitting, pouring out; destruction, dissolution; an attack, inroad, incursion; falling out, happening, coming to pass; defect, failing, fault, transgression; (in astrology) a malignant aspect; the node in a planet's orbit; an epithet of Rāhu; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a school of the Yajur-veda. — *Pātādhikāra* (°*ta-adh*°), *as*, m. 'chapter on malignant aspects,' N. of the eleventh chapter of the Sūrya-Siddhānta and of the thirteenth of the Ārya-Siddhānta. — *Pātotpāta* (°*ta-ut*°), *ās*, m. pl. falls and rises, depressions and elevations, ups and downs.

Pātaka, as, ā, am, causing to fall; (*as, am*), m. n. 'that which causes to fall or sink,' sin, crime. — *Pātaka-yoga, as*, m. incurring guilt, acting sinfully.

Pātakin, ī, inī, i, guilty of a crime, criminal, wicked, sinful, a sinner.

Pātana, as, ī, am, causing to fall, felling, laying low, cutting down; (*am*), n. causing to fall, felling, bringing down, throwing down, knocking down, laying low, throwing (as dice); lowering, humbling; removing, bringing away; causing to fall asunder, dividing; nodding (?); (with *daṇḍasya*) causing the rod to fall, chastising, punishing; (with *jalaukusām*) application of leeches; (with *garbhasya*) destroying the fetus, causing an abortion.

Pātanīya, as, ā, am, to be caused to fall or alight, to be discharged or shot off.

Pātayitṛi, tā, trī, tṛi, one who causes to fall, one who throws (dice &c.).

Pātayitvā, ind. having made to fall; having thrown or put down or in.

Pātāla, am, n. (probably connected with 2. *pāta*, the termination is compared with *āla* = *ālaya* in *antar-āla*; the names of the other hells point to some connection with *tala*), one of the seven regions under the earth and the abode of the Nāgas or serpents and demons (seven such regions are enumerated, viz. A-tala, Vi-tala, Su-tala, Rasā-tala, Talātala, Mahā-tala, and Pātāla; but Pātāla is sometimes used as a general name for all: according to the Mahā-bhārata, Pātāla is also a town in the world of the serpent-race); an excavation, hole, chasm; submarine fire; (in astrology) the fourth sign from that in which the sun is present, the fourth house; (*as*), m. a sort of apparatus for distillation or for calcining and subliming metals (formed of two earthen pots, the upper one inverted over the lower, and the two joined together by their necks with cement and placed in a hole containing fire); an epithet of Jupiter's year of 361 days; N. of the attendant of the fourteenth Arhat of the present Ava-sarpiṇī. — *Pātāla-ketu, us*, m., N. of a Daitya prince. — *Pātāla-khaṇḍa, as*, m., N. of the fourth part of the Padma-Purāṇa and of a part of the Skanda-Purāṇa. — *Pātāla-gaṅgā*, f. the Ganges of the lower regions. — *Pātāla-garuḍī*, f. or *pātāla-garuḍāhvaya* (°*ḍa-āh*°), *as*, m. a species of creeper (= *gāruḍī*). — *Pātāla-nilaya, as*, or *pātāla-vāsin, ī*, or *pātālaukas* (°*la-ok*°), *ās*, m. an inhabitant of the nether world, a demon, Daitya, Asura; a Nāga or serpent-demon. — *Pātāla-bhogi-varga, as*, m., N. of a part of the Nāma-liṅgānuśāsana by Amara-siṅha. — *Pātāla-varṇana, am*, n. 'description of hell,' N. of the first chapter of the Pātāla-khaṇḍa of the Padma-Purāṇa. — *Pātāla-vijaya, as*, m. 'victory over hell,' N. of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth chapters of the Uttara-kāṇḍa of the Rāmāyaṇa.

Pātika, as, m. the Gangetic porpoise, Delphinus Gangeticus (= *śiśu-māra*).

Pātita, as, ā, am, made to fall, felled, thrown down, cast down, struck down; lowered, depressed, humbled, overthrown.

Pātitya, am, n. (fr. *patita*), the state of one who is fallen or sunk, loss of position or caste, degraded condition.

Pātin, ī, inī, i, flying, going to, going, alighting on; falling, sinking; being included or contained in; causing to fall, felling, throwing down; pouring forth, discharging, emitting; [cf. *antaḥ-p*°, *eka-p*°, *garbha-p*°, *daṇḍa-p*°.]

Pātilī, f. a trap or snare for catching deer; a small earthen vessel or pot, especially used by religious mendicants; a woman of a particular class.

Pātuka, as, ī, am, falling frequently or habitually, apt or disposed to fall; falling, losing caste; going to hell; (*as*), m. the declivity of a mountain, a precipice; an aquatic animal of a large size; (figuratively) the water-elephant.

1. *pātya, as, ā, am* (for 2. see p. 564, col. 1), to be felled, to be caused to fall, to be precipitated; to be inflicted or imposed (as a penalty).

Pātyamāna, as, ā, am, being caused to fall, being precipitated.

पातङ्ग *pātaṅga, as, ī, am* (fr. *patan-ga*), belonging or peculiar to a grasshopper or moth.

Pātaṅgi, is, m. the son of the Sun, Saturn.

पातञ्जल *pātañjala, as, ī, am* (fr. *patañjali*), composed by Patañjali; (*am*), n., scil. *śāstra*, the Yoga system of philosophy (first taught by Patañjali). — *Pātañjala-darśana, am*, n. 'the system of Patañjali,' N. of a chapter of the Sarva-darśana-saṅgraha ascribed to Mādhavāćārya. — *Pātañjala-bhāshya, am*, n., N. of a philosophical work on the Yoga-sūtras by Vyāsa.

Pātañjali, is, m. a various reading for *patañjali*, q. v.

पातत्रिण *pātatriṇa, as, ī, am*, containing the word *patatrin*.

पातल्य *pātalya, am*, n., Ved. a particular