

of wealth. —रामः, -रं 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. —लाङ्घनः 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 Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning. —3. N. of Tārā. —वासा an epithet of Lakshmi. —सनासनः an epithet of Brahman. —स्तुषा 1. an epithet of Gangā. —2. of Lakshmi. —3. of Dargā. —हासः an epithet of Vishnu

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 *Bhārja* or birch tree.

पद्मावती 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. —2 N. of a river; Māl. 9. 1.

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

पद्मिनी 1 The lotus plant; सुरगज इव बिभ्रन् पद्मिनीं दंतलम्बां 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 नासिकाशुद्धरंभा अविरलकुचयुग्मा चारुकेशी कृशांगी । मृदुवचनमुशीला गतिवायानुरक्ता सकलतनुमुवेशा पद्मिनी पद्मगंधा ॥ —Comp.

—ईशः, —क्रांतः, —वल्लभः the sun. —खंडः, —खंडं a multitude of lotuses; a place abounding in lotuses.

पद्मेश्वरः An epithet of Vishnu.

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. —द्यः 1 A Sūdra. —2 A part of a word. —द्या 1 A foot-path, path, way. —2 Sugar. —द्यं 1 A stanza or verse (consisting of four lines); महीयपद्यरत्नानां मंजूषैषा मया

कृता Bv. 4. 45; पद्यं चतुष्पदी तच्च वृत्तं जातिरिति द्विधा Chand. M. 2. —2 Praise, panegyric (स्तुति).

पद्मः A village.

पद्मः 1 The world of human beings (मूलोक). —2 A car. —3 A road.

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

पद्मस्यति Den. P. To be admirable.

पनायित, —पनित a. Praised.

पद्मः (तुः) Ved. Admiration, praise.

पद्मसः 1 The bread-fruit tree. —2 A thorn. —सा, —सी 1 A kind of maldy, 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.

पद्मसिका Pustules on the ears and neck.

पद्मक a. Produced in or on the way.

पद्म, पद्मग See under पद्.

पद्मिः The moon.

पद्मी m. [cf. Up. 3. 159] 1 The sun. —2 The moon.

पद्मी a. Fostering, protecting. —पुः f. A foster-mother.

पद्मी 1 N. of a lake in the Dandakā forest; इदं च पद्मिधानं सरः U. 1; R. 13. 30; Bk. 6. 73. —2 N. of a river in the south of India.

पद्म 1 A. (पद्यते) To go, move.

पद्मसू m. 1 Water. —2 Milk; पद्मः-पानं भुञ्जानां 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.).

(पद्मस् is changed to पद्म्ये before soft con-sonants). —Comp. —गलः, —डः 1. hail. —2. an island. —घनं hail. —चयः (पद्मचयः) a reservoir or lake. —जन्मन् m. a cloud. —दः a cloud; Me. 7; R. 14. 37. °सुहृद् m. a peacock.

—धरः 1. a cloud. —2. a woman's breast; पद्मापयोधरतटी Gīt. 1; विपांडुभिर्म्मलानतया पयोधरैः 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.

—धिः, —निधिः the ocean; Rs. 2. 7; N. 4. 50. —पूरः a pool, lake. —मुष्म m. a cloud; R. 3. 3; 6. 5.

—राक्षिः the ocean. —बाहः a cloud; R. 1. 36. —व्रतं subsisting on mere milk (as a vow).

पद्मस्य a. 1 Milky, made of milk. —2 Watery. —स्यः A cat. —स्य Curds.

पद्मस्यति } Den. P. To flow.

पद्मयते }
पद्मयते }
पद्मस्वल a. Rich in milk, yielding copious milk. —लः A goat.

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

पद्मोधिकं The cuttle-fish bone.

पद्मोरः The Khadira tree.

पद्मोष्णी N. of a river rising in the Vindhya mountain (identified by some with the modern Tāpti river, but more correctly with Purā, a feeder of that river).

पर a. [पृ-भावे अप्, कर्त्तरि 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; म्लेच्छदेशस्ततः परः Ms. 2. 23, 7. 158.

—4 Subsequent, following, next to, future, after, (usually with abl.); बाल्यात्परनिव दशां मदनोऽध्यावास R. 5. 63; Ku. 1. 31. —5 Higher, superior; सिकतात्वादपि परां प्रपदे परमाणुतां R. 15. 22; इंद्रिशाणि पराण्यदुरिद्विभ्यः परं मनः । मनसस्तु परा बुद्धिर्यो बुद्धेः परतस्तु सः ॥ Bg. 3. 42.

—9 Highest, greatest, most distinguished, pre-eminent, chief, best, principal, न त्वया द्रष्टव्यानां परं दृष्टं S. 2; Ki. 5. 18; परतोऽपि परः 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 दत्तं '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-