second part of the Padma-Purāṇa. — *Putra-da, as, ā, am,* giving sons or offspring; (*ā*), f., N. of various plants (= *bandhyā-karkoṭaki, garbha-dātrī,* and *lakshmaṇā-kanda*). — *Putra-dātrī,* f. 'child-giver,' N. of a plant growing in Mālava, supposed to be of prolific efficacy. — *Putra-dāra, am,* n. son and wife, child and wife. — *Putra-dharma, as,* m. filial duty. — *Putradharma-tas,* ind. according to the ceremonies usual on the birth of a son. — *Putra-niveśana, am,* n. the habitation or abode of a son. — *Putra-pankti, is,* f. a line or assemblage of sons. — *Putra-putrādinī* (°*ra-ād*°), f. (probably) 'devouring sons and grandsons,' an unnatural mother. — *Putra-pautra, am,* n., *ās,* m. pl. sons and grandsons. — *Putrapautrin, ī, iṇī, i,* having sons and grandsons. — *Putrapautriṇa, as, ā, am,* transmitted to sons and grandsons, transmitted from son to son; hereditary. — *Putrapautriṇa-tā,* f. transmission to sons and grandsons, transmission from son to son, hereditary descent. — *Putra-pratinidhi, is,* m. a substitute for a son (as an adopted son &c.). — *Putra-pradā,* f. 'giving sons or children,' epithet of a species of Solanum (= *kshavikā*). — *Putra-priya, as,* m. 'fond of offspring,' epithet of a kind of bird. — *Putra-phala-bhaktṛi, tā, trī, tṛi,* enjoying the advantage of having a son. — *Putra-bhadrā,* f. a species of plant (= *bṛihaj-jīvanti*). — *Putra-bhāga, as,* m. the share or portion of a son. — *Putra-bhāva, as,* m. the being a son, the state or condition of a son, sonship. — *Putra-maya, as, ī, am,* Ved. consisting of a son, formed of a son. — *Putra-lābha, as,* m. the obtaining of a son. — 1. *putra-vat, ān, atī, at,* or *putra-vala, as, ā, am,* having a son or sons, possessing offspring. — 2. *putra-vat,* ind. like a son, as with a son, as on the birth of a son. — *Putra-vadhū, ūs,* f. a son's wife, daughter-in-law. — *Putra-vidya, am,* n., Ved. obtaining sons. — *Putra-śṛingī,* f. = *aja-śṛingī,* q. v. — *Putra-śreṇī,* f. 'having a row of offspring, i. e. of shoots or suckers,' the plant Salvinia Cucullata. — *Putra-sakha, as,* m. a friend of children, one who is fond of children. — *Putra-sankarin, ī, iṇī, i,* mixing or confusing sons or children (through mixed marriages). — *Putra-saṅgraha, as,* m. (perhaps) N. of a work by Saunaka on adoption. — *Putra-sū, ūs,* f. the mother of a son; [cf. *putrikā-prasū.*] — *Putra-hata, as, ā, am,* 'whose sons have been killed,' an epithet of Vasishṭha; (*ī*), f. 'one who has killed her son,' an unnatural mother. — *Putra-hīna, as, ā, am,* sonless, childless. — *Putrahīna-tva, am,* n. sonlessness, childlessness. — *Putrāchārya* (°*ra-āch*°), *as, ā, am,* having a son for one's teacher; (*as*), m. a father instructed in sacred science by his son. — *Putrādinī* (°*ra-ād*°), f. 'son-devouring,' an unnatural mother; (according to a Scholiast when used literally spelt with two *t*'s, e. g. *puttrādinī vyāghrī,* a tigress that devours her young; cf. *putra-jagdhī, putra-hatī.*) — *Putrānnāda* (°*ra-anna-ada*), *as, ā, am,* eating the food of a son, living at a son's expense; (*as*), m. one who is maintained by his son. — *Putrārthin* (°*ra-ar*°), *ī, iṇī, i,* wishing for a son. — *Putrīkaraṇa-mīmāṇsā,* f., N. of a treatise by Nandapaṇḍita on the adoption of sons. — *Putrī-kṛi,* cl. 8. P. A. *-karoti, -kurute, -kartum,* to adopt as a son. — *Putrī-kṛita, as, ā, am,* adopted as a son. — *Putrepsu* (°*ra-īp*°), *us, us, u,* wishing for a son. — *Putreshṭi* (°*ra-ish*°), *is,* or *putreshṭikā* (°*ra-ish*°), f. a sacrifice performed to obtain male children, one performed at the time of adoption. — *Putraiśvarya* (°*ra-aiś*°), *am,* n. 'son's proprietorship,' a resignation of property or power by a father to his son. — *Putraishaṇā* (°*ra-esh*°), f., Ved. desire or longing for a son.

Puttatu, as, m. or *puttalī,* f. = *puttalaka, puttalikā* below. — *Puttala-dahana, am,* n. or *puttala-vidhi, is,* m. 'doll-burning or doll-rite,' burning an effigy in place of the body of one who has died abroad. — *Puttalī-pūjā,* f. image-worship, idolatry.

Puttataka, as, m. or *puttalikā,* f. a puppet, doll, small statue, image, idol, effigy.

Puttikā, f. the white ant or termite (so called from its doll-like form); = *pataṅgikā,* a small kind of bee.

Putraka, as, m. a little son, little boy, child, a son (often used as a term of endearment); a puppet, doll, figure of stone or wood or lac, &c.; a rogue, cheat; a small and venomous species of animal (enumerated among the Mūshikas); a fabulous animal with eight legs (= *śarabha*); a grasshopper; hair; a species of tree; N. of a man, the supposed founder of the city of Pāṭali-putraka; a particular mountain; (*akā* or *ikā*), f. a daughter; a daughter appointed to raise male issue to be adopted by a father who has no sons; a puppet, doll, figure of wood, &c.; the cotton or down of the tamarisk; (at the end of a comp.) used as a diminutive to express any little thing of its kind (e. g. *asi-p*°, *khaḍga-p*°). — *Putrikā-putra, as,* m. a daughter's son who by agreement or adoption becomes the son of her father (one of the twelve heirs acknowledged by the old Hindū law); a grandson. — *Putrikā-prasū, ūs,* f. the mother of a daughter. — *Putrikā-bhartṛi, tā,* m. a daughter's husband. — *Putrikā-suta, as,* m. a daughter's son, a grandson.

Putrin, ī, iṇī, i, having a son or sons, possessing children; (*ī*), m. the father of a son; (*iṇī*), f. the mother of a son or of children generally; a parasitical plant; the plant Siphonanthus Indica.

Putriya, as, ā, am, belonging or relating to a son, filial; procuring a son; *a-putriya, as, ā, am,* Ved. unfavourable to sons or children.

Putrī-kṛi, cl. 8. P. A. *-karoti, -kurute, -kartum,* to adopt as a son. — *Putrī-kṛita, as, ā, am,* adopted as a son.

1. *putrīya* = *putriya* above.

2. *putrīya,* Nom. P. *putrīyati,* &c., to wish or desire a son or children; to treat like a son: Desid. *puputrīyishati, putitrīyishati, putrīyiyishati, puputitrīyiyishishati.*

Putrīyat, an, antī, at, wishing for a son.

Putrīyā, f. the desire of or wish for a son.

Putrīyitṛi, tā, trī, tṛi, one who wishes for a son.

Putrya, as, ā, am, = *putriya,* q. v.

पुथ् *puth,* cl. 4. P. *puthyati, pupotha, pothitum,* to injure, hurt, kill: Caus. *pothayati, -yitum,* to crush, bruise, kill, destroy, annihilate; to overpower or drown (one sound by another); to speak; to shine; [cf. rt. *punth.*]

पुद्गल *pudgala, as, ā, am,* beautiful, handsome, of a handsome form or figure; having form or property; (*as*), m. the body, matter; the soul, personal identity; an epithet of Śiva.

Puddala, as, m. a various reading for *pudgala.*

पुन *puna, as, ā, am* (fr. rt. 1. *pū*), purifying, cleaning; [cf. *kim-p*°, *kulam-p*°, &c.]

पुनच *punaća* (?), N. of a country in the north of India.

पुनर् *punar,* ind. again, afresh, anew, once more; back, in an opposite direction, (with rt. 1. *dā,* to give back, requite, to give up; with rts. 5. *i* or 1. *gā* or *gam,* to go back, return home, to go away again, to escape; with *bhū,* to exist again, to be renewed, to become a wife again, Manu IX. 175; cf. *punar-bhū*); *punaḥ punaḥ,* again and again, repeatedly; *punar—punar,* at one time—at another time.

Punar is often used to introduce further details or simply as a connecting particle in a sentence, in the sense of 'further,' 'furthermore,' 'besides,' 'now.' As an adversative particle *punar* is equivalent to 'on the other hand,' 'on the contrary,' 'but,' 'yet,' 'still,' 'and yet,' 'notwithstanding,' 'nevertheless,' 'however.' The construction *vā punar* often takes the place of the simple *vā,* e. g. *adroheṇaiva bhūtānām alpa-droheṇa vā punaḥ,* with no injury or with the least possible injury to animated beings, Manu IV. 2. *Punar api,* even again, and on the other hand, also. *Kim punar,* how much more! how much less! see *kim.* — *Punaḥ-pada, am,* n., Ved. 'a repeated portion of a verse,' the burden (of a hymn), refrain; (*as, ā, am*), containing a refrain. — *Punaḥ-parājaya, as,* m. losing again (what has been won). — *Punaḥ-pāka, as,* m. cooking afresh, repeated boiling or cooking; a repeated baking (of earthen vessels); *punaḥpākaṃ kṛi,* to cook afresh or again. — *Punaḥ-punā,* f., N. of a river in Behar, the Poonpoon (perhaps so called from its meandering course). — *Punaḥ-pratyupakāra, as,* m. retribution, requital, retaliation. — *Punaḥ-pravṛiddha, as, ā, am,* grown again. — *Punaḥ-prāpya, as, ā, am,* to be obtained again, recoverable. — *Punaḥ-saṃskāra, as,* m. renewed investiture, repetition of any essential ceremony (as the reinvestiture of a Brāhman with the sacrificial cord when he has forfeited it by unknowingly drinking spirits &c.). — *Punaḥ-saṃskrita, as, ā, am,* Ved. fitted up again, repaired, mended. — *Punaḥ-saṅgama, as,* m. coming together again, meeting again, reunion. — *Punaḥ-sandarśana, am,* n. seeing one another again. — *Punaḥ-sandhāna, am,* n. uniting again, reuniting; restoring (the sacred fire when it has gone out). — *Punaḥ-sambhava, as,* m. coming into existence again. — *Punaḥ-sara, as, ā, am,* Ved. running back (as a dog returning by the way that it came); an epithet of the Achyranthes Aspera (the flowers of which are turned back; cf. *apā-mārga, parāk-pushpī, pratyak-pushpī*). — *Punaḥ-sukha, as, ā, am,* again agreeable or pleasant. — *Punaḥ-stuti, is,* f., Ved. repeated praise, a repeated ceremony. — *Punaḥ-stoma, as,* m., N. of an Ekāha. — *Punar-apagama, as,* m. going away again. — *Punar-abhidhāna, am,* n. mentioning again. — *Punar-abhisheka, as,* m., Ved. anointing again. — *Punar-arthitā,* f. a reiterated request or entreaty. — *Punar-asu, us, us, u,* Ved. breathing again, coming to life again. — *Punar-āgata, as, ā, am,* come back again, returned. — *Punar-āgama, as,* m. coming back, return. — *Punar-āgamana, am,* n. the act of coming back, returning to the place set out from. — *Punar-āgāmin, ī, iṇī, i,* coming back, returning. — *Punar-ādāyam,* ind., Ved. repeatedly. — *Punar-ādi, is, is, i,* Ved. beginning afresh, repeated. — *Punar-ādhāna, am,* n. renewing or replacing a consecrated fire (according to Kullūka *punar-ādhānaṃ kuryāt* = *smārtāgnin śrautāgnin vā ādadhyāt*). — *Punar-ādheya, as, ā, am,* Ved. to be renewed or replaced (on the altar, said of fire); (*am*), n. renewing or replacing the consecrated fire; (*as*), m., N. of a Soma festival. — *Punarādheyaka, am,* n. renewing or replacing a consecrated fire. — *Punarādheyika, as, ī, am,* Ved. relating to the act of replacing the consecrated fire. — *Punar-āyana, am,* n., Ved. coming back, return. — *Punar-ālambha, as,* m., Ved. seizing or taking hold of again. — *Punar-āvarta, as,* m. return, revolution; repeated birth. — *Punarāvartanandā,* f., N. of a place of pilgrimage. — *Punar-āvartin, ī, iṇī, i,* returning (to mundane existence); leading back (to mundane existence); subject to successive births. — *Punar-āvṛitta, as, ā, am,* Ved. repeated. — *Punar-āvṛitti, is,* f. return (to mundane existence); repetition; revision (of a book &c.). — *Punar-āhāra, as,* m., Ved. taking again, recapture. — *Punar-ukta, as, ā, am,* said again, reiterated, repeated, superfluous; (*am*), n. repetition, useless repetition, tautology. — *Punar-ukta-janman, ā,* m. 'whose birth is repeated,' a Brāhman. — *Punarukta-tā,* f. repetition, tautology. — *Punarukta-bhukta-vishaya, as, ā, am,* (an occupation) in which the objects of sense are repeatedly enjoyed. — *Punaruktavad-ābhāsa, as,* m. appearance of repetition, seeming tautology (a figure of speech). — *Punar-ukti, is,* f. saying again, useless repetition, tautology; a mere word, empty word. — *Punarukti-mat, ān, atī, at,* having repetition, tautological. — *Punar-utthāna, am,* n. rising again, resurrection. — *Punar-utpatti, is,* f. the coming again into being, reproduction, new birth; metempsychosis. — *Punar-utsṛishṭa, as, ā, am,* Ved. repeatedly let loose (said of a bull). — *Punar-utsyūta, as, ā, am,* Ved. sewed or mended again, patched