

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

पुण्ड्र *puṇḍra, as, m.* a red variety of the common sugar-cane, *Saccharum Officinarium*; a white lotus, a lotus in general; a species of tree (= *hrasva-ṅlakṣha*); a kind of creeper, *Gærtnera Racemosa* (= *ati-muktaka, vāsanti*); 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-kūta. — *Puṇḍra-keli, is, m.* an elephant. — *Puṇḍra-leśa, as, m.*, N. of a district. — *Puṇḍra-nagara, am, n.* 'city of the Puṇḍras', N. of a town; [cf. *puṇḍranāgara*.] — *Puṇḍra-varḍhana, am, n.*, N. of a town in Gauḍa; (also spelt *puṇḍra-varḍhana*.)

Puṇḍraka, as, m. a red variety of the common sugar-cane, *Saccharum Officinarium*; 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 (?).

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

पुण्य *puṇyā, as, ā, am* (said to be fr. rt. 1. *pū*; according to others fr. rt. 1. *push* or rt. *puṅ*; 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, = *koshhaka*; (*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-nati.

— *Puṇyā-kartrī, tā, m.* 'right-doer,' an upright or virtuous man. — *Puṇyā-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. *puṇyāika-karman*.] — *Puṇyā-kāla, as, m.* an auspicious time. — *Puṇyākāla-tā, f.* a propitious period. — *Puṇyā-kirtti, is, is, i*, bearing a good name, famous, celebrated; N. of a Buddhist (whose form was assumed by Vishṇu). — *Puṇyā-kṛit, t, t, t*, 'right-doing,' upright, virtuous; N. of a divinity enumerated among the Viśve Devāḥ. — *Puṇyā-kṛityā, f.* a good action.

— *Puṇyā-kṣhaya, as, m.* decay or loss of religious merit. — *Puṇyā-kṣhetra, am, n.* a holy place or district, a place by visiting which merit is acquired, a place of pilgrimage. — *Puṇyā-gandha, as, ā, am*, sweet-scented, fragrant; (*as*), m. the *Campaka*, *Michelia Champaka*. — *Puṇyā-gandhi, is, is, i*, or *puṇyā-gandhin, i, inī, i*, sweet-scented, fragrant.

— *Puṇyā-grīha, am, n.* a house of charity, an alms-house; a temple. — *Puṇyā-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, Rākṣhasa. — *Puṇyājanēśvara* ('*na-śis*'), *as, m.* 'lord of the Yakshas'; Kuvera the Hindū deity of wealth. — *Puṇyā-jala, as, ā, am*, containing pure water. — *Puṇyā-jita, as, ā, am*, gained or attained by good works.

— *Puṇyā-tara, as, ā, am*, purer, holier. — *Puṇyā-tarī-krī, ḍ, P.* *-skarotī, -kartum*, to make purer or cleaner. — *Puṇyā-tā, f.* or *puṇyā-tva, am, n.* purity, holiness. — *Puṇyā-tīrtha, am, n.* a holy shrine or place of pilgrimage. — *Puṇyā-trīna, am, n.* holy grass; N. of the white variety of *Kuśa* grass. — *Puṇyā-darsana, as, ā, am*, of beautiful appearance, beautiful; (*as*), m. the blue jay, = *cāsha*; (*am*), n. visiting holy shrines. — *Puṇyā-duh, -dhuk, k, k*, yielding or granting happiness or beatitude. — *Puṇyā-nātha, as, m.*, N. of a grammarian.

— *Puṇyā-nāman, ā, m.*, N. of one of the attendants of Skanda. — *Puṇyā-puṇyā-tā, f.* perfect holiness. — *Puṇyā-purusha, as, m.* a godly or good man, a man rich in moral merit. — *Puṇyā-pratāpa, as, m.* the might and efficacy of virtue or of the merit acquired by a course of virtuous acts.

— *Puṇyā-prada, as, ā, am*, conferring merit, meritorious. — *Puṇyā-prasava, ās, m. pl.* (with Buddhists) N. of a class of deities. — *Puṇyā-phala, am, n.* the fruit or reward of good works or meritorious actions; (*as*), m. 'having good fruit,' the garden of Lakshmi; a grove. — *Puṇyā-bala, as, m.*, N. of a king of *Punya-vat*. — *Puṇyā-bharita, as, ā, am*, extremely blessed, abounding in holiness or bliss. — *Puṇyā-bhāj, k, k, k*, or *puṇyā-bhājīn, i, inī, i*, possessing happiness, partaker of bliss, happy; possessing merit, virtuous. — *Puṇyā-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*).

— *Puṇyā-bhūmi, is, f.* the holy land of the Hindūs [cf. *puṇyā-bhū* above]; the mother of a male child. — *Puṇyā-maya, as, i, am*, formed or consisting of good. — *Puṇyā-mitra, as, m.*, N. of a Buddhist patriarch. — *Puṇyā-yoga, as, m.* the influence or effect of virtuous actions done in a former life. — *Puṇyā-rātra, as, m.* a good or auspicious night; a night on which any religious commemoration or ceremony is held; [cf. *puṇyāha*.] — *Puṇyā-rāsi, is, m.*, N. of a man; N. of a mountain.

— *Puṇyā-labdha, as, ā, am*, attained by good works (as a reward in heaven). — *Puṇyā-loka, as, ā, am*, belonging to a better world, sharing in a better world (*Ved.*); (*as*), m. heaven, paradise. — *Puṇyāloka-tra, ind.*, *Ved.* in a better world.

— *Puṇyā-vat, ān, atī, aṭ*, possessing merit, meritorious, pure, holy, righteous, pious, virtuous; pleasing, beautiful; fortunate, lucky, auspicious; happy; (*ati*), f., N. of a country. — *Puṇyā-varḍhana, am, n.*, N. of a town; (probably a wrong reading for *puṇḍra-varḍhana*). — *Puṇyā-varman, ā, m.*, N. of a prince of Vi-darbhā. — *Puṇyā-vāg-buddhi-karmin, i, inī, i*, pure in word, thought, and deed.

— *Puṇyā-vijita, as, ā, am*, acquired by merit, merited. — *Puṇyā-śakuna, as, m.* a bird of good omen. — *Puṇyā-sālā, f.* a house of charity, alms-house. — *Puṇyā-śīla, as, ā, am*, being of a virtuous disposition, disposed to virtuous acts, virtuous, pious, righteous. — *Puṇyā-śrī-garbhā, as, m.*, N. of a Bodhi-sattva. — *Puṇyā-sloka, as, ā, am*, 'well spoken of,' of good fame or reputation; (*as*), m. an epithet of Nala; of Yudhi-shthira; of Kṛishṇa; (*ā*), f. an epithet of Draupadi; of Sitā. — *Puṇyāśloka-dīdṛkshā, f.* the desire of seeing Nala. — *Puṇyā-sloka-parānṛmukha, as, i, am*, having the face averted from Nala. — *Puṇyā-saṅcaya, as, m.* a store of virtue or religious merit. — *Puṇyā-sama, am, n.* a good year. — *Puṇyā-sāra, as, m.*, N. of a prince. — *Puṇyā-sundara, as, m.*, N. of a grammarian who arranged the Dhātu-pāthā of Hemachandra's grammar in alphabetical order. — *Puṇyā-sena, as, m.*, N. of a man; of a prince of Ujjayinī.

— *Puṇyā-stambha-kara, as, m.*, N. of a man. — *Puṇyā-sthāna, am, n.* a sacred place, consecrated ground. — *Puṇyātman* ('*ya-āt*'), *ā, ā, a*, pure-souled, righteous, virtuous, pious, holy. — *Puṇyālanakṛita* ('*ya-al*'), *as, ā, am*, adomed by virtue; (*as*), m., N. of a demon. — *Puṇyāha* ('*ya-aha*'), *am, n.* a good or happy or auspicious day, holiday; *puṇyāham vad* in *Caus.*, to wish any one a happy or pleasant day. — *Puṇyāhan* ('*ya-ahan*'), *am, n.*, *Ved.* = *puṇyāha* above. — *Puṇyāha-vedāna, am, n.* the declaration of a holiday, repeating at sacrifices &c. 'this is a holiday' three times, wishing any one a happy day. — *Puṇyāika-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,

Punyaka, 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.

— *Punyaka-vrata, am, n.* the worship of Kṛishṇa for a year, with daily presents, to be performed by a woman desirous of a son.

पुत्र *put* or *puḍ, 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. *puṇ-nāman, ā, mni, a* (for 1. see under 2. *puṇs*), having the name *Put*, called *Put*.

पुत्र *puta, au, m. du.* the buttocks; *puta* and *śrī-puta*, a kind of metre consisting of four times ००००००—, ०—०—.

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

पुतीसृजय *putī-sṛjyā, ās, m. pl.*, N. of a people; (a wrong reading for *putī-sṛjyā*.)

पुत्रल *putāla, putalaka, puttikā.* See p. 581, cols. 1, 2.

पुत्र *putra, as, m.* (perhaps connected with *pitri*; 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. *silā-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 *Brahmishtha*; of a son of *Priya-vrata*; of a son of a *Brāhman*; (*au*), m. du. two sons, a son and daughter; (*i*), 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, πῶλο-ν*; *Lat. pullu-s, (Marci-)por, pu-er, pu-er, pu-su-s, pusa, pū-pu-s, pū-pa, pūpilla, pu-tu-s*; *Goth. fula(n)* = *Old Germ. folo*, 'a foal'; *Armor. paotr*, 'a boy'.] — *Putra-kandā, f.* a bulbous plant supposed to cause fecundity (= *lakshmanā-kanda*).

— *Putra-karman, a, n.* a ceremony or sacrifice on the birth of a son. — *Putra-kalatra-nāsa-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. — *Putrakāmeshṭī* ('*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-kṛitaka, 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, i, 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 *putra-jīva* or *putra-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