

Pānam—the region of *adharmā* and of Kali; drinking liquor by a king is to be avoided.²

¹ Bhā. I. 17. 38. ² M. 220. 8.

Pānam—the hamlet next in rank above *kheta*
Br. II. 7. 110.

Pānī—a R. of the *Śālmalidvīpa*.
Vā. 49. 42.

Pānnagāri—a pupil of *Bāṣkali*.
Br. II. 35. 6.

Pāpa—a son of *Brahmadhana*.
Vā. 69. 132.

Pāpās—kinds of sins; *Niryāsam* (drinking of the milk of trees) *Kalamjam* (taking opium), *Kalingam*, *Grmyjanam* (eating garlic), *Chatrākam* (eating of mushroom ?), *Mahā-kośātakī*, *Mallika* (dealing in jasmine), use of the nut of the tree *Katakam*, and *Umbaram* (felling of fig trees), *Kayakam* ? *Vārtākam* (eating brinjal), taking of pot-herbs, of *bimbi* fruits, of *lambika*, misappropriation of public funds (*puragrāmanga*), misuse of the special *Vaiśya* funds, residence in a *kugrāma*, profession of a physician, trafficking in women, living by arms, sale of oily foods, eating food from cowherds,¹ and eating without guest,² brahmicide and teaching of *Vedas* for money,³ threefold, arising from speech, mind and body.⁴

¹ Br. IV. 8. 41-49. ² Ib. IV. 2. 161; Vi. II. 6. 6-29. ³ Br. III. 14. 43; 15. 48. ⁴ Vā. 18. 2.

Pāmarācāra—the customs of barbarians; *Asura Viśukra* spoke of *Deva's ācāras*.

Br. IV. 21. 32.