Puṇḍarya, am, n. a creeper; a medicinal plant used as a remedy for diseased eyes (=*pra-pauṇḍarīka*).

पुण्ड्र *puṇḍra, as,* m. a red variety of the common sugar-cane, Saccharum Officinarum; a white lotus, a lotus in general; a species of tree (=*hrasva-plaksha*); a kind of creeper, Gærtnera Racemosa (=*ati-muktaka, vāsantī*); a mark or line made on the forehead with sandal &c., sectarial mark; a worm; N. of a Daitya or Infernal being considered incarnate in Śiśu-pāla; N. of a son of Bali; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people and of their country (the modern Bengal and Behar, 'the country of the sugar-cane'); N. of a mythical city between the mountains Hima-vat and Hema-kūṭa. — *Puṇḍra-keli, is,* m. an elephant. — *Puṇḍra-deśa, as,* m., N. of a district. — *Puṇḍra-nagara, am,* n. 'city of the Puṇḍras,' N. of a town; [cf. *pauṇḍranāgara.*] — *Puṇḍra-vardhana, am,* n., N. of a town in Gauḍa; (also spelt *puṇḍa-vardhana.*)

Puṇḍraka, as, m. a red variety of the common sugar-cane, Saccharum Officinarum; a kind of creeper, Gærtnera Racemosa; a species of tree; a mark on the forehead, sectarial mark; one who lives by breeding silk-worms; N. of a man (?).

Puṇḍhra, as or *am,* m. or n. (?), a mark, sign, sectarial mark; [cf. *puṇḍra.*]

पुण्य *puṇya, as, ā, am* (said to be fr. rt. 1. *pū;* according to others fr. rt. 1. *push* or rt. *puṇ;* not met with in the earliest language), good, pure, holy, right, righteous, virtuous, just, sacred; happy, prosperous, favourable, propitious, auspicious, lucky; bright, fine, beautiful, pleasing; sweet, fragrant (as an odour); solemn, festive, ferial; (*am*), n. good, right, virtue, moral or religious merit; a good or meritorious act; purity, purification; a religious ceremony, especially one performed by a wife in order to retain her husband's affections and to obtain a son; a brick trough for watering cattle, = *koshṭhaka;* (*as*), m., N. of a man; of a lake (in this sense perhaps n.); (*ā*), f. holy basil, Ocymum Sanctum; N. of a daughter of Kratu and San-natī. — *Puṇya-kartṛi, tā,* m. 'right-doer,' an upright or virtuous man. — *Puṇya-karman, a,* n. a virtuous or meritorious act; (*ā, ā, a*), whose actions are holy or meritorious, doing good works, upright, righteous, virtuous, pious; [cf. *puṇyaika-karman.*] — *Puṇya-kāla, as,* m. an auspicious time. — *Puṇyakāla-tā,* f. a propitious period. — *Puṇya-kīrtti, is, is, i,* bearing a good name, famous, celebrated; N. of a Buddhist (whose form was assumed by Vishṇu). — *Puṇya-kṛit, t, t, t,* 'right-doing,' upright, virtuous; N. of a divinity enumerated among the Viśve Devāḥ. — *Puṇya-kṛityā,* f. a good action. — *Puṇya-kshaya, as,* m. decay or loss of religious merit. — *Puṇya-kshetra, am,* n. a holy place or district, a place by visiting which merit is acquired, a place of pilgrimage. — *Puṇya-gandha, as, ā, am,* sweet-scented, fragrant; (*as*), m. the Campaka, Michelia Champaka. — *Puṇya-gandhi, is, is, i,* or *puṇya-gandhin, ī, inī, i,* sweet-scented, fragrant. — *Puṇya-gṛiha, am,* n. a house of charity, an alms-house; a temple. — *Puṇya-jana, as,* m. a good or pious or virtuous man; N. of a class of supernatural beings; a Yaksha or attendant of Kuvera the god of wealth; a fiend, goblin, Rākshasa. — *Puṇyajaneśvara* (°*na-īś*°), *as,* m. 'lord of the Yakshas,' Kuvera the Hindū deity of wealth. — *Puṇya-jala, as, ā, am,* containing pure water. — *Puṇya-jita, as, ā, am,* gained or attained by good works. — *Puṇya-tara, as, ā, am,* purer, holier. — *Puṇya-tarī-kṛi,* cl. 8. P. *-karoti, -kartum,* to make purer or cleaner. — *Puṇya-tā, f.* or *puṇya-tva, am,* n. purity, holiness. — *Puṇya-tīrtha, am,* n. a holy shrine or place of pilgrimage. — *Puṇya-tṛiṇa, am,* n. holy grass; N. of the white variety of Kuśa grass. — *Puṇya-darśana, as, ā, am,* of beautiful appearance, beautiful; (*as*), m. the blue jay, = *ćāsha;* (*am*), n. visiting holy shrines. — *Puṇya-duh, -dhuk, k, k,* yielding or granting happiness or beatitude. — *Puṇya-nātha, as,* m., N. of a grammarian. — *Puṇya-nāman, ā,* m., N. of one of the attendants of Skanda. — *Puṇya-puṇya-tā,* f. perfect holiness. — *Puṇya-purusha, as,* m. a godly or good man, a man rich in moral merit. — *Puṇya-pratāpa, as,* m. the might and efficacy of virtue or of the merit acquired by a course of virtuous acts. — *Puṇya-prada, as, ā, am,* conferring merit, meritorious. — *Puṇya-prasava, ās,* m. pl. (with Buddhists) N. of a class of deities. — *Puṇya-phala, am,* n. the fruit or reward of good works or meritorious actions; (*as*), m. 'having good fruit,' the garden of Lakshmī; a grove. — *Puṇya-bala, as,* m., N. of a king of Puṇya-vatī. — *Puṇya-bharita, as, ā, am,* extremely blessed, abounding in holiness or bliss. — *Puṇya-bhāj, k, k, k,* or *puṇya-bhājin, ī, inī, i,* possessing happiness, partaker of bliss, happy; possessing merit, virtuous. — *Puṇya-bhū, ūs,* f. the holy land of the Hindūs (bounded on the north by the Himālayas, on the south by the Vindhya mountains, and on the east and west by the sea, = Āryāvarta). — *Puṇya-bhūmi, is,* f. the holy land of the Hindūs [cf. *puṇya-bhū* above]; the mother of a male child. — *Puṇya-maya, as, ī, am,* formed or consisting of good. — *Puṇya-mitra, as,* m., N. of a Buddhist patriarch. — *Puṇya-yoga, as,* m. the influence or effect of virtuous actions done in a former life. — *Puṇya-rātra, as,* m. a good or auspicious night; a night on which any religious commemoration or ceremony is held; [cf. *puṇyāha.*] — *Puṇya-rāśi, is,* m., N. of a man; N. of a mountain. — *Puṇya-labdha, as, ā, am,* attained by good works (as a reward in heaven). — *Puṇya-loka, as, ā, am,* belonging to a better world, sharing in a better world (Ved.); (*as*), m. heaven, paradise. — *Puṇyaloka-tra,* ind., Ved. in a better world. — *Puṇya-vat, ān, atī, at,* possessing merit, meritorious, pure, holy, righteous, pious, virtuous; pleasing, beautiful; fortunate, lucky, auspicious; happy; (*atī*), f., N. of a country. — *Puṇya-vardhana, am,* n., N. of a town; (probably a wrong reading for *puṇḍra-vardhana.*) — *Puṇya-varman, ā,* m., N. of a prince of Vi-darbha. — *Puṇya-vāg-buddhi-karmin, ī, iṇī, i,* pure in word, thought, and deed. — *Puṇya-vijita, as, ā, am,* acquired by merit, merited. — *Puṇya-śakuna, as,* m. a bird of good omen. — *Puṇya-śālā,* f. a house of charity, alms-house. — *Puṇya-śīla, as, ā, am,* being of a virtuous disposition, disposed to virtuous acts, virtuous, pious, righteous. — *Puṇya-śrī-garbha, as,* m., N. of a Bodhi-sattva. — *Puṇya-śloka, as, ā, am,* 'well spoken of,' of good fame or reputation; (*as*), m. an epithet of Nala; of Yudhi-shṭhira; of Kṛishṇa; (*ā*), f. an epithet of Draupadī; of Sītā. — *Puṇyaśloka-didṛikshā,* f. the desire of seeing Nala. — *Puṇya-śloka-parāṅmukha, as, ī, am,* having the face averted from Nala. — *Puṇya-sañćaya, as,* m. a store of virtue or religious merit. — *Puṇya-sama, am,* n. a good year. — *Puṇya-sāra, as,* m., N. of a prince. — *Puṇya-sundara, as,* m., N. of a grammarian who arranged the Dhātu-pāṭha of Hema-ćandra's grammar in alphabetical order. — *Puṇya-sena, as,* m., N. of a man; of a prince of Ujjayinī. — *Puṇya-stambha-kara, as,* m., N. of a man. — *Puṇya-sthāna, am,* n. a sacred place, consecrated ground. — *Puṇyātman* (°*ya-āt*°), *ā, ā, a,* pure-souled, righteous, virtuous, pious, holy. — *Puṇyālaṅkṛita* (°*ya-al*°), *as, ā, am,* adorned by virtue; (*as*), m., N. of a demon. — *Puṇyāha* (°*ya-aha*), *am,* n. a good or happy or auspicious day, holiday; *puṇyāhaṃ vać* in Caus., to wish any one a happy or pleasant day. — *Puṇyāhan* (°*ya-ahan*), *a,* n., Ved. = *puṇyāha* above. — *Puṇyāha-vāćana, am,* n. the declaration of a holiday, repeating at sacrifices &c. 'this is a holiday' three times, wishing any one a happy day. — *Puṇyaika-karman* (°*ya-ek*°), *ā, ā, a,* one whose actions are only virtuous. — *Puṇyodakā* (°*ya-ud*°), f. 'having sacred waters,' N. of a river in the next world. — *Puṇyodaya* (°*ya-ud*°), *as,* m. the resulting of good fortune (as the effect of virtuous acts done in a former life). — *Puṇyodyāna* (°*ya-ud*°), *as, ā, am,* having beautiful gardens.

Puṇyaka, am, n. a religious ceremony, festival; a meritorious act or obligation of a religious nature (as fasting, praying, &c.); a ceremony performed by a woman in order to retain her husband's affections and to obtain a son; the observance of this ceremony; the present made to a wife on that occasion. — *Puṇyaka-vrata, am,* n. the worship of Kṛishṇa for a year, with daily presents, to be performed by a woman desirous of a son.

पुत् *put* or *pud,* n. hell, a particular hell to which the childless are condemned, a division of the infernal regions considered to be the abode of those who die childless; (a word invented to explain *putra;* see Manu IX. 138.) — 2. *pun-nāman, ā, mnī, a* (for 1. see under 2. *puṇ*), having the name Put, called Put.

पुत *puta, au,* m. du. the buttocks; *puta* and *śrī-puta,* a kind of metre consisting of four times ∪∪∪∪∪−−, −∪−−.

पुतारिका *putārikā* (?), f. the navel.

पुतीसृञ्जय *putī-sṛiñjaya, ās,* m. pl., N. of a people; (a wrong reading for *pūti-sṛiñjaya.*)

पुत्तल *puttala, puttalaka, puttikā.* See p. 581, cols. 1, 2.

पुत्र *putra, as,* m. (perhaps connected with *pitṛi;* said to be fr. rt. 1. *pū,* but according to others fr. rt. 1. *push;* traditionally said to be a comp. *put-tra,* 'preserving from the hell called Put,' Manu IX. 138), a son, child, the young of an animal; (at the end of a comp.) used as a diminutive to express 'any little thing of its kind' [cf. *śilā-p*°]; the fifth mansion from the point of conjunction of the sun and a zodiacal sign (in astrol.), the fifth house; N. of a son of Brahmishṭha; of a son of Priya-vrata; of a son of a Brāhman; (*au*), m. du. two sons, a son and daughter; (*ī*), f. a daughter; a doll [cf. *dāru-p*°]; (at the end of a comp.) used as a diminutive to express 'any little thing of its kind' [cf. *asi-p*°]; an epithet of Pārvatī; a species of plant. *Putra* in the voc. sing. is sometimes used as a mode of addressing young persons, 'my son,' 'my child;' [cf. Pers. *pusr,* 'a son;' Gr. *πῶλο-ς, πωλ-ίο-ν;* Lat. *pullu-s, (Marci-)por, pu-er, puera, pu-su-s, pusa, pû-pu-s, pû-pa, pûpilla, putu-s;* Goth. *fula(n)* = Old Germ. *folo,* 'a foal;' Armor. *paotr,* 'a boy.'] — *Putra-kandā,* f. a bulbous plant supposed to cause fecundity (=*laksh-maṇā-kanda*). — *Putra-karman, a,* n. a ceremony or sacrifice on the birth of a son. — *Putra-kalatra-nāśa-bhīta, as, ā, am,* fearful or apprehensive of the destruction of wife and children. — *Putra-kāma, as, ā, am,* Ved. desirous of sons or children. — *Putrakāmeshṭi* (°*ma-ish*°), *is,* f., Ved. an oblation or sacrifice made by one desirous of offspring. — *Putrakāmya,* Nom. P. *putrakāmyati,* &c., to wish for or be desirous of a son. — *Putrakāmyā,* f., Ved. wish for sons or children, affection for progeny. — *Putra-kārya, am,* n. a ceremony relating to a son. — *Putra-kṛit, t, t,* m. f. an adopted child. — *Putra-kritaka, as, ā, am,* adopted as a child or son. — *Putra-kṛitya, am,* n. the duty of a son. — *Putra-kṛitha, as* or *am,* m. or n. (?), Ved. the bringing forth or procreation of children. — *Putra-krama-dīptkā,* f., N. of a work by Rāma-bhadra on the law of inheritance. — *Putra-ghna, as, ī, am,* child-killing; scil. *yoni,* in which the fetus dies. — *Putra-jagdhī,* f. 'one who has devoured her children,' an unnatural mother. — *Putra-jāta, as, ā, am,* one to whom a son is born, having a son. — *Putra-jīva* or *putraṅ-jīva* or *putraṅ-jīvaka, as,* m. 'giving life to children,' the tree Putranjiva Roxburghii (from the fruit of which necklaces are made, supposed to be of prolific efficacy, and when worn by children to keep them in good health). — *Putra-tā,* f. or *putra-tva, am,* n. sonship, filial relation. — *Putra-tīrtha, am,* n., N. of the 119th and 120th chapters of the Bhūmi-khaṇḍa or